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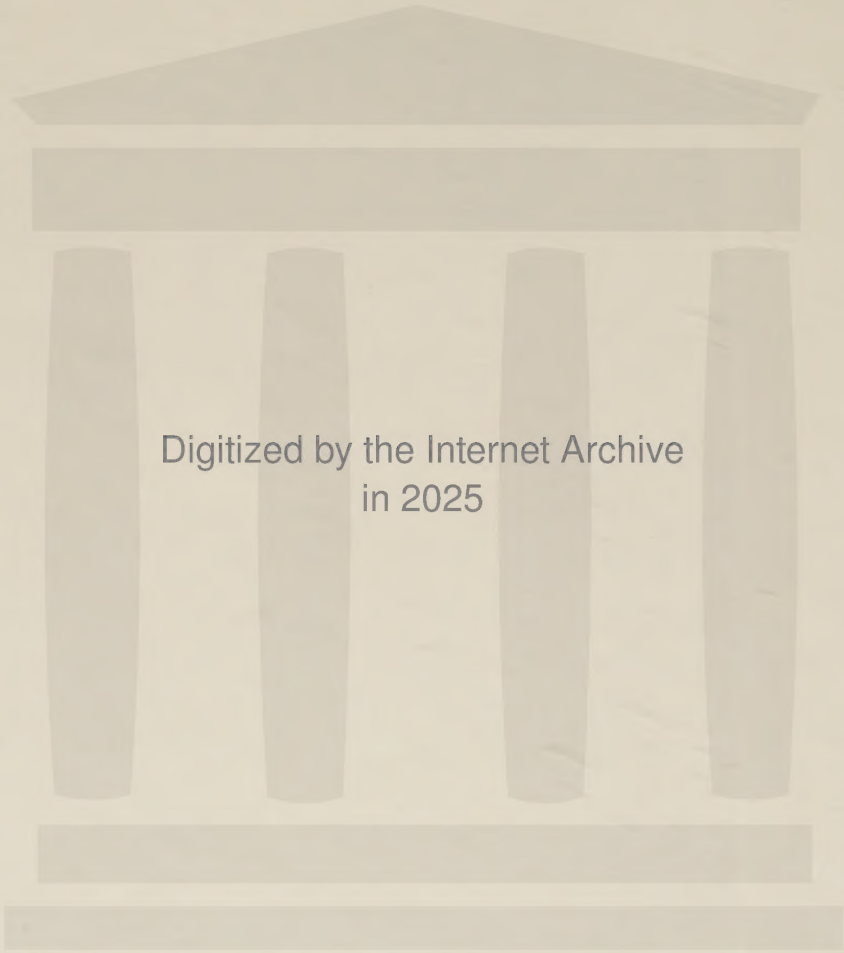
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John R. Jeffries

HISTORY

OF

WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO,

FROM THE DAYS OF THE

PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

BY

BEN DOUGLASS,

WOOSTER, OHIO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
ROBERT DOUGLASS, PUBLISHER.
1878.

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TO

E. QUINBY, Jr.,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

As its title-page indicates, this book is intended as a record of the leading features and events of Wayne county from the period of its first settlement to the present time. To every thinking mind, the necessity of such a work must have been obvious, and it was but due to the intelligence of our citizens that it be produced at the earliest possible opportunity. Wayne county, in view of her conspicuous prominence in the sisterhood of the State, demanded that her traditions and her history be written. In the name of her pioneers and that their memories be not lost; of her first white inhabitants of the forest and stream, and to secure from oblivion a chronicle of the most important events of her first settlers and first settlements, furnishing withal, a continuous narrative of her wonderful strides from wilderness-life to the imposing spectacle of her present position, the writer undertook the work. Her history is emphatically worthy to be written, and while it has involved immense labor and research, he has never shrank from the task, difficult and uninspiring as, at times, it has been. The toil of collecting and adjusting the material has occupied considerable time, but he is sanguine enough to believe he has produced such a work as, under the circumstances, will commend itself with favor to the reader.

While the relations of the different townships to the county-seat, or in fact to each other, are as the members to the body, and while the annals of all are interlaced, like the limbs of ancient wrestlers, the *plan of the work* is such that each township will have its own separate and specific history. He indulges not the hope that he has prepared a perfect history, or a complete one in all particulars, but trusts he has presented the leading features of Wayne county, and her past and present people, in such a way as to obtain the approval and considerate appreciation of a generous public.

INTRODUCTION.

A HISTORY of Wayne County, Ohio, in the more tangible form of a bound volume has long been a *desideratum* of an intelligent public-spirited class of our citizens. To wrench from "dumb forgetfulness" and recover from the dim and shadowy past the story of the struggles and privations of the pioneers; of their trials, hardships and suffering; of their bitter experiences and victories of hope and faith; of their disappointments and triumphs, and crystallize the same upon the printed page, is certainly worthy of an honorable ambition.

With the single exception of cursory reference, no chronicle of our county has been given, save that collected and published in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by Henry Howe, of Cincinnati, in his "Historical Collections." Valuable and cheerful as is this little sketch, it is but a "gleamy ray"—a glint of light falling from an unsettled mirror,

> "Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
> Ere one can say it lightens."

In eighteen hundred and fifty-two, John Grable, of Paint Township, an erratic, eruptionary genius, full of the vegetating vigor of philosophy, attempted the enterprise, but for reasons unknown to the writer, it was not prosecuted to an issue. A portion of his manuscript we obtained through the courtesy of G. W. Fraze, of Paint Township, which we have appropriated as best subserved our purpose.

Subsequently the project elicited the thought of John P. Jeffries, Esq., of the city of Wooster, who expended some time in search for material for such a volume. We have no reason to assign for his abandonment of the work, unless the urgent and multiplying duties of the legal profession interfered with its completion. Be that as it may, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a misfortune, in view of the time in which he commenced the labor, and his manifest competency and fitness for its performance, that he did not prosecute it to a conclusion. More than to any other citizen of the county are we indebted to him for the serviceable interest he has shown in our undertaking, and it affords us no vain pleasure to here acknowledge his substantial and effective co-operation.

Later, and finally, the "truth-speaking Briton"—a wise growth of the island where the House of Commons adjourns over the "Derby Day"—*Thomas Woodland, Esq., in strains heroically poetic, invoked the Muse of History to breathe upon the enterprise and cause it again to live.

Under the inspiration of Mr. Woodland, a society was organized in eighteen hundred and seventy for the distinctive purpose of procuring for publication a history exclusively of the city of Wooster. The scheme was indorsed by many of the best citizens of the city; but a maturer thought suggested the propriety of compassing within the proposed book a history of the county.

This proposition was heartily approved and seconded by Hon. John Larwill, Hon. Martin Welker, E. Quinby, Jr., Leander Firestone, M. D., Hon. John P. Jeffries, Hon. John K. McBride, Hon. Benj. Eason, Hon. Joseph H. Downing, Ohio F. Jones, Esq., Angus McDonald, Constant Lake, David Robison, Jr., James C. Jacobs, John Zimmerman, Thomas Woodland, and many others that might be enumerated. Thereupon an organization was effected under the name of "The Wayne County Historical Society." Its purpose and aim being enlarged, the organization was adjusted and leveled to the new order of things. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, officers under the provisions of the same were chosen

*Since dead.

and elected, and a record of its sessions and general proceedings ordered to be kept. It was first conceived that, by the appointment of committees in the city and various townships throughout the county, the data for the history could more easily and most effectually be procured, and thereby the publication of the same would be largely facilitated. The plan was adopted, and the Secretary of the Society corresponded with the various committees and instructed them in the respective duties they were severally expected to perform.

Time—ample time—was afforded in which to report, but with one or two notable exceptions, the reports were not forthcoming. The labor of collecting, combining and erecting into form was consequently devolved upon the historian; whilst under the first arrangement, his province would simply have been to revise, adjust and systematize for publication. This unexpected check to the plan of the Society was everything but satisfactory. The writer hesitated as to his line of action, but finally determined to go on. His work now assumed more formidable proportions, and seemed like the task of Sisyphus. As a result, *time* became a cardinal ingredient of the enterprise, and of this he availed himself, as was his privilege.

When all support failed us, we resolved to be our own master. When we beheld the panther in our path, we determined to approach him by the steps that suited us best. Though left alone in a somewhat primeval garden, we endeavored to inhale what fragrance there was in the air; to turn over the sunken stones and see what treasures they concealed; to dig around the decayed trunks of the old trees to see if there were no sap or juices that might be extracted.

A more than usual interest is attached to our territorial history, concerning which the general reader, it is possible, may not be fully informed. Reference is made to the grants of lands in the New World, by James I. of England to the London and Plymouth Companies, and to those of Henry IV. of France, as early as sixteen hundred and three, which comprised the lands between the

fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, and hence included what is now the State of Ohio.

A technically complete description of originally established Wayne County is given, which forms a chapter in the book of incalculable value. Strange as it may appear, the Act creating Wayne County affords no intelligible idea of its remarkable boundary.

The organization of the North-western Territory, under the Ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, is introduced in full, and its line of civil administration accurately pursued until the admission of Ohio into the Federal Union in eighteen hundred and three.

The topography and geology of the county are carefully considered by John P. Jeffries, Esq., of Wooster, author of the "Natural History of the Human Races," who possesses the qualifications for the performance of such scientific labor.

Its archæology is discussed at length, and forms a chapter which can not fail of interest to the student of the pre-historic period.

Indian ethnology, historical surveys of the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, etc., who inhabited this section, together with descriptions of the Great Trail leading from Fort Pitt to Fort Sandusky, and the massacre by Captain Fulkes of the red warriors on the banks of Apple Creek, all are compassed in the range of the work.

The passage of Crawford's army through Clinton township, and of Beall's forces from Lisbon to Canton, Wooster, and on to the Huron, and a portion of the same to Fort Meiggs, are defined with reliable clearness, and viewed in the light of all the circumstances, are rich discoveries and recoveries from the margins of rapidly fading history. The earliest settlements of the county, and the characteristics of its first settlers are grouped succinctly in separate departments. Pioneer life is portrayed, and the more exciting scenes and situations, in which the magnificent metamorphosis appears of a brave people, moving from wilderness misrule and chaos to lofty civilization and grand achievement. A sketch

of Johnny Appleseed is introduced, more elaborately written and more pregnant in detail, than any biography yet furnished.

A survey of the present Wayne County is faithfully re-produced, and the manner, time and date of its subdivisions into townships recorded. Its organization, the erection of its first courts, and many particulars thereto relating, receive special prominence. The laying out of Madison, and finally the establishing of Wooster as the county seat, together with the vacation of the first named place, is explained in the almost technical language of the courts.

Biographies of Generals Wayne and Wooster are presented, and the names of the officers of the city, county, townships and incorporated villages of the county, entrusted with their civil management, are set forth with the fidelity justified by the public records.

With the divergent theories of extinct races, or past peoples, etc., having inhabited the soil, we institute inquiry, but have no controversy. To have entered *in extenso* upon this question would have been to have penetrated neither a vine-yard nor an olive-yard, but an intricate jungle of thorns and briers, from which those who lose themselves therein, may bring back many scratches but no food. They "died and made no sign" beyond ancient tumuli and circular erections, the very character of which might assign them to almost any race which, after partially climbing the steep of civilization, had, from gradual decay, or sudden demolition, lapsed into barbarism or wholly disappeared.

Who these people were, whence they came, and what their destiny, investigation has not solved and pen has not yet positively written. They belong to that period to which the bygone ages, incalculable in amount, with all their well-proportioned gradations of being, form the imposing vestibule. Whether the true mound-builders or not, we feel as we contemplate them that they were sentient, and possibly, superior beings, of whom nothing remains but antique relics and fossiliferous vestiges; masses of "inert and senseless matter never again to be animated by the mysterious spirit of vitality—that spirit which, dissipated in the

air or diffused in the ocean, can, like the sweet sounds and pleasant odors of the past, be neither gathered up nor recalled."

It should be inferred, however, that upon a topic so absorbing and so vitalized with deep interest we would claim a hearing, but as before indicated, no controversy has been indulged and no special theories maintained.

The agricultural possibilities of the county are presented in a strong light, and a "bird's-eye" view of its cereals, fruits, etc., taken at short and long range, composes an interesting chapter. A complete history of the city of Wooster is given, with elaborate sketches of its original proprietors, together with a full account of the first surveys, names of first settlers, building of first houses, location of the same, and first architects, construction of first court-house, jail and churches, with names and biographies of pioneer judges, lawyers, physicians and clergymen.

The various townships have each a separate history, including date of organization, where first elections were held, names of judges of same, and first voters; where first school-houses and churches were erected; embracing incidents of "backwoods" life, with the experiences of the bear-hunter and the edge-man of the roaring camp-meeting.

The biographical department can not fail to be interesting, for history, we are told, "is the essence of innumerable biographies." Seneca says, "Is it not a more glorious and profitable employment to write the history of a well ordered life, than to record the usurpations of ambitious princes?" Its object is the crystallization of the deeds and doings of the fathers; the transferring to the printed page some of the worthy and good of their living sons. We would save them from the obscurity, for which the arm is stretched, to rescue the fathers. Very near unto us all is forgetfulness. In the wondrous, boundless jostle of things, our lives and our deaths are soon lost sight of. The panorama is shifted, and the life-bustle of to-day is the death-tableau of to-morrow.

"The Fate goes round, and strikes at last where it has a great while passed by." The record of a humble but well spent life is

indeed worth the transient flourish of a pen. Posterity will not be ungrateful for it, and it should be enlarged into a record for its use. These sketches, in many instances, are sufficiently elaborate to delineate the more prominent traits of individual character, and are drawn together in open juxtaposition, irrespective of belief, position or creed. Prior to the organization of the county, in eighteen hundred and twelve, we have presented the most authoritative recollections of our oldest and most intelligent men who have lived in the county. There is unavoidable discrepancy and indefiniteness in the narration anterior to this date. Our researches covering this period, at times, were like a ramble for light in the land of the Homeric Cimmerians.

We regret that the initial year-marks have been blurred — that Time has blown the sand and dirt over the first foot-prints. Much previous to the above date, however, has been rescued from oblivion. From eighteen hundred and twelve we start abreast with the records, and are able, with few exceptions, to define the historic past. Our chief aim has been to seize hold of "first things," for they "have a fascination, because they are first things." It certainly should be the subject of a profound public regret that the project of preparing such a book has been so long postponed. Had it been inaugurated in the days and times of Joseph Larwill, John Sloane, Benjamin Jones, Alexander McBride, Levi Cox, Edward Avery, Cyrus Spink, Smith Orr, Andrew McMonigal, etc., etc., we would have experienced little of the difficulty which we have met and with which we have been perplexed. We have sought to discharge our duty with impartiality, fidelity and discrimination, uniformly aiming to delineate, with scrupulous truthfulness, the aspects and features of the subjects upon which we have been called to pronounce. Nor have we allowed any portion of the work to be freighted with unimportant details, vapid dissertations, or infested with recitations to gratify or pamper a perverted or depraved curiosity. It is but due to ourself and to the reader to say, that our work has been performed, at times, under serious

embarrassments, and that much of it has been accomplished during intervals of other employment.

More than this, we but add that our labors have been more tedious and difficult than was at first imagined, and that our resources of investigation have been more barren than we anticipated. If we have rescued from the chasm of the past—the vortex of the dead untenanted years—anything that will interest the generations of the coming time; if we have saved from oblivion the memory of a life that illustrated a single virtue, a moral principle, or a religion in this mad Babylon of the world, then our labor will be compensated. Whether we have achieved this purpose, others will decide instead of us. We are less concerned in the verdict than those who render it. The hush of death will have fallen upon many ears when posterity shall arise and record its judgment.

BEN DOUGLASS.

Wooster, Ohio, June, 1875.

HISTORY

OF

WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY is the Letter of Instruction which the old generations write and posthumously transmit to the new.

All knowledge is but recorded experience and a product of history.—*Carlyle.*

WHILE it is indisputably true that the division of time known as the present challenges the paramount thought of the human mind, and that it is the prerogative of no man to solve the future, it may safely be affirmed that no man desires to be wholly unconscious of the past, or deaf to the voice of its lingering memories.

That community which would not by "the art preservative" perpetuate its traditions, register its experiences and chronicle its events, would be anomalous in the natural world, and a sterile, profitless and skeletonized theme for the pen that would seek to trace or define its existence. The disposition, in some manner or way, to embalm or rather transmit the past, to erect it into history, organize it into tradition, or cause it to live in the embroiderings of Fancy, has been and is a characteristic of all ages, classes and races of men.

The natives of Ashango-land are fortified and grow garrulous over the charm-working and superstitious myths of their black pro-

genitors, and the savage Indian has his repertory of hoarded legendary story, and is as familiar with the traditionary annals of his ancient tribes as was Herodotus with the Persian invasion, or Tacitus with the Forum.

It can be maintained, then, not as a fact or an abstraction, but as a principle entrenched in a sound and practical philosophy, that nothing can more interest a people or a community than a history of the times in which they have lived—a reproduction of the drama in which their fathers were the actors.

The faithful transmission of worthy deeds is one of the ennobling emanations of man's nature, and has been to some degree exhibited since the earliest dawn of his existence. Long anterior to the time of the discovery of the art of printing, memorable events were painted upon parchment and engraven upon stone, that they might live otherwise than in traditionary story or the song of bards. Many of the nations of antiquity adopted this method of perpetuating important events, as the ruins of Thebes, Persepolis, Nineveh, and other demolished cities of the Eastern world abundantly testify.

Cicero has well remarked that History is the truth of Philosophy. As to the truth of history, however, it is particularly reliable when it is written at the time the facts recorded are fresh in the recollection of the people where they have occurred. Written in any other way it becomes legendary, precarious and romantic, without the proper indorsement of its authenticity.

With this view I have written a History of Wayne County, Ohio, from a period long antedating its present organization—from its first settlement to the present time, and before its early annals have become entirely a myth.

CHAPTER II.

The North-western Territory.

At the time Sebastian Cabot discovered North America, in 1498, the print of the foot of the white man was not upon its soil. He had traversed wide, billowy and "hilly seas," and peopled waste and desert places of the earth, but here, on the sun-down side of the Western Hemisphere, he was not found. It was the empire of the native American, barbaric hordes who roamed like untamed beasts over its extensive domain and secreted themselves in its shady groves and cloistered valleys, unrestrained and ungoverned by any of the rules which regulate civilized life.

Cabot's discovery paved the way, as also did that of Columbus, for European immigration. Soon Spain, France and England vied with each other for the ascendancy in the New World.

Spain had the honor of establishing the first colony in North America, which was done at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, and is now the oldest city, by forty years, within the limits of the Republic. The French planted the second in 1604, at Port Royal, in Acadia, the original name of Novia Scotia, and the English the third, at Jamestown, in April, 1607, which was the first permanent settlement of the English in America.

England, becoming alarmed at the encroachments of the French in the northern part of the New World, divided that portion of the country which lies between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude into two grand divisions, and then James I., by

grant, disposed of that portion of the country included between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees to an association of merchants, called the London Land Company, and to the Plymouth Company, which subsequently settled New England, the territory between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees. These grants crossing over each other, to some extent, became a fertile source of trouble to the Crown. The Cabots had visited Nova Scotia as early as 1498, though there was no European colony established until the year above named, but Henry IV. of France, had, as early as 1603, granted Acadia to DeMonts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, who, for several years, endeavored to form settlements in Port Royal and St. Croix, but who were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. This grant to DeMonts comprised the lands between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, and hence included the lands at present composing the State of Ohio.

The grant of James I. of England to the London Company also embraced Ohio, and the grant of the same monarch to the Plymouth Company compassed a portion of it. France, alive to the importance of seizing and holding the sway over the much-coveted Foundling of the western sun, equipped and sent out her boldest adventurers to explore and possess the country, prominent among whom appeared LaSalle, Champlain and Marquette. Forts were erected by them on the lakes and on the Mississippi, Illinois and Maumee rivers, and the whole North-western Territory was included by them in the province of Louisiana; in fact our entire country, according to their geographers, was New France, except that east of the great ranges of mountains, whose streams flow into the Atlantic; and of this portion they even claimed the basin of the Kennebec, and all of Maine to the east of that valley. As early as 1750 they had strong and well-guarded fortifications erected at the mouth of the Wabash river, and a line of communication opened to Acadia, by way of this stream, the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The English not only claimed the North-western Terri-

tory by reason of discovery, and by grant of the King of England, but by virtue of the purchase of the same, from the Indians by treaty, at Lancaster, in 1744. By that treaty the Six Nations ceded the lands or territory to the English, as they claimed. For the purpose of formally possessing it and vieing with the French in its settlement, a company denominated the Ohio Company was organized in 1750, and obtained a grant in that year from the British Parliament for six hundred thousand acres of land on or near the Ohio river; and in 1750 the English built and established a *trading-house* at a place called Loramie's Store, on the Great Miami river, and which was the first English establishment erected in the North-west Territory, or the great valley of the Mississippi. In the early part of 1752 the French demolished this trading-house, and carried the inhabitants off to Canada. Its destruction involved something of a conflict, and the Ottawas and Chippewas assisting the French, fourteen of the red warriors were killed and several wounded before it succumbed.

In 1762 the Moravian missionaries, Post and Heckwelder, had established a station upon the Muskingum river. In 1763 the French ceded their possessions in the North-west, and, indeed, in North America, to Great Britain, and from that time forward the English had only the natives with whom to contend. After many sanguinary conflicts, in which valuable lives were sacrificed, the haughty Briton became master of the soil. In 1774, by act of Parliament of the English government, the whole of the North-west Territory was annexed to, and made part of, the Province of Quebec.

July 4, 1776, the colonists renounced further allegiance to the British Crown, and each State or Colony then claimed jurisdiction over the soil embraced within its charter. The war of the Revolution terminating favorably to the colonists, the King of England, September 3, 1783, ceded all claim to the North-west Territory to the United States. By charter, Virginia claimed that portion of the territory which was situate north-west of the River

Ohio, but in 1784 she ceded all claim to the territory to the United States.

By virtue of this act or deed of cession the General Assembly of Virginia did, through her delegates in Congress, March 1, 1784, "convey (in the name and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth), transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said States, Virginia inclusive, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, to the territory of said State lying and being to the north-west of the river of Ohio." The deed of cession being tendered by the delegates, Congress at once resolved "that it be accepted, and the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled."

Title to the vast territory of the north-west having thus been secured to the United States, at an early date the prudent consideration of Congress was directed toward preliminary measures pointing to the permanent organization of civil government in the same, it now being within the legitimate province of its legislation. July 13, 1787, that august body, after considerate investigation, deliberate thought, and cautious inquiry into the subject, combined with tedious, dispassionate, and exhaustive analysis of the vital issues involved, proclaimed the outgrowth of their matured action to the civilized world in what they saw proper to denominate, "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio," which is popularly known as "the Ordinance of '87." This ordinance was the supreme law of the territory, and upon it was engrafted and in harmony with it, our entire territorial enactments, and all our subsequent State legislation. As we are greatly indebted to that document, the product of a sound, wise, and far-reaching statesmanship, for a large share of our greatness, prosperity and happiness, we here reproduce it:

Ordinance of 1787.

Be it Ordained by the United States in Congress Assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be

divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law, relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws, as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills, in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witness; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed, from time to time, by congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside

in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances, and report them to congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress; but afterward the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district, in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties, or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided, also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and, in

case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to congress, one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to congress, who shall have a seat in congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with general interest;

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil

by the United States in congress assembled, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Port Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Port Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is fnrther understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered that, if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: provided, the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when their may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor and service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

PROBABLE POPULATION IN 1787, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF.

It is estimated that at the date of the passage of the Ordinance of '87 the entire and aggregate population of all the villages and settlements of the territory did not exceed three thousand. These settlements were chiefly located in the north-west and western portions of it. The paucity of the inhabitants may partially be explained, that for the ends of peace, the government had by the strength of its military arm forestalled and interdicted any disposition of the whites to possess or encroach upon lands occupied by the aborigines. The French were the occupants of the villages and environments, chief among which was Detroit, on the river of that name; St. Vincents, on the Wabash; Cahokia, the site of the giant tumuli, a few miles below St. Louis; St. Philip, forty-five miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Kaskaskia, on Kaskaskia river, six miles above its mouth, which empties into the Mississippi seventy-five miles below St. Louis; Prairie-du-Rocher, near Fort Chartres; and Fort Chartres fifteen, miles north-west from Kaskaskia.

Concerning these original prairie-squatters and wilderness insinuators somebody writes as follows in regard to their peculiar character:

"Their intercourse with the Indians, and their seclusion from the world, developed among them peculiar characteristics. They assimilated themselves with the Indians, adopted their habits, and almost uniformly lived in harmony with them. They were illiterate, careless, contented, but without much industry, energy or foresight. Some were hunters, trappers and anglers, while others run birch-bark canoes by way of carrying on a small internal trade, and still others cultivated the soil. The traders or *voyageurs* were men fond of adventures, and of a wild, unrestrained, Indian sort of life, and would ascend many of the long rivers of the West, almost to their sources, in their birch-bark canoes, and load them with furs bought of the Indians. The canoes were light, and could be easily carried across the portages between the streams."

There was attached to these French villages a "common field" for the free use of the villagers, every family, in proportion to the number of its members, being entitled to share in it. It was a large enclosed tract for farming purposes. There was also at

each village a "common," or large inclosed tract, for pasturage and feed purposes, and timber for building. If a head of a family was sick, or by any casualty was unable to labor, his portion of the "common field" was cultivated by his neighbors and the crop gathered for the use of his family.

The author of the Western Annals says of the inhabitants:

They "were devout Catholics, who, under the guidance of their priests, attended punctually upon all the holidays and festivals, and performed faithfully all the outward duties and ceremonies of the church. Aside from this, their religion was blended with their social feelings. Sundays after mass, was their especial occasion for their games and assemblies. The dance was the popular amusement with them, and all classes, ages, sexes, and conditions, united by a common love of enjoyment, met together to participate in the exciting pleasure. They were indifferent about the acquisition of property for themselves or their children. Living in a fruitful country, which, moreover, abounded in fish and game, and where the necessaries of life could be procured with little labor, they were content to live in unambitious peace and comfortable poverty. Their agriculture was rude, their houses were humble, and they cultivated grain, also fruits and flowers; but they lived on, from generation to generation, without much change or improvement. In some instances they intermarried with the surrounding Indian tribes."

These remote villages and settlements were usually protected by military posts—Detroit especially, which, in 1763, when held by the English, had resisted the assaults of the great Pontiac—and had witnessed the "wrinkled front of grim-visaged war" a century before the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

Organization of the Ohio Land Company.

Although our data was ample in this direction, we surrender it to the fuller description of Hon. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Licking county, Ohio, as furnished to the Secretary of State, and

published in statistics of 1876, whose researches in this field are both thorough and exhaustive, which we here reproduce:

While Congress had under consideration the measure for the organization of a territorial goverment north-west of the Ohio river, the preliminary steps were taken in Massachusetts towards the formation of the Ohio Land Company, for the purpose of making a purchase of a large tract of land in said territory, and settling upon it. Upon the passage of the ordinance by Congress, the aforesaid land company perfected its organization, and by its agents, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Major Winthrop Sargent, made application to the Board of Treasury July 27, 1787, to become purchasers, said board having been authorized four days before to make sales. The purchase, which was perfected October 27, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about a million and a half acres, situated within the present counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia, subject to the reservation of two townships of land six miles square, for the endowment of a college, since known as Ohio University, at Athens; also every sixteenth section, set apart for the use of schools, as well as every twenty-ninth section, dedicated to the support of religious institutions; also sections eight, eleven and twenty-six, which were reserved for the United States for future sale. After these deductions were made, and that for *donation lands*, there remained only nine hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and eighty-five acres to be paid for by the Ohio Land Company, and for which patents were issued.

At a meeting of the directors of the company, held November 23, 1787, General Rufus Putnam was chosen superintendent of the company, and he accepted the position. Early in December six boat-builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiogheny river, under the command of Major Haffield White, where they arrived in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company. Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, of Massachusetts, and Colonel Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, were appointed surveyors.

Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting to secure a teacher and chaplain, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, who some time during the next year arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, in the capacity of the first missionary and teacher from New England.

Early in the winter the remainder of the pioneers, with the surveyors, left their New England homes and started on their toilsome journey to the western wilderness. They passed on over the Alleghenies, and reached the Youghiogheny about the middle of February, where they rejoined their companions who had preceded them.

The boat, called the "Mayflower," that was to transport the pioneers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and of fifty tons burden, and was placed under the command of Captain Devol. "Her bows were raking, or curved like a galley, and strongly timbered; her sides were made bullet proof, and she was covered with a deck roof," so as to afford better protection against the hostile savages while floating down towards their western home, and during its occupancy there, before the completion of their cabins. All things being ready, they embarked at Simrall's Ferry, April 2, 1788, and passed down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, and thence into the Ohio, and down said river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7, and *then and there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio.* These bold adventurers were re-enforced by another company from Massachusetts, who, after a nine weeks' journey, arrived early in July, 1788.

Many of these Yankee colonists had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and character, and of sound judgment and ability. In short, they were just the kind of men to found a State in the wilderness. They possessed great energy of character, were enterprising, fond of adventure and daring, and were not to be intimidated by the formidable forests nor by the ferocious beasts sheltered therein, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages, who

stealthily and with murderous intent roamed throughout their length and breadth. Their army experience had taught them what hardships and privations were, and they were quite willing to encounter them. A better set of men could not have been selected for pioneer settlers than were these New England colonists — those brave-hearted, courageous hero-emigrants to the great north-west, who, having triumphantly passed the fiery ordeal of the Revolution, volunteered to found a State and to establish American laws, American institutions, and American civilization in this the wilderness of the uncivilized West.

The First Settlement Under the Ordinance of 1787.

Of course no time was lost by the colonists in erecting their habitations, as well as in building a stockade fort, and in clearing land for the production of vegetables and grain for their subsistence, fifty acres of corn having been planted the first year. Their settlement was established upon the point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, just opposite and across the Muskingum from Fort Harmar, built in 1786, and at this time garrisoned by a small military force under command of Major Doughty. At a meeting held on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that *Marietta* should be the name of their town, it being thus named in honor of *Marie Antoinette*, Queen of France.

Surveys and Grants of the Public Lands.

The first survey of the public lands north-west of the Ohio river was the *seven ranges* of Congress lands, and was done pursuant to an act of Congress of May 20, 1785. This tract of the *seven ranges* is bounded by a line of forty-two miles in length, running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio river; thence due south to the Ohio river, at the south-east corner of Marietta township, in Washington county; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas,

Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington are, in whole or in part, within the *seven ranges*.

The second survey was that of the *Ohio Company's* purchase, made in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 23, 1785, though the contract was not completed with the Ohio Company until October 27, 1787. Mention of its extent, also the conditions, reservations, and circumstances attending the purchase, have already been given. One hundred thousand acres of this tract, called *donation lands*, were reserved upon certain conditions as a free gift to actual settlers. Portions of the counties of Washington, Athens and Gallia are within this tract, also the entire county of Meigs. The *donation lands* were in Washington county.

The next survey was the "*Symmes purchase*" and contiguous lands, situated to the north and west of it, and was made soon after the foregoing. The "*Symmes purchase*" embraced the entire Ohio river front between the Big Miami and Little Miami rivers, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and reaching northward a sufficient distance to include an area of one million of acres. The contract with Judge Symmes, made in October, 1787, was subsequently modified by act of Congress bearing date of May 5, 1792, and by an authorized act of the President of the United States, of September 30, 1794, so as to amount to only 311,682 acres, exclusive of a reservation of 15 acres around Fort Washington, of a square mile at the mouth of the Great Miami, of sections sixteen and twenty-nine in each township, the former of which Congress had reserved for educational and the latter for religious purposes, exclusive also of a township dedicated to the interests of a college; and sections eight, eleven and twenty-six, which Congress reserved for future sale.

The tract of land situated between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, known as the *Virginia military lands*, was never regularly surveyed into townships, but patents were issued by the President of the United States to such persons (Virginians) as had rendered service on the continental establishment in the army of the United States (hence the name), and in the quantities to which they were

entitled, according to the provisions of an act of Congress of August 10, 1790. "It embraces a body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres of land. The following counties are situated in this tract, namely: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union entirely; and greater or less portions of the following, to wit: Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clarke, Champaign, Logan and Hardin."

Connecticut ceded all lands in the North west to which she claimed title to the United States (except the tract which has been known as the "*Western Reserve*"), by deed of cession bearing date September 14, 1786; and in May, 1800, by act of the Legislature of said State, renounced all jurisdictional claim to the "territory called the *Western Reserve* of Connecticut." That tract of land was surveyed in 1796, and later into townships of five miles square, and in the aggregate contained about 3,800,000 acres, being one hundred and twenty miles long, and lying west of the Pennsylvania State line, all situated between forty-one degrees of north latitude and forty-two degrees and two minutes. Half a million of acres of the foregoing lands were set apart by the State of Connecticut, in 1792, as a donation to the sufferers by fire (during the Revolutionary war) of the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven, and other Connecticut villages whose property was burned by the British; hence the name "*Firelands*" by which this tract taken from the western portion of the Reserve has been known. It is situated chiefly in Huron and Erie counties, a small portion only being in Ottawa county. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit, and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

French grant is a tract of 24,000 acres of land bordering on the Ohio river, within the present limits of Scioto county, granted by Congress in March, 1795, to certain French settlers of Gallipolis,

who, through invalid titles, had lost their lands there. Twelve hundred acres were added to this grant in 1798, making a total of 25,200 acres.

The United States military lands were surveyed under the provisions of an Act of Congress of June 1, 1796, and contained 2,560,000 acres. This tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, hence the title by which it is known. It is bounded by the *seven ranges* on the east, by the *Greenville treaty* line on the north, by the *Congress* and *Refugee lands* on the south, and by the *Scioto river* on the west, including the county of Coshocton entire, and portions of the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox, and Holmes.

The Moravian lands are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, situated respectively at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten, and Salem, all on the Tuscarawas river, now in Tuscarawas county. These lands were originally dedicated by an ordinance of Congress dated September 3, 1788, to the use of the Christianized Indians at those points, and by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, were surveyed and patents issued to the Society of the United Brethren, for the purposes above specified.

The Refugee tract is a body of land containing 100,000 acres, granted by Congress February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces during the Revolutionary war and took up arms against the mother country and in behalf of the colonies, and thereby lost their property by confiscation. This tract is four and one-half miles wide, and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto river, at Columbus, into Muskingum county. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking, and Muskingum.

Dohrman's grant is a township of land six miles square, containing 13,040 acres, situated in the south-eastern part of Tuscarawas county. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary

war, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

The foregoing is a list of the principal land grants and surveys during our territorial history, in that portion of the north-west that now constitutes the State of Ohio. There were *Canal land grants*, *Maumee Road grants*, and various others, but they belong to our *State*, and not to our *Territorial* history.

Treaties made with the Indians.

By the terms of the *Treaty of Fort Stanwix*, concluded with the Iroquois or *Six Nations* (Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas), October 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of the Ohio was extinguished. The commissioners of Congress were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee. Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indians.

This was followed in January, 1785, by the *Treaty of Fort McIntosh*, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley, and established the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga river, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river, near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the head waters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Miami of the Lakes, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. This treaty was negotiated by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, for the United States, and by the chiefs of the aforenamed tribes.

A similar relinquishment was effected by the *Treaty of Fort Finney* (at the mouth of the Great Miami), concluded with the Shawanese, January 31, 1786, the United States Commissioners being the same as the foregoing, except the substitution of Samuel H. Parsons for Arthur Lee.

The *Treaty of Fort Harmar*, held by General St. Clair January 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made.

So also was the *Treaty of Greenville*, of August 3, 1795, made by General Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the north-western Indians, which re-established the Indian boundary line through the present State of Ohio, and extended it from Loramie to Fort Recovery, and from thence to the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indian tribes under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the General Government, by purchase, in pursuance of treaties subsequently made. The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga river was secured by a treaty formed at Fort Industry, in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron counties and north of the boundary line to the western limits of Ohio were purchased by the United States in 1818. The last possession of the Delawares was purchased in 1829, and by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, by Colonel John Johnston and the Wyandot chiefs, that last remnant of the Indian tribes in Ohio sold the last acre they owned within the limits of our State to the General Government, and retired, the next year, to the Far West, settling at and near the mouth of the Kansas river.

First Officers of the Territory.

Congress, in October, 1787, appointed General Arthur St. Clair, Governor; Major Winthrop Sargent, Secretary; and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges of the Territory, the latter of whom, however, having declined the appointment, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his stead in February, 1788. On the 9th of July, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and finding the Secretary and a majority of the judges present proceeded to organize the Territory. The Governor and judges (or a majority of them) were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of territorial government. Such laws as were in force in any of the States, and

were deemed applicable to the condition of the people of the Territory could be adopted by the Governor and judges, and, after publication, became operative, unless disapproved of by Congress, to which body certified copies of all laws thus adopted had to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory.

The further duty of the judges, who were appointed to serve during good behavior; was to hold court four times a year, whenever the business of the territory required it, but not more than once a year in any one county.

The Second Grade of Territorial Government.

After it shall have been ascertained that five thousand free male inhabitants actually resided within the territory, the second grade of territorial government could, of right, be established, which provided for a Legislative Council, and also an elective House of Representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the territory, provided always that the Governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power, and no act of the two houses of the Legislature, even if passed by a unanimous vote in each branch, could become a law without his consent. The conditions that authorized the second grade of territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put into operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had existed for eleven years.

Early Laws of the Territory.

The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An act for regulating and establishing the militia." Two days thereafter the Governor issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, which included all of the territory east of the Sciota river to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary; Marietta, the seat of the territorial government, also becoming the county seat of Washington county.

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and published during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, thirty-four of them having been adopted at Cincinnati during the months of June, July, and August of the last named year, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of "Western Annals," to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798 eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of the late Chief-Justice Chase, "that it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that "which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I., should be in full force within the territory." Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania; the others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

Local Courts and Court Officers.

Among the earliest laws adopted was one which provided for the institution of a county court of common pleas, to be composed of not less than three nor more than five judges, commissioned by the governor, who were to hold two sessions in each year. Pursuant to its provisions, the first session of said court was held in and for Washington county, September 2, 1788. The judges of the court were General Rufus Putnam, General Benjamin Tupper and Colonel Archibald Crary. Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs was clerk, and Colonel Ebenezer Sproat was sheriff. Elaborate details of the opening of this, the first court held in the North-west Territory, have come down to us, showing it to have been a stylish, dignified proceeding. Briefly, "a procession was formed at the Point (the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio river) of the inhabitants and the officers from Fort Harmar, who escorted the judge of the court, the governor of the Territory and the terri-

torial judges to the hall appropriated for that purpose, in the north-west block-house in "Campus Martius." "The procession," says Mitchener, "was headed by the sheriff, with drawn sword and baton of office." "After prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the court was organized by reading the commissions of the judges, clerk and sheriff; after which the sheriff proclaimed that the court was open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

On the 23d day of August, 1788, a law was promulgated for establishing "general courts of quarter sessions of the peace." This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five justices of the peace, appointed by the governor, who were to hold four sessions in each year. The first session of this court was held at "Campus Martius," September 9, 1788. The commission appointing the judges thereof was read. General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper, says Mitchener, constituted the justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., the assistant justices; Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., was clerk. Colonel Ebenezer Sproat was sheriff of Washington county fourteen years. The first grand jury of the North-west Territory was empanneled by this court, and consisted of the following gentlemen: William Stacey (foreman), Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Jethro Putnam, Samuel Stebbins and Jabez True.

Organization of Counties.

Washington county, embracing the eastern half of the present State of Ohio, was the only organized county of the North-west Territory until early in 1790, when the governor proclaimed Hamilton county, which included all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extended north to the "Standing Stone Forks," on the first named stream.

The following is a list of all the Territorial counties organized; also the date of organization, with their respective county seats:

COUNTIES.	WHEN PROCLAIMED.	COUNTY SEATS.
1. Washington	July 27, 1788	Marietta.
2. Hamilton	January 2, 1790	Cincinnati.
3. St. Clair	February, 1790	Cahokia.
4. Knox	In 1790	Vincennes.
5. Randolph	In 1795	Kaskaskia.
6. Wayne	August 15, 1795	Detroit.
7. Adams	July 10, 1797	Manchester.
8. Jefferson	July 29, 1797	Steubenville.
9. Ross	August 20, 1797	Chillicothe.
10. Trumbull	July 10, 1800	Warren.
11. Clermont	December 6, 1800	Williamsburg.
12. Fairfield	December 9, 1800	New Lancaster.
13. Belmont	September 7, 1801	St. Clairsville.

It will be observed that Hamilton was the second county organized. There were situated within its limits, when organized, several flourishing villages, that had had their origin during the closing months of 1788 and early in 1789. Columbia, situated at the mouth of the Little Miami, was the first of these laid out, its early settlers being Colonel Benjamin Stites, of "Redstone Old Fort" (proprietor); William Goforth, John S. Gano, John Smith (a Baptist minister, who afterwards became one of Ohio's first United States Senators), and others, numbering in all twenty-five persons or more, though some of them arrived a little later.

Cincinnati was the next in order of time, having been laid out early in 1789, by Colonel Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman, and Israel Ludlow. Several not very successful attempts had also been made at various points between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Great Miami by Judge Symmes.

The early settlers of Hamilton county were principally from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky. Judges Symmes and Burnet were representative men in the Miami Valley from New Jersey; Jeremiah Morrow and Judge Dunlavy from Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Harrison and Wm. McMillan, from Virginia; and Colonel Robert Patterson and Rev. James Kemper, from Kentucky.

The Scioto Valley, the next in order of time, was settled chiefly by Virginians and Kentuckians, represented by Colonel Thomas Worthington and General Nathaniel Massie, two of its prominent settlers.

And the early settlements along Lake Erie, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, whose representative men were Governor Samuel Huntington and Hon. Benjamin Tappan, were established by men not a whit inferior to those above named. And the good that General Washington said of the New England colony that settled Marietta could, with very slight modifications, be said of most of the settlers and pioneers of the aforesaid settlements.

Early Territorial Villages and Towns.

The following is a list of the principal villages and towns of the North-west Territory, started and built up during Territorial rule, with the time of the first survey of lots, together with the names of their proprietors:

Marietta—laid out in 1788 by Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Land Company.

Columbia—laid out in 1788 by Benjamin Stites, Major Gano, and others.

Cincinnati—laid out in 1789 by Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman, and Israel Ludlow.

Gallipolis—laid out in 1791 by the French settlers.

Manchester—laid out in 1791 by Nathaniel Massie.

Hamilton—laid out in 1794 by Israel Ludlow.

Dayton—laid out in 1795 by Israel Ludlow and Generals Dayton and Wilkinson.

Franklin—laid out in 1795 by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper.

Chillicothe—laid out in 1796 by Nathaniel Massie.

Cleveland—laid out in 1796 by Job V. Styles.

Franklinton—laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant.

Steubenville—laid out in 1798 by Bazaleel Wells and James Ross.

Williamsburg—laid out in 1799.

Zanesville—laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

New Lancaster—laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane.

Warren—laid out in 1801 by Ephraim Quinby.

St. Clairsville—laid out in 1801 by David Newell.

Springfield—laid out in 1801 by James Demint.

Newark—laid out in 1802 by Wm. C. Schenck, G. W. Burnet, and John N. Cummings.

Cincinnati at the close of the territorial government was the largest town in the territory, containing about one thousand inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1802, with the following as first officers:

President—David Zeigler.

Recorder—Jacob Burnet.

Trustees—Wm. Ramsay, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, Wm. Stanley, John Reily, Samuel Dick, Wm. Ruffner.

Assessor—Joseph Prince.

Collector—Abram Cary.

Town Marshal—James Smith.

Territorial Officers.

The following exhibit gives a full list of the officers of the territory, with the date of service, including the delegates to Congress:

Governor—General Arthur St. Clair, served from 1788 to 1802.

Secretaries—Winthrop Sargent, served from 1788 to 1798; William H. Harrison, served from 1798 to 1799; Charles Willing Byrd, served from 1799 to 1803.

The latter gentleman was also acting Governor during the closing months of the territorial government, Governor St. Clair having been removed from office, in 1802, by President Jefferson.

Treasurer—John Armstrong, served from 1792 to 1803.

Territorial Delegates in Congress—William H. Harrison, served from 1799 to 1800; William McMillan, served from 1800 to 1801; Paul Fearing, served from 1801 to 1803.

Territorial Judges.—James Mitchell Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons, and John Armstrong were appointed judges for the North-west Territory, by Congress, in October, 1787; the latter, however, declined, and John Cleves Symmes was appointed to the vacancy in February, 1788, and he accepted.

Judge Varnum died in January, 1789, and William Barton was appointed his successor, but declined the appointment; George Turner, however, in 1789, accepted it. On the 10th of November, 1789, Judge Parsons was drowned in attempting to cross Big

Beaver creek, and Rufus Putnam became his successor, March 31, 1790. In 1796 he resigned, and Joseph Gilman succeeded him. The territorial court was composed of three judges, two of whom constituted a quorum for judicial purposes, and also for the exercise of legislative functions, in co-operation with the Governor.

NAMES.	WHEN APPOINTED.	END OF SERVICE.
James M. Varnum	October, 1787	January, 1789.
Samuel H. Parsons	October, 1787	November 10, 1789
John Armstrong	October, 1787	Refused to serve.
John C. Symmes	February, 1788	
William Barton	———, 1789	Refused to serve.
George Turner	—— —, 1780	
Rufus Putnam	March 31, 1790	Served until 1796.
Joseph Gilman	———, 1799	

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was appointed (says Judge Burnet) after the first session of the Territorial Legislature, of which he was a member, and probably continued in office to the close of the territorial government, but I have not been able to verify said conjecture.

Hostility of the Indian Tribes—Military Expeditions.

From the time of the organization of the government of the "North-west Territory," in 1788, until the ratification of the "treaty of Greenville," sometimes called "Wayne's treaty," in 1795, the attitude of many of the western Indian tribes towards the white settlers in the North west Territory was that of extreme, unrelenting hostility. The military organization which had marched against them, before the establishment of civil government in the great North-west, had signally failed to subjugate them, or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of General Braddock in 1755, of Major Wilkins in 1763, of Colonel Bradstreet in 1764, of Colonel Lochry in 1781, and of Colonel Crawford in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, in the last named year, only tended to inflame the hostile Indian

tribes, and inspire them with greater courage in their hostile movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive campaigns of Colonel McDonald in 1774, of General McIntosh in 1778, and of General Broadhead in 1781, of course led to no salutary results. Even the successful campaigns of Colonel Boquet in 1763–4, of Lord Dunmore and General Lewis in 1774, and of General George Rogers Clark in 1788, failed to secure a permanent peace with the western Indian tribes. The inhabitants of the North-west Territory were, therefore, from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795, constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savage tribes of the North-west. But they met their dastardly, cruel, relentless foes in the spirit of genuine manhood—of true, determined, unflinching heroism! They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West! Bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sorrow, of blood and carnage.

To secure the speedy termination of those savage atrocities the National Government early organized a number of military expeditions, the first of which being that of General Harmar, in 1790, who was then commander-in-chief of the military department of the West. He had a few hundred regular troops under his command, stationed chiefly at Fort Harmar and at Fort Washington, which served as the nucleus of his army. The great body of his troops, however, numbering in all above fourteen hundred, were Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Colonel John Hardin, and the latter of Colonel Trotter. The expedition left Fort Washington and marched to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers (now Fort Wayne, Indiana), where detachments of the army, under command of Colonel Hardin, on the 19th and 22d days of October, encountered the enemy and suffered mortifying defeats.

Of course the campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities.

The next year General St. Clair, the Governor of the territory, who had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, organized an expedition, whose strength somewhat exceeded that of General Harmar's. It met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near the head waters of the Wabash, now in Mercer county, Ohio, the battle-field being known as Fort Recovery. Of fifteen hundred men in the battle more than half of them were either killed or wounded, and it was indeed a great calamity to the disheartened and greatly harrassed pioneers of the North-west Territory.

Immediately after the defeat of General St. Clair, the Federal Government took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate against the hostile tribes, for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them. Military preparations, however, progressed slowly, and the summer of 1794 had nearly passed before the confederated hostile Indian tribes were met in battle array by General Wayne's army. The battle was fought at the Maumee Rapids, near Perrysburg and Fort Meigs, in Wood county, Ohio, and is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers," though sometimes called the "Battle of the Maumee." Wayne's army numbered more than three thousand men, well disciplined, and ably officered, sixteen hundred of whom being mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky, commanded by General Charles Scott, of said State, who was the second ranking officer in the army, and who, as well as General Henry Lee (the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution) and General William Darke, had been favorably considered by President Washington in connection with the chief command of the expedition. The choice, however, fell upon General Wayne, the old companion in arms of the President, and to him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indian tribes commanded by the celebrated Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, on the Maumee, August 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy. Cessation of

hostilities followed this victory, and a peace, which the general Government had vainly sought by friendly negotiation, was secured—a peace which continued for many years, even until after the North-west Territory had "ceased to be," and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history.

Organization of the Second Grade of Territorial Government.

The Governor having satisfactorily ascertained that the conditions existed entitling the Territory to the second grade of government, that is, that there were "five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age," within the Territory, he, on the 29th day of October, 1798, took the preliminary steps to effect that object; by issuing his proclamation, directing the qualified voters to hold elections for Territorial Representatives on the third Monday of December, 1798. The election was held in pursuance of said proclamation, which resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen to constitute the popular branch of the Territorial Legislature for the ensuing two years:

Members of Territorial Legislature of 1799–1800.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington county.
Paul Fearing, Washington county.
William Goforth, Hamilton "
William McMillan, " "
John Smith, " "
John Ludlow, " "
Robert Benham, " "
Aaron Caldwell, " "
Isaac Martin, " "
Shadrack Bond, St. Clair "
John Small, Knox "
John Edgar, Randolph county.
Solomon Sibley, Wayne "
Jacob Visgar, " "
Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire, Wayne county.
Joseph Darlinton, Adams county.
Nathaniel Massie, " "
James Pritchard, Jefferson "
Thomas Worthington, Ross "
Elias Langham, " "
Samuel Findlay, " "
Edward Tiffin, " "

The above named gentlemen met at Cincinnati on the 22d of January, 1799, and nominated ten men, whose names they forwarded to the United States Congress, five of whom were to be selected by that body to constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory. They then adjourned to meet on the 16th of September, 1799.

On the 22d of March, 1799, either the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, or the President of the United States (authorities are not agreed), chose from among those whose names had been suggested to them the following gentlemen, to compose the first Legislative Council of the North-west Territory, their term of office to continue five years, any three of whom to form a quorum:

Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county.
Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Knox county.
Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington county.
James Findlay, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county.
David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson county.

The Ordinance of 1787 named Congress as the authority in whom was vested the right to select five from the list of ten persons to constitute the Territorial Council. But it will be borne in mind that said Ordinance was passed by a Congress that legislated in pursuance of the Articles of Confederation, while yet we had neither President nor United States Senate, hence authority was given to Congress to make the selection. But it is highly probable that the aforesaid authority was subsequently transferred to the President, or to the Senate, or to them jointly.

First Council and House of Representatives.

Both the Council and House of Representatives met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and effected a permanent organization. The Council perfected its organization by the election of the following officers:

President—Henry Vandenburg.
Secretary—William C. Schenck.
Door-keeper—George Howard.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abraham Cary.

The House of Representatives completed its organization by electing, as its officers, the following gentlemen:

Speaker of the House—Edward Tiffin.
Clerk—John Riley.
Door-keeper—Joshua Rowland.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abraham Cary.

Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them. They also elected William H. Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, a delegate to Congress, by a vote of eleven to ten that were cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, then a promising young lawyer of Cincinnati, and who then held the office of Attorney General of the Territory. The first session of the Territorial Legislature was prorogued by the Governor, December 19, 1799, until the first Monday of November, 1800, at which time they reassembled and held the second session at Chillicothe, which, by an act of Congress of May 7, 1800, was made the seat of the Territorial Government until otherwise ordered by the Legislature. This, the second session of the Territorial Legislature, was of short duration, continuing only until December 9, 1800.

On May 9, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing the Indiana Territory, with boundaries including the present States of Indiana and Illinois, and William H. Harrison, having accepted the office of Governor of said Territory, it devolved upon the Territorial Legislature, at its second session, not only to elect a delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, but also to elect a delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from the 4th of March, 1801, to the 4th of March, 1803. They were both reputed to be men of ability.

By the organization of the Indiana Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the North-west Territory, and with them, of course, Henry Vandenburg, of Knox county, President of the Council; also, Shadrack Bond, of St. Clair county; John Small, of Knox county, and John Edgar, of Randolph county, members of the popular branch of the Legislature.

On the 23d of November, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature was commenced at Chillicothe, pursuant to adjournment. The time for which the members of the House of

Representatives were elected, having expired, and an election having been held, quite a number of new members appeared. The Council remained nearly as it was at the previous sessions, there being not more than two changes, perhaps only one, that of Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, Wayne county, who took the place of Henry Vandenburg; thrown into the new Territory. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington county, was chosen President of the Council, in place of Henry Vandenburg.

The House of Representatives, at the third session of the Territorial Legislature, was composed of the following gentlemen:

Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county.
William Rufus Putnam, " "
Moses Miller, of Hamilton county.
Francis Dunlavy, " "
Jeremiah Morrow, " "
John Ludlow, " "
John Smith, " "
Jacob White, " "
Daniel Reeder, " "
Joseph Darlington, of Adams county.
Nathaniel Massie, " "
Zenas Kimberly, of Jefferson county.
John Milligan, " "
Thomas McCune, " "
Edward Tiffin, of Ross county.
Elias Langham, " "
Thomas Worthington, of Ross county.
Francois Joncaire Chabert, of Wayne county.
George McDougal, of Wayne county.
Jonathan Schieffelin, " "
Edward Paine, of Trumbull county.

The officers of the House during the third session were as follows:

Speaker of the House—Edward Tiffin.
Clerk—John Reily.
Door-keeper—Edward Sherlock.

The third session of the Legislature continued from the 24th of November, 1801, until the 23d of January, 1802, when it adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on the fourth Monday of November following, *but that fourth session was never held*, for reasons made obvious by subsequent events.

Congress, on the 30th of April, 1802, had passed an "act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory northwest of the River Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of the aforesaid enactment, an election had been ordered and held throughout the eastern portion of the Territory, and members of a Constitutional Convention chosen, who met at

Chillicothe on the first day of November, 1802, to perform the duty assigned them. When the time had arrived for commencing the fourth session, of the Territorial Legislature, the aforesaid Constitutional Convention was in session, and had evidently nearly completed its labors, as it adjourned on the 29th of said month. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom being also members of the Convention), therefore, seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, deemed it inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The Territorial government was ended by the organization of the State government, March 3, 1803, pursuant to the provisions of a constitution formed at Chillicothe, November 29, 1802, by the following named gentlemen: Joseph Darlinton, Israel Donalson and Thomas Kirker, of Adams county; James Caldwell and Elijah Woods, of Belmont county; Philip Gatch and James Sargent, of Clermont county; Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter, of Fairfield county; John W. Browne, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Kitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Reily, John Smith and John Wilson, of Hamilton county; Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bazaleel Wells, of Jefferson county; Michael Baldwin, Edward Tiffin, James Grubb, Thomas Worthington and Nathaniel Massie, of Ross county; David Abbot and Samuel Huntington, of Trumbull county; Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Rufus Putnam and John McIntire, of Washington county.

Joseph Darlinton, of Adams county; Francis Dunlavy, Jeremiah Morrow and John Smith, of Hamilton county; John Milligan, of Jefferson county; Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington, of Ross county, and Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county, were the eight gentlemen of the last Territorial Legislature that were also elected members of the Constitutional Convention.

CHAPTER III.

Original and Present Wayne County.

Various attempts have been made by public writers at defining the boundaries of the *original* Wayne county, but none of them have achieved historic accuracy or supplied a sufficiently definite description of its former vast territory. The difficulty with which we were met in obtaining this description, the substratum, as it is, of all our work, can be more easily conjectured than expressed. For a time its parallel was presented in the riddle of the Sphinx. Our Œdipus, too, we suppose, had married his mother, ran mad and died. The county records were of no more use to us than that many slabs in the stables of the old Augean King. Their rich alluvial corners were explored, but without compensating effect. The "oldest inhabitant," in this instance, could not be utilized, and that pro-creative gentleman, made out of the mud of the deluge, and who knew more about Wayne county than any body else, including the Historical Society, made a confession, acknowledged he was quite mistaken, and dropped behind the curtain.

By patient search of the National and State records, generously assisted by Hon. R. M. Stimson, the State Librarian, aided by the former investigations, in this direction, of Hon. John P. Jeffries, with the helpful co-operation of Hon. Benj. Eason, we have been able to define the first, true, minute and only correct boundary of Wayne county that has been produced since its existence was announced in August, 81 years ago.

Wayne county was established by proclamation of General Arthur St. Clair, who, when the North-western Territory was cre-

ated into a government, was chosen its Governor. He was appointed in 1788, and continued to hold the office until Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1803.

The proclamation of the Governor for that purpose bears date August 15, 1796, and may be found on page 2,096 of the 3d vol. of Chase's Statutes. It was the sixth county formed in the North-western Territory, and the third in the territory composing the State of Ohio, Washington county being the first, and Hamilton county the second, the former embracing all of the territory east of the Scioto and Cuyahoga rivers, and the latter what is now South-western Ohio, which includes all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extending north to what is known as the "Standing Stone Forks," on the first designated stream.

In the early defined boundaries of counties established in the North-western Territory the most accurate surveys were not made, and clearly defined boundaries of counties did not even enter into the laws. Our explorations of the records are sufficiently comprehensive and reliable to clearly define *original* Wayne county. For that purpose we will commence at

THE MOUTH OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER,

Where it empties into Lake Erie, at Cleveland, thence, following up that river, to the "Old Portage,"* now known as Akron, in Summit county, thence diverging from the Cuyahoga river in a southerly direction, across the summit to a point on the Tuscarawas river, near New Portage, in the same county; thence following the Tuscarawas river through the county of Stark to the junction of the Big Sandy and Tuscarawas, at the north line of Tuscarawas county, and there terminating the eastern *original* boundary of Wayne county; thence in a south-western direction on

*A carrying-place from which goods were transferred on that river, about five miles across the country, to what is now known as "New Portage," in Coventry township, in Summit county, on the Tuscarawas river.

The Old Greenville Treaty Line,

On the county line between Stark and Tuscarawas, to the east line of Holmes county; thence across Holmes county to the north-east corner of Knox county; thence on the line between Knox and Ashland to the south-east corner of Richland county; thence on the line between Richland and Knox counties to the north-east corner of Pike township, Knox county; thence across the townships of Pike, Berlin and Middlebury, in Knox county, to the east line of Morrow county; thence across Morrow county on the south line of the townships of Franklin, Gilead, and Cardington, in Morrow county, to the south-east corner of Marion county; thence on the line between Morrow and Marion counties to the north-east corner of Waldo township, in Marion county; thence on the line between Waldo and Richland townships, to the south-west corner of Richland township; thence across the townships of Waldo and Prospect, to the east line of Union county; thence across Union county, on the south line of the townships of Jackson and Washington, to the east line of Logan county; thence across Bokescreek and Rushcreek townships to the south-east corner of McArthur township; thence on the line between McArthur, Lake and Harrison townships, and thence across Washington and Bloomfield townships, to the east line of Shelby county; thence across Shelby county, between Jackson and Salem townships, and across the townships of Franklin, Turtle creek and McLean, to the present site of old Fort Loramie, in McLean township, in Shelby county, this line terminating at the point of the beginning of the old Greenville Treaty line;* thence in a north-western direction from Fort Loramie, to the north-east corner of

*This treaty was consummated between General Wayne and the Indians August 3, 1795. In this instance the *innocent* white man met "the poor savage," and by some *pardonable* folly of superior knowledge, introduced a *valuable march* on the "scalp-lifter" by setting his compass, at the beginning of the survey, in the month of June, to bear upon the rising sun for a due east line. This *triumph of engineering* on the part of the pale face, made the line bear far north of a due east and west line, which gave him a large tract of the finest lands in the State of Ohio.

Darke county; thence continuing on the same bearing across section seven (7), of Jackson township, Auglaize county; thence across the townships of Marion and Granville, to the south-east corner of Recovery township; thence on the south line of Recovery township to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county; thence north, bearing to the west through Recovery township, crossing the State line near the north-west corner of section seven (7), entering the State of Indiana in the county of Jay; thence continuing in the same direction through Adams county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county; thence west, bearing to the north, through the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Stark, Porter, and Lake, in the State of Indiana, to the most southern point of Lake Michigan; thence around that lake northward through the counties of Cook and Lake, in the State of Illinois, striking the summit of the highlands to the westward of the lake far enough to include the lands upon the streams emptying into Lake Michigan, crossing the State line between Illinois and Wisconsin, about twenty miles west of the lake shore; thence in a northerly direction through the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha and Ozoukee, near the western shore of Lake Michigan; thence turning in a north-western direction, following the summit of the highlands which divides the waters flowing into the great lakes from those running into the Mississippi, through the counties of Sheboygan and Fon du Lac; thence in a western direction, crossing the south-east corner of Green Lake county, through the northern part of Columbia county, near the site of old Fort Winnebago, to the south-east corner of Adams county; thence in a northern direction, through Adams county, the western part of Waushaka county, the south-east corner of Portage county, the western part of Waupaca county, the western part of Shawanaw, along the western line of Oconto, following the dividing ridge to the State line between Wisconsin and Michigan; thence along the latter line to the line between Canada and the United States; thence along that boundary, through Lake Superior, Lake Huron, the River St.

Clair, and Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning.

It will be perceived from this original boundary, as proclaimed by Governor St. Clair, that Wayne county embraced a large area of the old North-western Territory. It included about one-third part of the present State of Ohio, one-eighth part of the State of Indiana, the north-east corner of Illinois (including the site of the present city of Chicago), the eastern and about the one-fifth part of the present State of Wisconsin, the whole of the State of Michigan, embracing all of Lake Michigan, one-half of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and the north-western part of Lake Erie, including the battle ground on which Perry's victory * was achieved.

The county seat of this vastly extended country, territorially possessing an area of 133,000 square miles, and larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, was established by the same proclamation which announced its governmental life, at Old Fort Detroit, now the present city of Detroit.† Thus remained the boundaries and primitive organization of Wayne county for the term of eight years, and until the second year after the State Constitution had been adopted and the government of the State of Ohio had been put in active operation.

The Connecticut Western Reserve, in the north-east part of the State, is bounded on the south by the forty-first parallel of north latitude; on the west by the present counties of Sandusky and Seneca; on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by the State line between Ohio and Pennsylvania. It had been granted to the Colony of Connecticut in 1662, by Charles II., and reserved by the State of Connecticut, after the American Revolution, in its deed of cession to the government of the United States, with a view to

* September 10, 1814, Commodore O. H. Perry, in his flagship, Lawrence, with a fleet of 9 vessels and 54 guns and 2 swivels, encountered Commodore Barclay, of the English navy, in his flagship, Detroit, with 6 vessels, 63 guns, 4 howitzers and 2 swivels, within hearing distance of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and won a decisive victory.

† Detroit, Michigan, still is in Wayne county, the name being retained.

compensate its Revolutionary soldiers for losses in that war, by granting its warrant to such sufferers for portions of this reserved territory.

In the year 1803, by acts of the State Legislature, the counties of Montgomery, Greene and Franklin were formed. These three counties extended north to the State line. It will be seen that these three counties divided the original Wayne county, separating all the territory east of Franklin—it being the furthest east of the three named counties—south of the Connecticut Western Reserve and north of the old Greenville Treaty line, from the balance of Wayne county, leaving it without county organization, form, or name, and afterwards known as "*the New Purchase.*"

For five years this territory, called the "New Purchase," remained without civilization, other than a part of the unorganized territory of the State of Ohio. By Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 13, 1808, the boundaries of the county of Wayne were clearly defined in the third section of the Act to establish the county of Stark. We here give the section entire:

Boundaries of Wayne County in 1808.

"Sec. 3, *Be it further enacted*, That all that tract of country lying west of the tenth range and east of the sixteenth range in the said New Purchase, and south of the Connecticut Reserve, and north of the United States Military District, shall be a separate and distinct county, by the name of Wayne, but with the county of Stark attached to and made a part of Columbiana county, until the said county of Stark shall be organized (Jan. 1, 1809), and shall thereafter be and remain a part of the county of Stark until otherwise directed by law."*

The first boundary of Wayne county, established by Legislative enactment, may be more specifically defined, as follows: On the east by the present county line between Wayne and Stark; on the south by the old Greenville Treaty line, including a strip of Holmes county, as now organized, about two and a half miles wide at the east end, and about seven miles wide at the west end, which strip of territory compassed all of Washington and Ripley

*See O. L., vol. 6, p. 155.

townships in that county, nearly all of Prairie, two thirds of Salt creek, half of Paint, and fractions of Knox and Monroe townships; on the west by the west line of Lake, Mohican, Perry and Jackson townships, in Ashland county; and on the north by the present county line between Medina and Wayne.

The change in this last description was by Act of the Legislature establishing Holmes county, January 20, 1824, which took from the south side of Wayne county the strip of territory above referred to, lying between the old Greenville Treaty line and the present southern boundary of Wayne county.

Formation of Ashland County.

The formation of Ashland county by Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 24, 1846, took from Wayne to that county its present townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican and Lake, except one tier of sections on the east side of those townships, which by the same Act became attached to the townships of Congress, Chester, Plain and Clinton, in Wayne county, which tier of sections, among the inhabitants of those townships, is commonly recognized as the "mile strip."

No other change in the boundaries of Wayne county has taken place since the erection of Ashland county, and it is believed under the present letter of our State Constitution, none will soon occur.

Organization of Wayne County in 1812.

Wayne county was organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, bearing date January 4, 1812, to take effect on the 1st day of March thereafter. The Act provides, "That the county of Wayne be and the same is hereby organized into a separate county." The same law provided that the people of the county should elect county officers, on the first Monday of April, 1812, to hold their offices until the next annual election. To the year 1810, Wayne county was one entire township, by the name of *Killbuck*, called after the old Indian chief of that name.

Organization of Townships.

On the 11th of April, 1812, the county was divided into four townships, to wit: Sugarcreek, Wooster, Mohican and Prairie.

The present territory of Wayne county was surveyed into *ranges* and *townships* by the government of the United States, in the year 1807.

The ranges were strips of territory, six miles wide, numbered from east to west, and extending from the old Greenville Treaty line northward to the south line of the Connecticut Western Reserve—a distance averaging over thirty miles.

These ranges were again surveyed into sections of about one mile square, or containing about 640 acres, and numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the north-east corner, and each thirty-six sections being designed for a township. These townships were again numbered from the south end of each range northwardly.

Range No. 11 of the original government survey was the eastern and first range in the county, and in 1812 contained the originally surveyed townships, numbered 15, 16, 17, 18, and a small fraction of 14.

Range No. 12 contained a small fraction of township 14, and all of townships 15, 16, 17, 18.

Range No. 13 contained a small fraction of 13, and all of townships 14, 15, 16, 17.

Range No. 14 contained a fraction of 17, and all of townships 18, 19, 20, 21.

Range No. 15 contained a fraction of 19, and all of townships 20, 21, 22, 23.

The order of the Commissioners of the county, bearing date April 11, 1812, clearly defined each of the *original townships* as follows:

Mohican township included all of range 15 in the county, and the west half of range 14. For Prairie township, beginning at the center of the 14th range, and at the corner of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, in township 18, of range 14; thence east to the eastern boundary

of the county; thence south to the south east corner of the county; thence westwardly on the south boundary of the county (the old Greenville treaty line), to the the center of the 14th range, and thence north to the place of beginning.

Beginning for Wooster township at the center of range 14, at the corners of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, in township 18; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence east to the range line between ranges 12 and 13; thence south on said range line to the corners of sections 1, 6, 12 and 7, in township No. 14, of range 13, and township No. 15, in range 12, and thence west to the place of beginning.

Sugarcreek township contained all of the originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18, and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in range 11, and all of originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18, and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in range 12.

By an order of the County Commissioners, on the 5th of September, 1814, East Union and Lake townships were formed, the former embracing originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18, and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in the 12th range; the latter embracing the fraction of originally surveyed township 19, and all of township 20, in range 15, and the west half of originally surveyed township 18, and the west half of fractional township 17 in range 14.

On the 14th of September, 1814, four days after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the County Commissioners entered an order of record, changing the name of Mohican township to that of Perry.

On the 5th of June, 1815, the County Commissioners formed the township of Springfield, as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of section 24, township 19, (now Plain), range 14; thence west to the north-west corner of section 20; thence on the section lines to the south-west corner of section 20, township 18, (now Clinton); thence east to the south-east corner of section 24—the range line—thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

By order of the County Commissioners of September 4, 1815, Chippewa township was formed, beginning at the south-east corner of section 31, of township 18, of range 11, original survey; thence north, bearing to the west, to the north-west corner of section 6; thence east to the north-east corner of the county; thence south on the county line to the south-east corner of section 36; thence to the place of beginning.*

On the 5th of March, 1816, the County Commissioners named the originally surveyed township 17, of range 11, Baughman township.

At the last above date Saltcreek township was established, its territory including all of the originally surveyed township 15, and fractional township 14, of range 12.

Also, at the last above session of the Commissioners of the county, originally surveyed townships 20 and 21, in range 14, were named Chester township, and an order issued to the inhabitants to elect their officers.

Also at the last above named session of the County Commissioners, Paint township was formed of all of the originally surveyed township No. 15, and fractional part of township 14, in range 11.

Wayne township was formed, by order of the County Commissioners, October 12, 1816, of the following territory: All of the originally surveyed townships, Nos. 16 and 17, of range 13.

Greene township was formed, by order of the County Commissioners, February 5, 1817, of all of the 17 and 18 original townships of range 12.

Congress township was formed, by order of the County Commissioners, October 5, 1818, of the originally surveyed township No. 21, of range 14.

Milton township was formed of the originally surveyed township No. 18, of range 12, by order of the County Commissioners, October 5, 1818.

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* The old record gives no reason for this peculiar western boundary of this township.

Jackson township was formed of the originally surveyed township 23, of range 15, by order of the County Commissioners, February 1, 1819.

Canaan township was formed, May 5, 1819, of the originally surveyed township 17, of range 13, by order of the County Commissioners of that date.

Plain township* was formed as early as 1817, and was composed of territory included in the original government surveyed township No. 19, of range 14. Its formation obliterated the north half of Springfield township, formed on the 5th of June, 1815.

Franklin township is composed of part of the originally surveyed townships 14 and 15, of range 13. The County Commissioners, by their order, dated June 7, 1820, formed the boundary of this township as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of section 24, in township 15; thence south on the range line to the south-east corner of section 13, in township 14; thence west on the south side of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 to the range line on the west side of range 13; thence north on the range line to the north-west corner of section 6, township 14; thence east to the north-east corner of section 5; thence north to the north-west corner of section 28, township 15; thence east to the north-east corner of section 28; thence north to the north-west corner of section 22, township 15; thence east to the place of beginning.

On the 7th day of March, 1825, and after the formation of Holmes county, in 1824, by order of the County Commissioners, this township was enlarged by the attachment of the southern tier of sections — 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 — since which time no change has been made in its boundaries.

Pike township was formed in 1817, and was composed of the exact territory which now constitutes Clinton township, and its formation blotted out the south half and all the balance of Springfield left after the formation of Plain township. And thus, after a brief existence of two years, Springfield township disappeared from the records and map of Wayne county.

* Precise date of its formation does not appear on record.

On the 7th of June, 1825, Clinton township, the last of the present sixteen townships of Wayne county, was formed, by an order of the Commissioners of that date. Its boundaries then were the same as now, and its formation struck from the map of Wayne county the township of Pike.

Thus it will be seen how the settlement of the county, from time to time, produced the organization of the various townships, and established, as the necessities of the people required, their local governments.

CHAPTER IV.

Why Called Wayne County.

The county of Wayne derived its name from the daring and impetuous Major General Anthony Wayne, an ambitious officer and ardent patriot of the American Revolution. He was a native of Waynesborough, Chester county, Pa., where he was born January 1, 1745. The rolling hills, bleak mountains and rugged scenery which furnished the romance of his boyhood, no doubt, imparted to him that brusque, austere and apparently savage manner which achieved for him, from his followers, the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony."

A glance at the ancestry of General Wayne makes the fact prominent that he inherited his soldierly qualities, and that he was but another link in a chain of warriors. His father was at the head of a company of dragoons at the decisive battle of the Boyne, fought July 1, 1690, between William III. and his father-in-law, James II. His son Isaac, and father of Anthony, bore a heroic and conspicuous part in the cruel conflicts with relentless and barbarous hordes of Indians, who brandished the slaughtering tomahawk where the genial sun first blessed with grateful light the early home of his infant child.

Unlike Major General Wooster, he had not the opportunity, nor had he availed himself of an academic nor collegiate course, nor do the facts warrant us in believing that he was inhabited with any very serious proclivity for books or study. The whole bent and inclination of his mind seemed to have been in a military direction, though we believe he made his *debut* upon the theater of public action as a surveyor. Bitter and irreconcilable collisions

occurring between the Crown and the Colonies, and which ultimately precipitated the Revolution and secured our independence, aroused his positive and passionate disposition and ingulfed him in the controversy. His spontaneous and enthusiastic patriotism soon acquired for him "the first wish of his heart"—a military appointment. During the year 1775 he recruited a regiment of volunteers and was made colonel of the same.

In 1776 the Continental Congress placed him in command of a Pennsylvania regiment, when he joined the northern forces, receiving in the battle of Three Rivers a most painful wound. In 1777 he was commissioned a Brigadier General and directed to assume command of Ticonderoga, an important fort, situated two miles below the present village of that name, on a point of land at the entrance of the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain. The aforesaid fort had been surprised and captured by Ethan Allen on the 9th of May, 1775. About the middle of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine was fought, upon the result of which suspended the destiny, for the time, of the sedate city of William Penn. Grand, indeed, was the prize for which the American and English armies contended! Wayne bore the brunt of the fight upon this occasion, but was compelled to endure the keen sting and mortification of defeat; and not that alone, but the deep and intense chagrin of witnessing, on the 26th of September, 1777, the city of Philadelphia fall into the hands of Cornwallis—"the first marquis, the second earl and the sixth baron of that name." His reputation as a *forager* was sustained co-ordinately with his fame as a soldier. If the country surrounding afforded subsistence and was within the reach of camp, or marquee, he was vigorously inclined to avail himself of it. In this *role* he distinguished himself, in the winter of 1777–78, when our army was lying at Valley Forge, on the banks of the Schuylkill. His irruption into New Jersey resulted in the capture of herds of cattle and stores of army provender.

A satirical ballad, or rather linked stanzas of slangy, clinking doggerel, supposed to have been distilled from the adroit pen of

the cultured Major Andre, and who, on the 2d of October, 1780, on the fatal gibbet, expiated his crime, was published and circulated, concerning that foraging expedition.

Here is one verse, as a specimen :

"But now I end my lyric strain—
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet."

General Greene was president of the court-martial before which Andre was tried, though it is understood Wayne received him after his capture. At Stony Point, at the head of Haverstraw Bay, on the Hudson, he was shot in the knee and fell, but rising to his feet, he exclaimed, "Forward, my brave boys," when a desperate assault wrenched the fort from the British, on the night of July 15, 1779. This presents itself as one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. When in 1781, the Pennsylvania troops revolted on account, as was alleged, of unliquidated arrearages and a dispute respecting the terms of enlistment, General Wayne energetically, but fruitlessly, attempted to restore harmony and suppress discontent. In spite of his interposition, and all the officers, 1,300 men defied their authority, and under arms, marched toward Philadelphia with the pronounced purpose of enforcing acquiescence to their demands. His soldiers loved and respected him, however, and only sought what they imagined a reasonable redress.

His field of operations was then transferred to Virginia, where he campaigned with Washington, and "the good and great Lafayette," and here he had the grand satisfaction of beholding the plumed and titled Cornwallis, "the lord of the bed-chamber," on the 19th of October, 1781, surrender his sword to the victorious Washington.

We detect his next important movements on the frontier, inaugurating a campaign against the now boastful and arrogant Indian tribes of the West. To this service he addressed himself with much of that peculiar zeal which was so typical of the man.

This time, and for this work, the right man had been chosen. "Knaves, fall back," was the luminous inscription upon his shield. There was no kitey philosophizing about the transaction. It had a blood-meaning against the wampum-belt and its perfidous wearer.

St. Clair's unfortunate defeat on the Miami, where General Butler and Major Ferguson fell, was well understood by the Indians. Unopposed by any forcible check, and unmolested by any military movement since their recent success, true to the fiendish propensity which triumph engenders in their barbaric natures, they became insolent, exacting and imperious. They seriously obstructed the tide of emigration to the West; looked upon the white man as an intruder, and, emboldened by victory, induced and courted conflict, seeming to prefer the death-revel, rather than the calms of peace. It was evident that the code of force had to receive its most rigid interpretation. Bullet-logic was the only alternative—the proper discipline and just corrective for these ruthless recalcitrants the continent over. Necessary precaution was observed. Military posts were fortified. Every suggestion of prudence and foresight was adopted to prevent a second defeat. An army was collected and the command settled upon the gallant Pennsylvanian. A violent assault was made June 30, 1794, upon Fort Recovery by the Indians, aided by some unhung Canadians, or cut-throat English, which was repulsed. August,

> ——"rich arrayed
> In garment, all of gold down to the ground,"

Witnessed the inception of the gory drama. The very heart of Fiend-land was penetrated. The army moved with amazing rapidity. Their settlements on the Miami were pillaged. At the junction of the Auglaize with this river Fort Defiance was constructed. Here General Wayne tendered "the olive branch," the pipe of peace, before he would awake the "slumbering sword of war." They rejected his overtures, though it was apparent there was distrust in their ranks.

One of the chiefs, Little Turtle, appeared to have a prevision

of their fate, "for," said he, "the Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps; the night and the day are alike to him." They entertained a sort of inherent dread of Wayne, denominating him "the Black Snake;" but their animosity and pride were too overwhelming to negotiate. So the boards were cleared, the war-cotillion arranged, and the grim dancers put in position. The American camp was posted in the midst of such extensive and highly-cultivated fields as excited the admiration of the invaders. For miles the country presented the appearance of a single village, and rich corn fields spread on either side. The Indians had retreated down the river from their settlement upon the advance of the army, and had taken up a position in the immediate vicinity of a British fort, near the Miami rapids. This was one of those posts retained by Great Britain in defiance of former treaties, and constituted, as was generally believed, a depot where the Indians could procure arms and counsel.

Somehow, our border history, all the way through, is blackened by the dastardly and unwarranted interference of British scamps, red-jacketed bacon-thieves, and post-loungers.

On the 20th of August, 1794, General Wayne made an onslaught upon their chosen position. The smeared warriors fought with courage. Skilled in the use of fire-arms, and acquainted with the maneuvers of battle, they were more formidable adversaries than in the covert of the thicket, the deeps of the dense wood, or the sinuous ravine. Better had they accepted the olive branch, than to have allowed the "summer flies" of success to "have blown them full of maggot ostentation." The eagle of the North was too daring and strong. They were destined to defeat and slaughter; a vigorous and spirited bayonet charge routed the merciless array.

At Fort Greenville, now known as Greenville, and county-seat of Darke county, Ohio, eighty-one miles west by north of Columbus, on the 3d of August, 1795, General Anthony Wayne met the Indians in council, and, then and there, concluded a treaty of peace.

His life of terrible daring and terrible activity closed, in 1796, in a cabin at Presque Isle. At his own request, he was buried under the flag-staff of the fort; but, in 1809, his son removed him to Radnor cemetery, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where a monument is erected to his honor.

CHAPTER V.

Topography of the County.*

Wayne County, located on the southern declivity of the dividing ridge intervening between the northern lakes and the Ohio river, has been, in ages past, the theater of marked changes prior, as well as subsequent, to the time of the elevation of the Alleghenies, and the formation of the northern lakes. The whole face of the county very plainly shows the action of flowing water, and that the entire surface many centuries ago was covered by a deep sea, and wrought upon by its turbulent action, which is plainly manifested upon the elevations in the valleys and the alluvial plains.

The territory of this county is a part of that great topographical district reaching from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. The northern limits of the county, extending within a few miles of the southern rim of the Lake Erie basin, is the water-shed, or divide between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; the spill, or summit level, being at Summit Lake, near the city of Akron in Summit county, and is 395 feet above Lake Erie, while the summit dividing the

* This chapter, and the two following ones, captioned, "A Synopsis of the Geology of Ohio," and "Geological Structure of Wayne County," were prepared and written for us by Hon. John P. Jeffries, of the city of Wooster, whose studious researches in these departments of science eminently qualified him for the task. It is of rare occurrence that county histories embrace scientific disquisitions upon these subjects, and it is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Jeffries has so ably and learnedly performed this duty. A better topographical and geological survey of Wayne county is thus afforded than has ever yet been presented, or could possibly result from the generalizations applied to counties on these subjects by official State reports.

waters of the Black river and the Killbuck, north of Bridgeport, near Lodi, in Medina county, is at an altitude of 382 feet above the lake level. The highest land in the county is in the vicinity of Doylestown, in Chippewa township, which is 450 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,042 feet above the Atlantic Ocean. North of Doylestown, however, at Wadsworth, in Medina county, five miles distant, the summit, where crossed by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, is 600 feet above the lake, and in that neighborhood the highlands reach an altitude of 700 feet above Lake Erie.

In this range of elevations the Black River, Tuscarawas, Cuyahoga and Killbuck rivers have their sources. These elevations are not the highest lands in the State, as in Tuscarawas county, Mount Tabor reaches an altitude of 1,365 feet above the sea, 977 feet above the Ohio river, and 844 feet above Lake Erie. Westward of the axis in Summit county, in the county of Richland, lands rise to an altitude of 1,475 feet above the Atlantic, 1,043 feet above the Ohio river, and 910 feet above Lake Erie; while in Logan county the spur of the summit, which constitues the divide of the waters of the Miami and those of the Scioto and the Sandusky, rises to an altitude of 1,540 feet above the Atlantic sea, 1,108 feet above the Ohio river, and 975 feet above Lake Erie.

These elevations, however, do not indicate the geological structure of the underlying rocks in this county, or in those portions of the State mentioned as the wonderful drift phenomena of Ohio; the entire State being covered with such deposits, conceal, as a general rule, the rock formations which will be noticed in another place.

The main portion of Wayne county is covered with drift, indeed, nearly every part of it, and the value and nature of the soil is regulated by the character of the drift spread over the surface, varying in depth from ten to seventy or eighty feet in vertical thickness, the average drift deposit being about twenty five feet.

The mass of the soil generally is composed of sand, gravel, clay, and loam, though in some portions the clay predominates, as in the beech district in the northern part of the county, but mixed

with these leading constituents in proper proportions are those essentials which make the soil productive and produce the abundant crops for which the county is so noted, such as silica, lime, magnesia, alumina, iron, phosphorus, and soda. The soil, as some suppose, is not limited to a few inches of surface, but is as deep as the drift itself, though properly speaking the soil, so called by the farmers, is confined to a few inches in depth of surface.

The whole surface of the county contains 342,805 acres, the area of the several townships' surface in acres being as follows: Paint, 15,552; Sugarcreek, 22,985; Baughman, 22,659; Chippewa, 22,443; Greene, 22,456; Milton, 22,664; East Union, 22,441; Saltcreek, 14,871; Franklin, 23,005; Wooster, 14,591; Wayne, 23,084; Canaan, 23,194; Congress, 23,007; Chester, 26,283; Clinton, 17,211; Plain, 26,359.

The surface soil as a general rule is of friable character, except in the beech and marshy districts, and which are by no means extensive, the beech districts being confined to portions of Canaan, Congress, and Milton townships. The marshes are confined to Wooster, Plain, Franklin, Clinton, Sugarcreek and Baughman townships.

The early settlers of the county found it densely wooded, except the marshy districts, and the plain lands of Wooster, Chester, Plain, and Clinton townships. The *Plains*, then termed the Glades upon the presumption, from their appearance, that they were of the character of glade lands of Pennsylvania, poor and worthless, turned out to be the most productive lands of the county. When first visited by white men, they were barrens, thickly wooded with low, bushy oak, from three to four feet in hight, which gave evidence of being the product of an impoverished soil, and the early settlers being of this opinion, shunned these Glades, preferring rather to clear away the heavy forest trees, and open up their farms, instead of attempting their cultivation.

Thirty years prior to the emigration of the first settlers, as this undergrowth would indicate, these plains were entirely destitute of

wood, except a few scattering large oaks, preserved, as if by design, for shades.

These plains were doubtless cultivated fields of a pre-historic people, whose works of art are still manifest in and around them—such as the mounds, fortifications, tumili, of Wooster, Plain, and other townships in the county, noticed elsewhere.

The forest trees are all deciduous save a few perennials, such as spruce, pine and cedar, which are found only on the cliffs above the margin of the streams. The oaks are the leading forest trees, though there is hickory, chestnut, sugar, maple, ash, linden, poplar and beech in abundance, besides considerable sycamore, walnut, butternut, cherry, gum, quaking asp, cucumber, mulberry, buckeye and persimmon. The smaller grade of trees, such as dogwood, plum, crab, thorn, willow, prickly ash, prickly locust, haw and alder, in the early history of the county, were very abundant, and at the present day the dogwood, during the month of May, ornaments every highland wood with its beautiful flowers; and the lower woodlands still teem with the fragrance of the blossoms of the thorn and crab.

The general features of the surface of this county are similar to those of adjoining counties, the main portion of the land being level and slightly rolling, though there are, nevertheless, some high elevations other than the one near Doylestown, already mentioned, especially along the main streams, where there are also in some instances deep valleys, of which that of the Killbuck is the largest. The main streams are the Killbuck, Chippewa, Mohican, Salt creek, Apple creek and Sugar creek, of which the Killbuck is the largest, and makes the longest circuit through the county, it having its source in Wayne and Canaan townships, chiefly in the former, from near the center of which it flows in three small streams north about a half mile beyond the center of Canaan township, where the three small branches form a junction, and the main stream flows on north to near the Medina county line, then turning almost at right angles, it runs west into Congress township, wherein for the distance of about a mile it flows in a

southerly course, then turning in a south-easterly direction along the eastern side of the township, and into Chester, down to near the south-east corner of that township, where it passes across the corner of Wayne into Wooster township, through which it extends in a meandering course about a mile west of the city of Wooster, and in a southerly course passes through Franklin township in a zigzag course into Holmes county, at a point about two miles east from the south-west corner of Franklin township.

The Chippewa, the next largest stream, has its source in Chippewa lake, in Medina county. It enters Wayne county near the north-west corner of Milton township, and flows in a southerly course to near the center of the township, where it makes a circular bend north-easterly to the Chippewa township line, from whence it courses eastwardly to the east line of Wayne into Stark county, at a point about a mile and a half from the south-east corner of Chippewa township. This stream, also the Sugar creek and Newman's creek and their branches are tributaries of the Tuscarawas, while the others above named, with their branches, are tributaries of the Killbuck.

The Sugar creek's source is in East Union and Baughman townships, though it has several tributaries in Sugarcreek and Paint townships, the chief of which is that known as Grable's Fork.

Apple creek has its rise in Wayne and Saltcreek townships. The main branch flows out of Saltcreek, through East Union, into Wooster township, and unites with the Killbuck about one-fourth of a mile south-west of the city of Wooster. The northern branch rises near the south line of Canaan township, and flows south into Wooster township, uniting with the main stream near Stibbs' factory, about a mile east of the city of Wooster.

Salt creek has it source in East Union and Saltcreek townships. The south branch rises near the south-east corner of Saltcreek township, and winds in a south-westerly direction until it unites with the north branch near the south-west corner of the township, the main stream then passing in the same course into Holmes county.

Newman's creek consists of two main branches, one rising in Sugarcreek, the other in Baughman township. The main stream rises near Dalton, flows north to near Fairview, where it turns east, and after uniting with the northern branch, runs into Stark county, forming a junction with the Tuscarawas, north of Massillon.

The Muddy Fork of the Mohican makes a circuit through the south-west corner of Chester into Plain, through which it extends in a south-easterly direction to near the center of the township, where it turns to the west and flows out of the county about two miles north of the south-west corner of Plain township.

Little Killbuck, Clear creek, Spring Mills run, Crawford's run, Cedar run, and Christmas run, are leading tributaries of the Killbuck.

Little Killbuck rises principally in Chester township, extends into Wooster township and unites with the main stream three miles north-west of the city of Wooster.

Clear creek and Christmas run rise in Wayne township and flow south, the former joining with the Killbuck in Wooster township, two miles west of the city of Wooster, on the Eicher farm; the latter joins the Killbuck in Wooster township, about a mile south-west of the city. Reddick's Springs, one of the branches of Christmas run, now furnish an ample supply of pure water to the city of Wooster.

The Spring Mills run issues from springs in Plain township, flows south through the village of Millbrook, and about one mile farther south unites with the Killbuck.

The Crawford run, also known as Bahl's Mill run, has its source in springs in Wooster and Plain townships, one branch issuing from Bechtel's springs, near the Columbus road. Crawford's run flows in a south-easterly direction, and joins the Killbuck about three miles south-west of Wooster. It also furnishes water power for two saw mills and two grist mills, yet it is only a few miles in length.

Cedar run, a small, pure stream, flowing in Cedar valley, issues

from springs in the highlands of Congress and Chester townships. It unites with the Killbuck a short distance from where it debouches from the Cedar valley.

The Little Sugar creek is a small stream of some note, as also the north branch of Apple creek. It rises in Canaan and Wayne townships, but chiefly in the former, flowing down through Wayne and Greene, and across the north-east corner of East Union into Sugar creek. It runs through the village of Smithville and a short distance south of Orrville.

The north branch of Apple creek has its source in Wayne township near the north line, and flows south-west of Madisonburg into Wooster township, uniting with the east branch near Stibbs' Factory, one mile east of Wooster.

The Little Chippewa creek rises in Canaan township, issuing from several springs. The main branch, from its source, runs north into section 13 to the south-west quarter, where it turns north-easterly and extends into Milton township, and there unites with the Chippewa, west of the village of Amwell.

Besides these streams there are many smaller ones, and, with the numerous springs in every portion of the county, there is no scarcity of water.

The source and course of the main streams very clearly indicate the highlands and valleys, as also the several divides by which directions are given to the various water courses. They show the highlands to be north of the county line, yet the course of the Killbuck, from its source, shows the highlands to be located in Wayne and Canaan townships, at least the flow of the Killbuck would so prove, as it passes north almost to the Medina county line before meeting resistance. This is not remarkable, as not far distant is the divide between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, and but slight excavation would turn the Killbuck into the channel of the Black river. Observers have been free to state that it is more than probable that at a remote era the Killbuck poured its waters into Lake Erie. Upon this, however, we are

not prepared to hazard an opinion, believing that at a later day the waters from the lake flowed in the Killbuck Valley.

The highlands of Chippewa lie north of the divide between the Killbuck and Tuscarawas, the main water-shed being west of Chippewa creek, yet the bed of the Tuscarawas at Massillon is about fifty feet higher than the Killbuck at Wooster.

Elevated bluffs, and often high hills, rise on either side from the margins of the Killbuck, Chippewa, Salt creek, Apple creek, Sugar creek, Clear creek, Mohican and Grable's Fork, and other streams of note, all of which seem to have cut their channels down through the various strata presented in the adjacent bluffs and hills. In many places the precipitous rocks are visible with their water-worn marks quite manifest, high above the streams.

The Surface of the County.

The general appearance of the surface of the land of the county is more rolling than otherwise, but this idea is not to be understood as conveying the impression that all of it is rolling, as very much is sufficiently low and level to be well adapted to purposes of farming, grazing and general agriculture. The highlands in Chippewa, and part of Milton, seem to be an elevated plateau which apparently was at rest when marked changes were going on in the valleys and plains of the interior and southern townships. This opinion seems to be supported by the character and undisturbed condition of the strata as compared with that of other localities.

The whole face of the county shows the action of water, from the lowest and deepest valley to the summit of the highest elevation; but when it was acted upon, or in what condition it was before it was wrought upon by water, is only a matter of conjecture. It has been surmised, however, by those learned in the testimony of the rocks, that the submergence of this portion of the State took place prior to the formation of the northern lakes and the drainage of the upper regions of the Mississippi valley, and during the first Glacial Era, while this portion of the continent

was covered by a deep sea. This theory is not without proof, as the strata at Doylestown contain the evident marks of the glacial period, which are seen upon the rocks and in the drift; and in the valleys and less elevations the diluvial deposit is from ten to one hundred and eighty feet thick.

It is quite apparent that this marked change of the surface of the country took place before the carboniferous age, as upon inspection the coal strata is deposited in basins, uniform in thickness of veins, and appearing to have been accumulated in ponds, marshes and lakes, and after the accumulation of the coal matter, the various formations now found overlying the coal precipitated upon the coal matter.

The surface of the ground, with but little exception, is susceptible of cultivation, and, as a general rule, the soil is productive.

The Soil.

The soil is not uniform throughout the county, the greater portion being composed of silica, alumina, lime, and what is vulgarly called "vegetable mould." The farmers generally are not aware of the superior quality of the soil of their farms, nor are they ready to admit that deep ploughing is equal to a coat of manure. The wheat lands and those called "second bottom," have properly a limestone soil; yet limestone does not as a general rule seem to exist in a strata, but yet it is mixed with the silica and alumina in such proportion as to make the richest and most productive soil, keeping in view also that the other ingredients necessary to vegetation are always present, such as carbon, magnesia and hydrogen. In the beech lands there is a lack of silica and lime, hence the soil does not yield cereals to the same extent as where the lime and silica are abundant.

By some unknown, mysterious process, the limestone once existing somewhere has become pulverized and mingled with the silica and alumina to such an extent as to become a great fertilizer of the soil, causing it, with the silica and alumina, to yield to the husbandman an abundant harvest.

Away from the bluffs and highlands, along the larger streams, the surface is of the terrace order, wide extended plateaus, and in many places along the banks of the smaller streams, the lands assume what is termed the "second bottom," which are productive, especially for corn and grass. Every township has more or less of this kind of soil, besides also the terrace lands and plateaus. What are known as the plain lands, in Wooster, Plain, Franklin and Clinton townships, are especially of the terrace character, as also is much of the lands of Milton, Chippewa, Baughman, Sugarcreek, East Union, Paint and Canaan townships. Indeed, nearly all the elevated level lands in the wheat-producing districts of the county are of this character.

The Prairies.

There are several large bodies of lands in the county known by the above title, and are located in Wooster, Plain, Canaan, Milton, Clinton, Franklin, Baughman and Sugarcreek townships, the chief of which are in Plain and Clinton. The origin of these peculiar lands is not fully known, but they clearly indicate to have been at first under water—probably lakes and marshes—and in the course of time were encroached upon and overgrown by vegetation. At least, this is probable, as in some of them there remain elevations, as if once islands, sometimes covered with timber, and often large and aged trees; some of them, such as Newman's creek swamp, as it is termed, being covered with a thick underbrush, and others, as those in the vicinity of Wooster, containing thrifty trees with wide extended surface roots. In Canaan township, near Pike station, during the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the mysterious character of a small body of this class of lands was fully tested. The surface, being covered with underbrush and thick sod, was appropriated by the company for the bed of the road, but suddenly and wholly unexpectedly, and without any previous indications, a large portion of the track disappeared, passing beneath into a hidden lake.

The existence of this subterranean lake is further evidenced by

the flowing well on the farm of Edward F. Keeling, Esq., located about two miles south-east of Pike station, in Milton township. On sinking the well, the flow of water was reached at about eighty feet from the surface, which immediately rushed up in the tube several feet above the top of the well, in a volume five inches in diameter, and has continued to flow ever since. The water is soft, clear, cold and sparkling, showing that it comes from an undisturbed pure fountain. About fifty feet below the surface, the tube passed through several feet of blue clay, having the appearance of pulverized shale, mixed with streaks and thin layers of fire-clay, showing the strata overlying the hidden lake to consist of drift.

The botany of the prairies is rich almost beyond description, some of them, during the summer, being covered with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Physical Aspect.

The physical features of the county, when considered in connection with its lakes, water courses, valleys, highlands, terraces, plateaus, meadows and prairies, are picturesque and enchanting, and viewed from the prominent elevations, can be seen, as far as vision may extend, a grand panorama seldom witnessed. To the observer is presented a great theater of farming industry, elegant houses, extensive barns, fields of waving grain, orchards of the choicest fruits, preserved forests of native wood, and the pure and never-failing streams flowing on and on in clear and sparkling waters.

The character of the lands throughout the county is most singularly inviting.

If highlands, or lowlands, or broad fertile plains, or the deep valleys with their rich productive soil, or extended lawns are preferred, all are here.

Killbuck valley is the most extensive of any in the county, and doubtless was the location of a pre-glacial channel, though it is only a few miles in width. The Killbuck stream at an early age must have been of rapid current, as indicated by the deep chasms

it has worn in its course in the valley; but since, it has become a very sluggish stream, its waters moving at the rate of about two miles an hour, the waters of the Chippewa and Mohican flowing at the same rate of speed. South of Wooster the lands of the Killbuck valley for half a mile in width along the stream are low, and, until cleared, were marshy and unproductive, but afterwards became very desirable for cultivated fields and beautiful meadows. Away from the stream, and skirting the low bottom lands, are bluffs that seem to be at first view high hills, but which are table lands overlooking the valley.

In the immediate vicinity of Wooster the lower valley of the Apple creek and that of the Killbuck unite and form an extensive body of diluvial land, which is enriched each year by the overflowage of these streams, that spreads over the surface their sediment and vegetable mould, thus making the soil rich and productive, and the most valuable lowlands in the county.

The Killbuck is now confined to narrow limits when within its banks, which are low, except where it passes through gorges or infringes upon the adjacent bluffs, but during floods its waters cover the lowlands of the entire valley for a few days, then recede within its banks. The waters of this stream seem to be running upon higher ground than they did in earlier ages, and from the character of the country through which they pass it is quite apparent that they occupy a borrowed channel. As regards the period when the pre-glacial stream occupied the Killbuck valley, it can be only conjectured, but doubtless it was before the waters of Lake Erie and of the Ohio river ruptured their mounds—before the Ohio river penetrated through the mound at Silver creek, or the waters of Lake Erie had found an outlet by the way of the St. Lawrence, as, until then, the tendency of the water from the lake would be in this direction at least, and the waters of the Ohio may not then have set back up the Killbuck valley beyond the river's mouth, or may not even have reached north of Millersburg. Lake Erie at that time must have been sufficiently elevated to discharge some of its waters over what is now the summit between

Lodi and Bridgeport, and separating the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi rivers. This state of things having existed, at least some of the physical features of this valley can be accounted for, even subsequent to the carboniferous period, but not the deposit of sand, gravel, clay and boulders now existing and constituting a large portion of the deposits of the plateaus skirting the valley cliffs. However, one important fact clearly proved is, that the streams of water and such agencies have largely contributed in the excavation of the valleys, elevating mounds and terraces, and in removing pre-existing surface and strata, such as sandstone, shale, and limestone rocks.

The city of Wooster is located upon a terrace drift deposit. Its site is within a mile of the Killbuck river, though its extended corporate limits reach within half a mile of the stream. The drift upon which the city is built is from forty to eighty feet in vertical thickness, that underlying its central portion not being over fifty feet in thickness, and the surface only being about twenty-five feet above the Killbuck river. It is very evident that where the city is located, if there ever was any of the coal measure, it must have long since been removed, as no such strata now exists, though small portions of coal and pulverized limestone appear in the drift. Other agencies have also contributed to produce the present physical features of this valley, as well, also, as the face of the country throughout the county, which will be noticed in another place.

The valley of the Chippewa creek is very similar to that of the Killbuck, though its physical features are more marked, and, in a geological sense, much more important and interesting, as it extends through the most extensive coal fields of the county. The Chippewa creek, the main stream of the valley, is overlooked by high hills, its bed seeming to be in the channel of a pre-glacial river, as it is quite evident the Chippewa creek never wrought out its present bed, or cut its way through the numerous mounds in its course.

The evident marks of the pre-glacial channel, as remarked by Hon. M. C. Reed (geologist) in the geological survey of this

county, as we learn from his manuscript report, by the kindness of Professor Edward Orton and Mr. —— Bond, Superintendent of Public Printing, are found in that locality, the course of which he states as follows: "A deep pre-glacial channel enters the county from the north, in the western part of Milton township, and extends southward, extending, as it approaches Orrville into a broad swamp, the site of an ancient lake; from thence it passes eastward into Stark county, a branch from Milton township extending directly east in the valley now occupied by Chippewa creek, and another southward through Canaan and Wayne townships, passing east of Wooster and striking the line of the C., Mt. V. & C. R. R., near Apple creek. Another channel from the north enters the county near the east line of Congress township, and constitutes the valley through which the Killbuck flows through the whole extent of the county. A branch bearing southward from Wooster is followed substantially by the railroad until it unites with the ancient channel from Ashland and Richland in the Valley of the Mohican."

These ancient channels at least tend to show the course of drainage before the glacial era, and indicate that the water from the north flowed in channels which cut their course in the underlying strata before the precipitation of the drift; and, from their course, we can logically conclude that highlands existed then, as now, between the streams, and, as now, overlooked these channels. As a general rule the land in all the townships is high above the main streams, and the present drainage of the county clearly indicates the character of the surface of the ground, pointing out its highlands and lowlands, plains and water-sheds; the whole surface of the highlands, plateaus and terraces being covered with clay, sand and gravel, with bowlders scattered here and there; and on some of the elevations in the coal measure districts, as in Saltcreek, Paint, Chippewa and Franklin, large and small sand rocks are deposited.

The Lakes.

There are at present several existing bodies of water of this denomination, and numerous sites and remains of others formerly existing in this county.

Fox Lake,

Of Baughman township, is the largest of the existing group. Its location is in a marshy district, known as the "Tamarack Swamp," in the south-east corner of section 2, the south-west corner of section 1, the north-east corner of section 11, and the north-west corner of section 12, its larger portion being in section 1, on the lands of Mr. George Bigler, the greater portion of its western side being on the lands of James B. Taylor, Esq., of Orrville, the portion situated in sections 11 and 12 being upon the lands of T. Little and S. C. Clapper. Its outward supply of water is from two small streams, one flowing into it from the north-west, the other from the south-east, the latter being the outlet stream from Patton's lake. The outlet of Fox lake is from its north-western side, the body of the lake lying north-east and south-west. The outlet stream is known as Red run, one of the southern branches of Newman's creek, of Chippewa township. It is supposed there is an interior source of water supply to this lake, as the amount discharged seems equal, if not, in fact, greater than that flowing in, from the two small streams mentioned. The water of the lake is clear, cold and pure, and of the character of spring water in the interior. About one-third in from its northern shore there seems to be a constant movement of the water, of the character of an almost invisible whirlpool, the water of the surface for some distance moving very slowly in a small circle, in the center of which, it is said, floating objects disappear, though the writer has never witnessed this. It is claimed by some that this whirling of the water is caused by the escapement of the water through a subterranean passage. This is only theory, the fact of its escape having never been established; and, if it be so, then about an equal supply must come into the lake from some quarter beneath its surface, as the lake's level ever remains the same, except in cases of extraordinary floods, when a slight increase of water appears. Its actual depth in its deepest part has not been measured, though several efforts have been made to sound it. Its depth, about one-third way in from the shore, was ascertained in the recovering of

the body of Mr. McClellan, drowned there, and mentioned on another page. To reach the body, at the bottom of the lake, it required three bed-cords, each averaging thirty-six feet in length, tied together, which were carried down by a heavy grapple, the body, by which means, was brought to the surface and rescued.

This lake, before the advent of the white settlers, was the resort of Indians, who gathered there for the purpose of fishing, the lake being then, as now, supplied with fishes of excellent quality, large quantities of which are caught every year by the people of the neighborhood. For many years, it has been a pleasure resort of "fishing parties" from Wayne, Stark and Medina counties.

Patton's Lake.

This is a small body of clear, pure, cold water, of oblong shape, about one-fourth as large as Fox lake, and situated only about one-third of a mile south-east of it, near the center of section 12, in Baughman township, in the Tamarack Swamp. Three small streams flow into this lake, one from the south, one from the north-east, and one from the west. Its outlet is on its north-west side, near its northern extremity, from where a small stream issues and flows north-west and empties into Fox lake at its south-westerly end. This body of water rests in a basin, and is shallow compared with Fox lake, and also abounds in the different kinds of fish. The crystal character of the water justifies the belief that it contains an interior fountain, as some observers claim, though none such has been proven to exist. Its outside supply of water, however, issues from the springs of the highlands.

These lakes, though located in a swamp district and in what would seem depressed ground, are, as well as the entire swamp, in fact upon high lands, and with small expense compared with the benefits to be derived from the undertaking, can be drained to the north. The swamp lands, covering about two sections, to a great extent retain their wild, native character, being literally covered with tamarack trees, whortleberry bushes (some of which are eight feet in hight), underbrush, flags, and tall prairie grass.

In the marshes, cranberries grow in great abundance, and in no other part of the county is there produced such quantities of whortleberries as in this swamp.

In the early history of the country this swamp was noted as a place of resort for bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, which often made night hideous with their screams, growls and howls. Deer also took shelter in this almost impenetrable wilderness from the pursuit of the hunter. Smaller animals, such as otters, beavers, raccoons, opossums and minks also resorted here in search of food and for shelter. This whole swamp, in many ages past, no doubt was a lake, and is one of the evident land marks of a pre-glacial channel. Some of the land owners have made encroachments upon the outskirts of this swamp, cleared and converted the ground into farming land, which has proven to be very productive.

Doner's Lake.

This lake is located in Chippewa township, in a depression in what may be termed a champlain or terrace, and is of a circular form, and seems to be supplied by an interior fountain, as no stream flows into it, yet a constant stream issues from it.

Brown's Lake,

Situated in Clinton township, is similar in character to Doner's lake, appearing to have an interior source and a constantly flowing outlet, and is on higher ground and much less depressed, the lands upon its borders being but a few feet above the level of its surface.

Manley's Lake.

This is a small body of clear and cool water, located on the eastern side of the south east quarter of section 16, in Clinton township. Its supply of water issues from an interior fountain, it having no other source. It is situated upon slightly elevated ground. From its eastern side issues a small stream of pure, sparkling water which constitutes one of the branches of the brook flowing through the lowlands in the vicinity of Shreve.

Remains of Lakes.

Besides the remains of the lakes already described, located in Baughman township, there are others in the county, some of which are more extensive.

Newman's creek Swamp.

The lowlands in the valley of Newman's creek, extending from the vicinity of Orrville eastward to beyond the east line of Baughman township, known as the Newman's creek Swamp when the first settlement was made in the county, was the wildest, most inaccessible and dismal district within its boundaries. At first it was called the "Dismal Swamp" and "Shades of Death," and for a long time none but the fearless backwoodsman in the pursuit of game and fish, entered it. It was then literally covered with trees, alder, willow, and low brushwood, but in places along the stream were small, low marshy spots, where the choicest cranberries grew in great abundance. The stream itself was alive with fishes of the most delicious quality. Wild potatoes grew there in large quantities, sufficient to supply the settlers for miles around who sought them for food.

Before the advent of the settlers of Baughman township, this swamp was a place of safe retreat of wild animals from the Indians, who made it a lurking place, and a fishing and hunting resort. Even after the township was settled it was infested with bears, panthers, wild cats and wolves, and elk and deer browsed and took shelter within its protecting wilds. Beavers made this swamp their home; otters frequented it for food; and raccoons and foxes ever found it supplied with their choicest provisions; cranes and fishhawks took their meals from the brook; and the bald eagles and hawks made prey of the smaller birds that congregated there. Such was the condition of this swamp fifty years ago, and, indeed, but forty-two years ago, when the writer visited it, its condition had not been much improved. It was a wilderness and

dismal swamp then, the scream of the panther, the howl of the wolf and the barking of the fox echoing within its borders.

The upper end of this swamp extended a short distance into Greene township. At the west line of Baughman township it reached north and south, over sections 18, 19 and 30, for the distance of about two and one-half miles. Then it extended eastwardly down the Newman's creek valley to the Stark county line, through the following sections in Baughman township: It extended north and south in sections 20 and 29, north half way over the former, and south about two thirds over the latter; grew narrower in sections 21 and 28, but widened out in section 22, bending to the north into section 15, covering about one-fourth of the south side of that section, and extending south near the south line of section 22, being at this point originally over a mile in width. It diminished in width nearly one-half at the east line of section 22, passing diagonally across section 23, covering about three-fifths of this section, passing the section line on the east about the center of the section, its southern line crossing the south line of the section and the north-east corner of section 26, and continuing in a circular form one-third over the north side of section 25, and its northern boundary line passing in an angular direction south-eastward over the south side of section 24, the north and south boundaries forming a junction a short distance east of the county line, at the west line of sections 24 and 25, and eastward for about half a mile in width; but from there it assumes a wedge shape, the point being east of Baughman township.

A very marked change has taken place in this swamp district within the last forty years. The woodman's ax has felled and cleared away the trees, and the ditcher's spade has drained and reclaimed the lands. The husbandman's industry and skill have garnished and beautified and converted the "dismal swamp" into fruitful fields, yielding abundant harvests. There is here a complete metamorphosis, one of those exhibitions of which, in truth, it may be said the "wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose."

The soil of the lands is a black sandy loam, with sufficient clay and pulverized lime interspersed, and the usual chemical ingredients to make it of the most productive quality.

No districts of lands in the county are more beautifully or advantageously located than those of the Newman's creek swamp. Smooth and even of surface, as if a gentle river had flowed over them from hill to hill throughout the extent of the valley, viewed from the highlands on either side, it presents a prospect seldom witnessed. For six miles is a landscape of unbroken plain, divided into cultivated fields, broad meadows, with here and there clumps of the native wood, skirted by gentle elevations on either side, upon which the early settlers erected their dwellings and opened up their farms. And the prospect is equally inviting when observed from the plain, and, as far as vision extends, are seen elevated farms and gardens, large and convenient barns and elegant houses. It seems almost a miracle that this once inhospitable "desert wild" in so short a period has been changed into such a valuable farming district.

This swamp, it is now conceded, is the remains of a pre-glacial lake, and before the drift period was an open lake, perhaps even wider than its present boundaries, and may have been a pre-glacial channel, conducting a large, deep stream from beyond the summit, before the formation of the northern lakes. At all events, in earlier ages a much larger stream flowed through this valley than Newman's creek, after the carboniferous period.

Killbuck Swamp.

This term may be properly applied to the low, marshy lands lying between Wooster and Shreve, as, at the time the first settlers visited the county, a continuous swamp existed between these two places, which is, doubtless, the remains of a pre-glacial lake in the bed of the pre-glacial channel of the valley of the Killbuck. The first visible remains of this ancient lake are the broad, low, meadow lands south of Wooster, the northern edge of which extends into the city. Fifty years ago nearly all the low lands

south and west of the city were covered by water the year round, until boatmen saw proper to remove some of the upper driftwood lodged in the Killbuck river. These lands were then valueless, and shunned by the early settlers. Gradually, however, the river, by the removal of the drift, receded within its banks, and soon the formerly flooded meadows became covered with herbage; but it was long before they became of value, even for grazing purposes, on account of the surface ground seeming to be resting upon water, as it could be shaken from almost any point for several rods around. The whole surface rested upon a stratum of vegetable mould, sand and mud, through which percolated small streams of water.

The banks of the Killbuck are composed mostly of clay brought from some other locality, and are generally higher than the lands some distance away, which has been occasioned by the river overflowing its banks. The Killbuck river is not in its native bed, it, doubtless, having flowed much farther east, and formed a junction with the Apple creek at or near the north end of Prairie lane, if not even above the railroad bridge, as the land in that locality shows clearly that a large body of water, in pre-historic ages, flowed down the valley on the east side of the railroad. The Apple creek may have passed in that direction, and joined the Killbuck above the Beaver Dam. Many years ago, during a high flood, the Apple creek flowed down Prairie lane, and formed for itself a new channel; and at considerable cost to the township and county it was kept in the old channel. Only by the construction of the embankment and filling up the new channel was it kept within its former boundaries.

The Killbuck was driven to its present location, not many centuries ago, by the Apple creek, which, by the vast amount of sediment and *debris* carried down into the plain, filled up the channel of the sluggish Killbuck, somewhere in the "Big Meadow," as this body of lowlands was termed, driving it westward to the base of the hill, its present location. About forty years ago there was an extraordinary flood which raised the water higher in the Apple

creek than ever known before, and seemed to sweep everything before it. Near the center of section 9 it widened and deepened its channel, filled up almost the entire width of the Killbuck, and poured its flood south over the Columbus road, making deep gulleys through it, rendering it impassible. The Big Meadow (Sloan's) was soon submerged, and covered with sand and gravel. The only way the mails could be got through to the Killbuck bridge was by crossing the stream at the upper bridge, at Robison's mill, passing through the cemetery grounds, through Larwill's and Sloan's meadows, the water entering the coach and extending half way up the horses' sides. The writer, in company with quite a number of persons, among whom were Colonel John Sloan and William Larwill, after the water abated, visited the scenes of the disaster. On examining the channel where it was widened and deepened in section 9, it was discovered that several large logs had been unearthed extending across the bed in a direction a little east of south, two of which were near together, one above the other, about three feet apart. The lower and smaller of the two was bedded in the banks in a blue clay, which extended below it to the bottom of the channel, the one above being imbedded in fine sand and clay. At a short distance from the logs, up the stream, an ancient channel, much wider than that of the present Killbuck river, was discovered in the newly washed banks, the fresh channel having been cut down several feet in the blue clay, the evidences being visible in both banks of the Apple creek, and in the direction of the logs. The depth of this channel was considerably below the bottom of the Killbuck, the upper log spoken of being about on a level with it. The observations taken then very forcibly impressed the idea that this was an ancient course of the Killbuck. It was very manifest that this deep bed of the Apple creek had not reached the bottom of the drift, or the pre-glacial channel, and it seems to be conclusively proved that a large stream, wider and deeper than the Killbuck river, flowed almost at right angles across the present channel of the Apple creek. The surface of the ground above this ancient bed gave no evidence of it whatever;

nor do the shiftings and changings of the Apple creek give any surface signs. A striking illustration of this character was presented by this stream several years ago, at Robinson's mill dam, near Wooster. A rise in the stream changed its channel and washed its right bank, by which five or six feet of earth were carried away, and the protruding trunks of two large trees, much decayed, were uncovered. These trees were buried in the ancient channel of the stream about seven feet beneath the surface, and were covered with sand, clay and gravel. On the top of the ground under which they were buried grew large oak trees, one of which having been felled, proved to be, from counting the rings of its growth, many centuries old. No evidence, whatever, was visible on the surface of the ancient channel.

The next evidence of remains of this lake is in the character and topography of the ground along the line of the railroad south of the Apple creek to and along both sides of the Wooster and Franklin township ditch. One important feature is the open swamp called the Beaver dam, which, fifty years ago, was a curiosity. This dam was in the midst of a pre-glacial channel, possibly from the valley of the Apple creek, as the one descending that valley may have sent off a branch in this direction; at all events such a channel existed here.

South of the Beaver dam, on the lands of W. N. Smith and Edward Daniels, other important evidences of this ancient lake appear in the marshes, highlands and islands which there appeared, though since the construction of the ditch the swamp lands have been converted into fruitful fields; and such to a very great extent is the condition of the low marshes of the bed of this pre-glacial lake nearly throughout, not by this ditch alone, but others which have greatly reclaimed the land. The system of drainage is not only conveying off the surplus water from the low swamp lands, but converting the less depressed into elegant farms, with a surprisingly rich soil, inexhaustible in productiveness.

The contrast now compared with the condition of this portion of the county seventy years ago, when the first settlers visited it

in 1807, is remarkable. At that time from near Wooster to the vicinity of Shreve, the whole plain from the base of the high lands on either side was under water, except the ancient islands of the lake, which stood prominent above the waves, as in the era when the lake waters settled round them. Much of the lowlands were then an impenetrable swamp, always under water, in which grew small brushwood whose widely extended roots seemed to hold them upright with very little earth support. The other lowlands, called "second bottom," were tolerably well wooded with soft maple and elm. The islands and terraced portions of the plain were heavily wooded with oak, sugar, hickory, ash and cherry, that on the islands being of the same order as those on the highlands of the valley. There were then in several places quite extensive prairies in this ancient lake bed, among the prominent of which was the one south and south-west of Wooster. The early settlers so far as they were able to judge, concluded that one-half of the plains constituting this lake bed was prairie, though this was only a guess, as they were not then measured or counted by acres. Some of them were wet, others dry, and some remain wet, especially south of Millbrook, which, to some extent, is owing to the embankment of the railroad which passes through the ancient lake bed from Wooster to about a mile north of the village of Shreve. On the east side of the lake basin below Moreland, was an extensive cranberry marsh on the farm of Samuel Moore, which, for fifty years, supplied the Wooster market with this fruit.

The largest island of the series is the Blue Knob, then a prominent object in the lake basin, standing high above the water, its large, stately trees making it an object of attraction. In times of extraordinary floods, especially in the spring season, when the ice became broken, it was a place of safety for wild animals, such as elks, deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wildcats, foxes, raccoons, porcupines, rabbits and squirrels. These, and such birds as wild turkeys, pheasants, quail and woodcock, were found here by the early settlers in great numbers, as if seeming to be content in their place of shelter without imposing upon one another, thus constituting a "happy

family." The Indians, during the winter season, lodged on the large island north of the Blue Knob, on what is now the William M. Orr farm, and ranged all over this lake basin, when it was frozen over, in pursuit of game; and when the ice broke up they feasted upon the animals which had congregated on the Blue Knob and other islands. North of the Orr farm, on that portion of the island known as the Gravel Pit, the Indians had a large burying ground, and where many bodies were exhumed by men in the employ of the railroad company while procuring gravel for ballasting the road. The writer visited the scene, and secured a portion of an Indian skull of large size, which is still hard and solid, and a full quarter of an inch in thickness. This cranium was above the ordinary size of the heads of the Delawares, whose place of burial this was.

The Blue Knob, as have most of the islands of this ancient lake, has been cleared and cultivated, as have also much of the low swamp lands, second bottom and prairie lands been converted into fruitful fields and broad meadows, rendering this lake basin among the most productive districts of the county. In the lower end of the basin, near Shreve, were several islands, which long ago were converted into farming land, portions of the farms of James W. Moore, the late America Funk and Hugh Morgan being of them; and the low swamp lands formerly existing around them are now cultivated fields and meadows. On the America Funk tract was an extensive beaver dam, where these animals lingered until the white settlers and trappers became too numerous. The site of this dam was near the road between Mr. Funk's late residence and the chapel, south, no evidence of which now remains above the ground. Recently, however, on digging there, a cedar log was found several feet below the surface, placed there centuries before, as, when first discovered, the dam had the appearance of being ancient. The cedar tree of which this log was a part was brought from some other place, as no such wood is known to have grown in the locality. Here seems to have terminated the southwestern edge of this pre-glacial lake, though it doubtless extended

far below the county line, as it can be traced all the way down the valley of the Killbuck to the swamps north of Millersburg. On Thomas Doty's farm in the vicinity of Savage Run, and on other lands adjoining, are broad plains, containing elevations, the remains of islands which occupied the lake. The whole distance of this ancient sheet of water was from the vicinity of Stibbs' factory, a mile east of Wooster (as its waters, doubtless, set back that far up the valley of the Apple creek), to near Shreve, in all eleven miles; and down the Killbuck river, perhaps, to Millersburg, in Holmes county, from the vicinity of Shreve, a distance of fifteen miles.

Passing north of Shreve, over the highlands, into Plain township, near Blachleysville, are witnessed the remains of an ancient lake in the pre-glacial channel of the valley of the Mohican, two of the Mohican streams, the Muddy and Lake Forks, forming a junction about a mile west and south of the west line of Plain, in Mohican township. The remains of this lake, in the vicinity of Blachleysville, was long known as the "Big Meadows," extending from Blachleysville, on the west side of Plain township, down into Clinton township, then into Lake township, in Ashland county, where its open remains are seen in Odell's lake. The early settlers of Plain and Clinton townships erected their dwellings and opened up their farms on the margin of this ancient lake, which was then a beautiful plain, covered with tall grass, flags and prairie flowers, except that it was studded with ancient islands, then thickly wooded, which had the appearance of oases.

Blachleysville stands upon table land, virtually a terrace, overlooking the "Big Meadows," now known as the "Big Prairie," which extends north, west and south of the village. The soil of the meadows is a black vegetable mould, from ten to thirty feet in depth, resting upon blue clay, "hard pan," and which burns slowly, though surely as a coal-pit, seldom producing a blaze, but which consumes every vestige of the mould in course of time, unless extinguished, which is no easy task after the fire has become deep-seated. These prairie lands have undergone a

marked change since the settlement of the farmers upon their borders; the swamps have been drained, cleared and cultivated, and this lake basin has become among the most productive farming districts of the county. An arm of this ancient lake seems to have extended eastward toward Shreve, as the remains of two small lakes exist, one on the farm of the late James Keys, and the other on the farm formerly occupied by Zepheniah Bell, these basins being now cultivated fields. These ancient remains are in the vicinity of Brown's and Manley's lakes, already described.

CHAPTER VI.

A Synopsis of the Geology of Ohio.

The geology of Ohio, though not differing materially from that of the adjoining States, has some very marked features not found elsewhere in the Mississippi Valley, and as some of its peculiarities extend into Wayne county, it will be proper to briefly notice the geology of the State, in order that the reader may the better understand that of the county.

The location of this State is peculiar; being in the upper end of the Mississippi Valley, and bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the ridges of Michigan, and on the south by the Ohio river, it has ever been in a position to be wrought upon by water from the north, as it has been in several eras.

One of the most peculiar features of the geology of this State is the Cincinnati anticlinal, a description of which is furnished by Professors Newberry and Orton,* the latter having made a complete and full survey and report of the same.

The existence of this uplift had been long known to geologists, but its true character was wholly unknown until Professors Newberry and Orton made their report upon its structure and the probable era of its elevation. Drs. Locke and Hildreth had given opinions concerning the uplift, and Professor Spofford had shown its existence in Tennessee.

The Cincinnati Arch consists of an uplift of the Lower Silurian, with all imposed strata then existing, in the form of an arch, the center and summit being east of Cincinnati. The arch is bent up

*Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, page 97.

in the shape of a bow, the southern end extending to the south line of the State of Tennessee, and the northern end passing under Lake Erie between Sandusky and Toledo. From the southern line of Tennessee the anticlinal extends a little east of north through Nashville, the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky, and through Ohio to its terminus in Lake Erie. Professor Orton, by actual survey, located the apex of the arch at Bethel, in Clermont county, east of Cincinnati. The blue limestone about Cincinnati represents the highest part of the arch in this State, and the blue limestone of the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky represents its highest part in that State. From the pivotal point, or apex, the dip is south on the incline of the arch, and from the apex north on the incline to the lake. On the eastern side the strata dips south of east under the coal measure of the Alleghenies, and westward the strata dips under the coal measures of Indiana and Illinois.

The line of uplift of the arch is parallel with the folds of the rocks of the Alleghenies, and as observed by James A. Dana, stretched south-westward into Kentucky and Tennessee, and dating "from the beginning of the upper Silurian, probably divided the great interior marshes about the Upper Ohio regions from that of the lower."*

The top of the arch has suffered much from erosion, the southern extension near the Ohio river much the greatest, yet the altitude is still greater there than at the lake or where exposed in its vicinity.

From present indications, the upheaval of the arch at first constituted a low mountain, and perhaps divided the waters of the Mississippi until the whole valley was elevated. The highest part of the arch, at Bethel, is 100 feet above the rock surface at Cincinnati. Before the uplift of the arch, all the Cincinnati group rested upon it, showing that the entire lower Silurian strata had been constructed and in place before the upheaval. The strata on either side of the central line of the arch, from the apex to the lake, very clearly shows the position of the arch where the various beds of

* Dana's Manual of Geology, page 391.

strata accumulated, as the strike on the east side is nearly north and south from the lake to the Ohio river; but on the western side it is nearly north-east and south-west. The continuation of these lines, in the direction they bear, would bring them in conjunction near the north shore of Lake Erie.

Professor Orton has given a number of measurements of altitude of the Cincinnati group of rocks, connected with the anticlinal, which tend to show the original condition of the arch in the regions of its apex and the dip of its strata. He reports the highest point of contact between the Cincinnati and the Clinton groups near Lebanon, at 441 feet above Lake Erie, from which point the dip for the distance of thirty-five miles northerly is at the rate of about four feet to the mile. At the northern part of the State the rocks of the Cincinnati group are not exposed, and hence the level of the surface has not been ascertained in that locality, nor the dip of the strata composing the arch. But at the mouth of the Vermillion river, at Sandusky, Toledo, Striker and White House, borings have been made at points from 20 to 30 miles from the summit of the arch at the north, by which the blue limestone strata has been shown to be about 800 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The Niagara and Helderberg rocks overlie the Cincinnati group, and are exposed along the line of the anticlinal, by which Professor Orton was enabled to ascertain the northern slope of the crest.* He found the highest exposure of the Niagara strata between the waters of the Little Miami and the Scioto rivers, the surface being 557 feet above Lake Erie. The east and west dip of the rocks forming the arch is much more rapid than to the north, and at the rate of the dip, if the lines were extended, would form an arch a thousand feet in hight.

The dip of the rocks which flank the arch on the east is more rapid than on the west. This fact has been ascertained by the position of the strata, especially the Huron shale, which shows a a dip of 35 feet to the mile, according to Professor Orton; and Dr. Locke reported the dip of the blue limestone at 37 feet 4

* I Vol. Geological Survey of Ohio, page 98.

inches per mile. At Bellefontaine, Logan county, the base of the Huron shale is only 65 feet above Lake Erie, making a dip of 605 feet, being 12 feet to the mile. The dip eastward from Bellefontaine to Delaware, on an air line 36 miles east, is 402 feet, which is about 11 feet to the mile.

Comparing the elevation of the surface of the Cincinnati group, in the south-western part of the State, with the level of the same geological horizon at Columbus, the following result is shown: At Lebanon the surface of the blue limestone is 441 feet above Lake Erie; at Columbus the surface is 721 feet below the lake level, thus showing a dip in a north-east direction of 1,167 feet in a distance of about seventy miles, being about 16.6 feet to the mile.*

The elevation of the Cincinnati arch was slow and gradual, the strata of which, not being materially affected, except elevated in the form of an arch, was simply a gentle flexure (as remarked by Professor Orton) of the earth's crust. It was, doubtless, one of the earliest of the great system of folds or wrinkles so wonderfully manifested in the Appalachian mountain system. No definite date can be fixed showing the age when the first upward movement of this arch took place, or when it was left at rest. But it was certainly elevated in Southern Ohio, "above the sea at the end of the Blue Limestone period, early in the Clinton epoch. †

The exposed rocks of the Silurian system found in the Cincinnati arch are the Cincinnati group, the equivalents of the Hudson and Utica shale, of New York, which are also exposed in the valley of the Ohio at Cincinnati, where about 800 feet in vertical thickness appear in cliffs.

From the survey of the arch, and observations made by Professor Orton, it is quite manifest that the Lebanon beds, the topmost portion of the Cincinnati group, once stretched over its entire breadth, and that the entire system was formed and rested in a horizontal position before the first oscillation or upward movement of the arch commenced.

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* Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 100.

† Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 417.

The rocks covering the arch, when it was elevated to its present position, to some extent have disappeared by erosion. As far north as Dayton the whole crown of the arch is occupied by the outcrop of the Cincinnati group, and so deeply eroded as to form the valleys of the two Miamis. Around the margin of the blue limestone extends a broad belt of the Clinton and Niagara groups. "In Clark, Champaign, Darke, Shelby and Mercer counties the Niagara is its surface rock over the entire breadth of the anticlinal."* The corniferous limestone flanks the side of the arch from Pickaway county to Sandusky, and from Sylvania up the Maumee to Paulding. The deposition of the strata flanking and overlying the arch, proves very clearly its elevation took place between the eras of the formation of the lower and upper Silurian systems, long prior to the elevation of the Appalachian system; and that the arch stood forth as an island long before the submergence of the Appalachian chain, is more than probable.

On the eastern side of the arch the dip of the strata composing it is not always regular, its uniformity being interrupted by subordinate folds, though the dip, by successive steps, passes beneath the trough of the Allegheny coal field, the axis of which is beyond the eastern border of this State. At the east line of the State the strata of the eastern declivity of the arch is buried 2,000 feet beneath the surface. East of the State line the strata, the lowest exposed in Ohio, as well as those systems underlying them, crop out on the flanks and summits of the Alleghenies.

The dip of the strata north and south along the arch is now a subject of much interest, since the true character of the anticlinal has been made known by Professors Newberry and Orton in their geological survey of this State. The dip northward from the Ohio river to the lake is about 1,000 feet, and while the surface of the Cincinnati group in Highland county is 500 feet above Lake Erie, on the lake shore it is 400 feet below the lake level.

In the eastern half of the State the dip north and south is equally interesting. At Little Mountain, Lake county, the carbon-

* Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 102.

iferous conglomerate is 600 feet above Lake Erie, while at Marietta it is over 600 feet below the lake level, showing a southward dip of over 12,000 feet. This difference in the north and south dip of the eastern and western portions of the State is owing, in great extent, to the fact that the Cincinnati arch falls off rapidly toward the north, terminating in the low country north of Lake Erie. If the eroded portion of the arch at its axis could now be measured, the dip from the Ohio to the lake would far exceed 1,000 feet.

The eroded surface of the Cincinnati arch in the blue limestone regions of Kentucky is 130 miles, where much of the crown has been swept away; northward, in Ohio, it is much narrowed, not being over 90 miles wide on a straight line east and west.

The surface of the country does not, as a general rule, give evidence of the thickness, nor, indeed, of the system, of the underlying strata. Deep boring is the only sure method to measure the thickness and learn the kinds of strata beneath the surface, and by means of which much light has been reflected as regards the geological structure of Ohio. In the well bored at Toledo, the red shale was reached at the depth of 800 feet. This well passed through 100 feet of drift, through the upper Silurian limestone, water lime, Niagara and Clinton rocks.

The crown of the arch is at Genoa, Elmore and Washington, 15 and 20 miles in a south-easterly direction from Toledo. It is there covered by the Niagara, which is about 50 feet above the lake level.

The deep boring at the State House well at Columbus shows the character of the strata in that part of Ohio for the depth of 2,570 feet. The first stratum passed through was clay, sand and gravel, 123 feet thick; the next stratum was black shale, 15 feet thick; the next a gray limestone rock, with chert 138 feet thick. Water was struck in this strata, at 150 feet from the surface, which washed away the borings to the depth of 242 feet. Sulphur water was found at 180 feet. Immediately below this formation was a very gritty rock, two feet thick, which occupied two days' drilling to pass through. Water from this point rose in the tube five feet. Below this rock, and upon which it rested, was a limestone strata

486 feet in thickness. The limestone was of light color and sandy above, but darker and argillaceous below. Salt water was reached in this strata at 675 feet. The next strata below was red, brown and gray shales and marls, 162 feet thick, the borings of which were impregnated with salt. Underlying the red, brown and gray shales and marls were blue and greenish calcareous shales 1,058 feet in thickness, the borings impregnated with salt. The next strata below was a light colored magnesian limestone 475 feet in thickness; water in the tube of saline character. Below this strata was a whitish calcareous sandstone 316 feet thick. The next strata below, at the bottom of the well, was a sand rock. The total depth of the well was 2,775 feet, 4 inches, but no register was kept of the borings below 2,570 feet, they having been swept away by water.

In Vol. I, page 114, of the Geological Survey of Ohio, Professor J. S. Newberry has in a very clear manner given the character and kind of strata through which the auger passed at the State House well in a geological section, a copy of which is here given:

No.	Thickness.	Character of Rocks.	Their Probable Geological Equivalents.	
1	123	Clay, sand and gravel.	Alluvial and drift deposits in old valley of the Scioto.	Drift.
2	15	Black Shale.	Huron shale (Portage and Genesee shales) base only.	Devonian.
3	138	Gray limestone, with bands of chert.	Corniferous Limestone.	Devonian.
4	2	Very gritty rock.	Oriskany sandstone.	Devonian.
5	486	Limestone, light colored and sandy above, dark and argillaceous below.	Helderberg, Niagara and Clinton limestone.	Upper Silurian.
6	162	Red, brown and gray shales and marls.	Clinton, Medina and upper part Cincinnati group.	Upper Silurian.
7	1058	Blue and green calcareous shales and limestones.	Cincinnati group, with perhaps Black river birds-eye and Chazy limestones.	Low'r Silurian.
8	475	Light drab, sandy magnesian limestone.	Calciferous sandrock of New York, magnesian limestone group of Missouri.	Low'r Silurian.
9	316	White sandrock, calcareous.	Potsdam sandstone.	

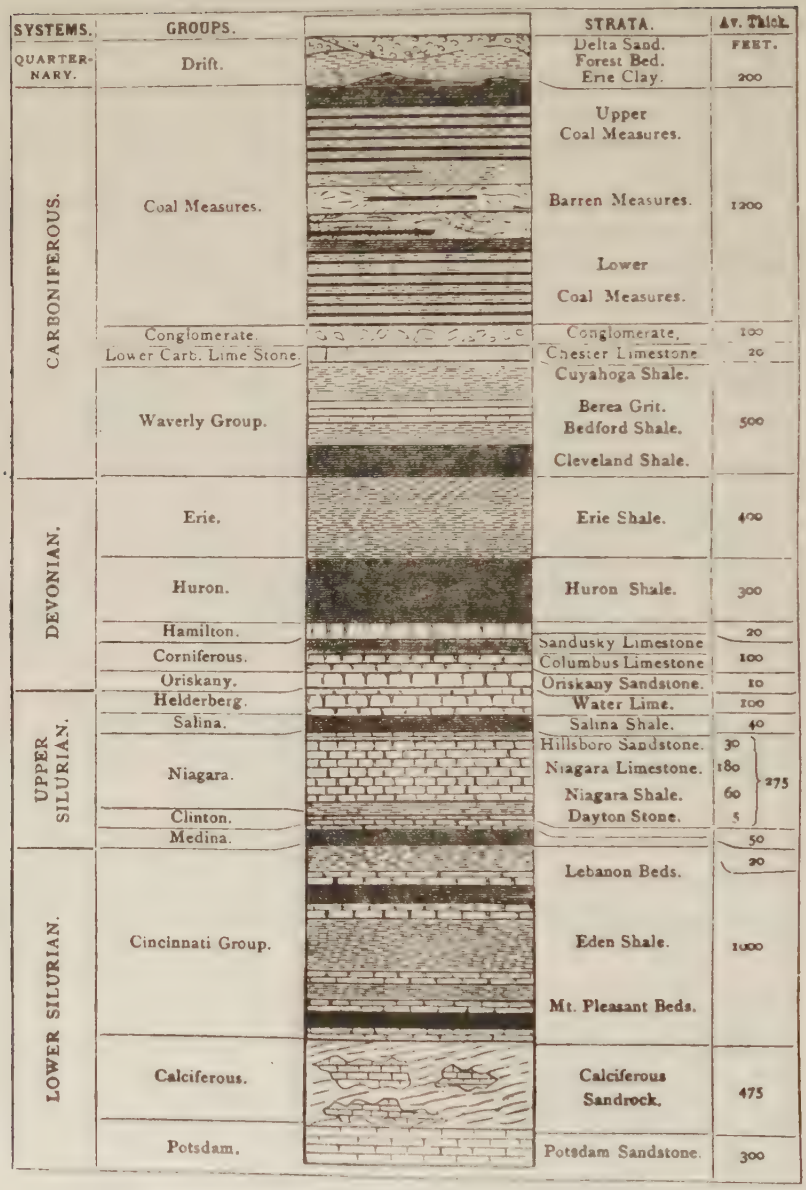

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is a vertical section of the rocks of Ohio, copied from Vol. I. Geological Survey of Ohio, page 89.

Lower Silurian.

This system of rocks rests upon those of the Eozoic period, the lower member, Potsdam sandstone, resting upon the broken and upturned edges of the Laurentian, as represented in section Fig. 1.

The rocks composing the lower Silurian in this State are the Potsdam sandstone, Calcifereous sand rock, Chazy limestone, Trenton group, and Hudson group.

Potsdam Sandstone.

This rock is a white, calcareous sandstone, and though not visible in any outcrop in Ohio, was reached by the auger in the deep boring of the State House well, at Columbus.

Calciferous Sand Rock.

This system of strata, when in place, rests immediately upon the Potsdam rock. In Ohio it was passed through in the sinking of the State House well. It is the Magnesian limestone of Missouri.

Trenton Group.

Resting on the calciferous sand rock are the Trenton series, consisting of the Trenton limestone, Black river and Chazy limestone. Upon the Trenton repose the Hudson group, consisting of the Hudson and Utica shales. The Hudson group in this State is a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous sediments. This formation, with the Utica shale, and a portion at least of the Trenton limestone, are the lowest exposed rocks in the State, and the Cincinnati limestone, and the well known blue limestone, which are usually considered as the equivalents of the Hudson and Utica shales, but containing so many of the Trenton fossils, must, according to Prof. Newberry,* in part at least, be considered of the Trenton group. These ancient rocks were brought to the surface by the upheaval of the Cincinnati arch; and by the wearing

* I Vol. Geological Survey of Ohio, page 60.

down of the valley of the Ohio by the river, 800 feet in vertical thickness are exposed to view in the cliffs. About 1,200 feet of the Cincinnati group were passed through in boring the artesian well at the State House. This group of strata, it has been claimed, contains a large amount of bituminous matter, and is the first and lowest system of rocks containing petroleum, or carbon oil.

Upper Silurian.

This system of strata has been very clearly defined by the New York geologists. The strata there consists of the Oneida conglomerate, Medina sandstone, the Clinton, Niagara, Salina, and Helderberg groups.

Oneida Conglomerate.

This is the lowest member of the upper Silurian system, and rests upon the Hudson formation in the State of New York, where it attains a thickness of about one hundred feet. It passes from there in a narrow belt through Pennsylvania and Virginia, attaining a thickness in the Alleghenies of from 500 to 700 feet. It is composed of very coarse materials and sand. Thus far this formation has not been found in Ohio, except where it runs into and forms a part of the

Medina Sandstone.

This formation, in the State of New York, attains a thickness of from 300 to 400 feet. It is composed of sandstones and shales, the prevailing color of which is red. It thins out toward the west and is found in Northern Ohio in boring for oil, but no well defined outcrop has been as yet discovered in the State.

Clinton Group.

This formation consists of shales and sandstones, in which is a stratum of iron ore from 2 to 10 feet in thickness, called "fossil ore," a granular red hematite, which is traced through from Dodge

county, Wisconsin, to the State of New York, from thence southward through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. This group is represented in Ohio by a limestone formation, from 15 to 50 feet in thickness, the outcrop of which "follows the sinuous line of junction of the Lower and Upper Silurian, in the country about Cincinnati." Credit is due Professor Orton for the discovery of the fossil iron ore in this stratum in Adams county.

Niagara Group.

Overlying the Clinton formation is the Niagara group, which includes the celebrated limestone rock, over which the Niagara river pours its floods at the cataract. It consists of two sections, one of limestone, the other of shale, of about equal proportions, each at the falls being about 80 feet in vertical thickness. It is an extensive formation, and conspicuous in most of the Western States. It underlies Chicago, extends into Michigan, Canada, New York and Tennessee, and it is a prominent formation of Ohio, especially so in connection with the Cincinnati anticlinal.

Salina Group.

This formation derives the name Salina from the salt found in it, so extensively manufactured at Syracuse, New York. It is not so universal as the Niagara, upon which it reposes. It is composed of marls and shales, with some impure limestone and gypsum. In Northern Ohio it rests immediately on the Niagara, and contains the gypsum of Sandusky.*

Helderberg Group.

This group is so named on account of its forming a considerable portion of the Helderberg mountain south of Albany, New York, where it attains a thickness of 200 feet. It is chiefly made up of earthy limestones, though in several distinct strata. Its

*Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, page 63.

lower member is celebrated as being a water-line formation, and which is quite extensive in Ohio, where it is a surface rock, and has beeome a source of much profit to those engaged in its commerce, especially in Sandusky county, where it is extensively worked and attains a thickness of 100 feet. This is the strata from whence comes the hydraulic cement, so largely used. The water-line group does not outcrop in Eastern Ohio, but seems to be confined to the western and southern portions of the State. This formation extends from New York into New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, where it is said to attain a thickness of 300 feet, on the Potomac river. It continues westward from Ohio into Indiana and comes out to view in the State of Illinois.

Devonian System.

The rocks of this system are composed of quartzose sandstones, marls and conglomerates; and in the countries of Europe where heavily charged with iron, or, rather, peroxide of iron, it imparts to them a dull red color, and hence are called "old red sandstone," which Hugh Miller has made famous by the discovery of fossil fishes in them. The name is derived from that of Devonshire, England, where this strata is very extensive. The formation is exposed in South Wales, England and Scotland, where they have long been known as the "old red sandstone." In Devonshire and Cornwall the rocks are slates and limestone.*

The Devonian formations of North America are of vast extent, estimated at 15,000 feet in vertical thickness. The rocks of the Devonian age underlie a large part of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New England, Maine, West Virginia and Ohio, and are extensive in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have been recently discovered in Utah and Nevada.

The Oriskany Sandstone.

This formation, formerly considered as belonging to the upper

* I Vol., Wonders of Geology, page 204.

Silurian, is now classed with the Devonian series. It is not well defined in this State, though its equivalent is considered to be existing in a number of localities. It is represented in Sandusky county, also at West Liberty, in Logan county, on the peninsula west of Marblehead, in Ottawa, and at Sylvania, in Lucas county, and in many other localities, ranging from three to ten feet in thickness. The rock is soft and white, and capable of being used in the manufacture of glass. Considerable quantities of this stone have been taken from the Sylvania bed, transported to Pittsburg, and successfully used in the manufacture of glass.

Corniferous Limestone.

The corniferous limestone is separated into the upper and lower, and is exposed in the quarries at Bellevue and in other places. The upper is buff colored, coarse grained magnesian limestone, and containing beds of chert. The lower is a bluish gray, crystalline hard stone, usually fossiliferous—strikingly so in some instances. The outcrops of this formation form two separate belts, one on each side of the Cincinnati axis. The eastern belt crosses the State from the lake to the Ohio river. It also extends to Columbus, where it is extensively quarried, and of which the State House is constructed.

Hamilton Group.

This group consists of the Marcellus shale, the Hamilton proper and the Genesee shale, with the Moscow shale, the Tully and encrinal limestones, and in New York State attains the thickness of more than 1,000 feet, but greatly diminishes to the west. In Central Ohio the bed overlying the corniferous, and corresponding with those above mentioned, is the Huron shale, a bituminous mass about 300 feet in thickness. Resting upon this formation is the Waverly group, consisting of fine-grained sandstones and shales 500 feet in thickness; and upon the Waverly reposes the carboniferous conglomerate.

Portage and Chemung Group.

This series of formations consist of sedimentary rocks named from localities where they exist. They are composed of shales and sandstone in the State of New York, and are 2,000 feet in thickness. The upper and coarser portions of these rocks have a thickness in Western New York and Pennsylvania from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. In Ohio the Portage and Chemung rocks form the lake shore as far west as the mouth of the Vermillion river, and are called in this State the Erie shale. The lower portion of the strata is called the Huron shale, and extends in a belt of outcrop from the mouth of the Huron river to the mouth of the Scioto, and there attains a thickness of about 330 feet. The Huron shale is known as the Black shale, and is well exposed in the banks of the Scioto and the Ohio near Portsmouth, on the Big Walnut east of Columbus, Worthington, and on the banks of the Huron. It is of a bituminous character, and doubtless the source of the oil and gases in Ohio, and supposed to supply all the oil to the wells on Oil creek, in Pennsylvania. It is noted for the fossil fishes it contains, some of them being the largest discovered.

Erie Shale.

This formation in this State is greenish and bluish argillaceous shales, and from the Pennsylvania line to Avon, the strata thins out rapidly to the west, and disappears south and west of the Vermillion river. The strata is well exposed in the cliff on the lake shore in the vicinity of Cleveland, and consists of gray and blue shale, very soft and fine, and containing veins of silvery sandstone, and masses of argillaceous iron ore.

West of Cleveland the Erie shale consists of two groups of strata, the upper being nearly 100 feet in thickness, consisting of the above described shales with thin bands of sandstone, which are used for flagging. The lower portion consists of blue and green shale, with a thin strata of iron ore. The two are seen in the cliffs on the lake shore between the Rock river and the Cuyahoga.

Carboniferous System.

This series of strata rests upon the Devonian system, and owing to the valuable minerals it contains, is the most noted formation in Ohio. It is the highest order of strata in ascent of the geological scale, which is owing to the missing section of strata in the State.

This system consists of three subdivisions—the coal measure above, the conglomerate in the middle, and the lower carboniferous, sub-carboniferous Waverly group below.

The lowest member of the system is the Cleveland shale, a black bituminous strata of about 54 feet in thickness at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, but on the Vermillion river from 60 to 80 feet of the strata is exposed. At Bedford, in the gorge, it has been cut through by the stream to the depth of 21 feet. It is the lowest member of the Waverly group, and contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of bituminous matter, and is supposed to be the source of the petroleum found in Trumbull, Lorain and Medina counties.

This group consists of this shale, Bedford shale, Berea grit and Cuyahoga shale, the series being about 500 feet in thickness, though on the Ohio river it is more massive, the sandstone there being 640 feet in thickness.*

The Bedford Shale.

This shale rests upon the Cleveland, and immediately underlies the Berea grit. It is of a red color, and about 75 feet thick. It is well exposed at Elyria, in Lorain county, on the Black river, also at Amherst.

The Berea Grit.

This rock is an important member of the Waverly group. It is in two sections (the upper and lower), the former being thin layers, used for flagging; the latter being massive, and extensively quarried and used for building purposes and for grindstones, the

*Dana's Manual of Geology, p. 295.

celebrated Berea grindstones so popular in Wayne county being taken from these quarries. The aggregate of the layers of the upper strata is about 20 feet, and of the lower about 30 feet. This formation extends from Lake Erie south through Ohio, and underlies a large portion of the State.

It is the rock penetrated by the oil wells at Grafton, Liverpool and Mecca, and extends into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, though there it is less massive.

The Cuyahoga Shale.

This formation is the upper member of the Waverly group, and reposes on the Berea grit. It is from 150 to 250 feet in thickness, and consists of a gray argillaceous shale, with thin flag and sandstone, its outcrop defining a belt extending from Berea through to the valley of the Cuyahoga, and constituting the banks of that river southward as far as the Falls, which it forms.

Resting on the Cuyahoga shale is the lower carboniferous limestone, known as the Chester limestone, about 20 feet in thickness.

Overlying this strata is the conglomerate formation, of 100 feet in thickness, composed of pebbles, coarse sand and gravel. It is of irregular character, and follows the coal measure throughout the State.

The Coal Measure.

The coal measure is the next series of formations, and is 1,200 feet in thickness, and contains the various coal strata of the State. It is confined to the eastern portion of the State, extending from Lake Erie, east of Cleveland, down the valleys of Tuscarawas, Killbuck and Muskingum to the Ohio river, being largely developed in counties west of the Muskingum. It is a part, or an extension of the Allegheny coal fields, but owing to the uplift of the Cincinnati arch, it is confined within the limits described. With the exception of the drift, the coal measure is the highest member of the geological series of Ohio, and constitutes the upper division

of the carboniferous system. It rests on the easterly slope of the anticlinal axis, and dips toward the south-east. This measure, as regards depth of strata, is on an inclined plane from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, where it is 1,200 feet thick, but crops out at Lake Erie. The structure of the coal basin is by no means of systematic order, nor is the dip uniform — the coal in many instances resting in troughs in a general way parallel with the axis of the main basin, and not unfrequently resting in small basins, as if the coal matter had been deposited in ponds and lakes. This is peculiarly so in Western Pennsylvania and in Eastern Ohio. The irregularity of the coal basin very clearly indicates that it has been disturbed by some internal force before the deposition of the coal matter, if not, in fact, the whole carboniferous series. The disturbance, no doubt, was that which produced the elevation of the Blue Ridge, and when the parallelism of the coal seams was destroyed, and which was, doubtless, before the Alleghenies were elevated, as it is a well known geological fact that the Alleghenies proper were beneath the sea until after the close of the carbonif erous age.

The coal strata is but a minor part of the mass of material forming the coal measure, the other elements of the carboniferous system being sandstone, shale, limestone, clay, fire-clay and iron ore.

In geological order, the coal strata overlie the conglomerate and the fire-clay, and almost universally fire-clay is found immediately under the coal; but in some instances patches of conglomerate have been found above the coal. It is noteworthy, however, that the conglomerate is, to a measurable extent, irregular, and frequently absent, in the coal measure; but when present its proper location is beneath the coal, and when wanting the coal rests upon the fire-clay and the Waverly formation.

In Ohio there are from six to eight workable seams of coal above the Waverly, interstratified with sandstone, shales, fire-clay and iron ore, forming a mass in vertical thickness of about 400 feet; the coal seams in the lower coal measure being numbered

from one to seven, commencing with the lowest, and corresponding with the lower coal measure of Pennsylvania.

Quaternary System.

Crowning the coal measure are the deposits of the drift period, consisting of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders, the productions of the glacial eras, all of which have been transported from their original localities, and which, as a mass, constitute the surface of the greater portion of the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Geological Structure of the County.

The geological structure of Wayne county is similar to that of those adjoining; yet it differs materially in some of its features, especially in regard to glacial action upon its surface, and the peculiar character of the coal measure within its limits. The surface of the soil by no means indicates the situation of strata underlying the drift, which, with few exceptions, is spread out over the entire surface, and consists of clays, sands, gravels, pebbles, quartz and bowlders, some of the latter being very massive, weighing many tons. The great mass of the bowlders are of igneous character, mostly granites, and have been transported to this locality from beyond the northern lakes. The whole surface of the county plainly shows that the drift and bowlders were deposited by the agency of water, and it is generally understood that the deposition was made during the Glacial Era, or the Age of Ice.

One peculiarity about the geological structure of this county, and indeed of the State, is the missing chapter in its history,* in consequence of which the drift rests immediately upon the carboniferous system.

Carboniferous System.

The coal measure of this county is confined chiefly to the eastern portion of it, extending over parts of Canaan and Milton, and larger portions of Chippewa, Baughman, East Union and Salt creek, all of Sugar creek and Paint, and small portions of Greene,

* Geological Survey of Ohio, Vol. 1, page 79.

Franklin and Clinton townships. Underlying its western outcrop, when existing, is the sub-carboniferous conglomerate, which rests upon the Waverly formation. The conglomerate, however, is irregular and frequently wanting, in which case the coal strata rests upon the Waverly. Westward of the coal measure the surface rock is, as a usual thing, of the Waverly formation.

The coal strata, like the conglomerate, is also sometimes irregular, and seems to have been formed in detached bodies, and often found in troughs and basins, sand rocks often intervening, cutting out the coal formation. This is peculiarly the case in Chippewa and Baughman Townships, where mines, considered to be very valuable at first, were soon exhausted and abandoned. The general dip of the coal formation is to the south-east, though it differs in consequence of the greatness or the smallness of the body of coal.

The Strata of the Coal Measure

Is not uniform in the several coal fields of the county. This is fully shown by Professor M. C. Reed in his Geological Report of the county, in the following instances:

J. P. Burton's Bank, Fairview.

Earth and gravel	13 feet.
Black shale	40 "
Sandstone	10 "
Black shale	3 to 4 inches.
Coal	4 to 7 feet.

On Section 26, Chippewa Township.

Earth	9 feet.
Sand rock	56 "
Gray shale	31 "
Black shale	15 "
Coal	4½ "

John Adams' farm, one mile south-east from Doylestown.

Earth	14 feet.
Brown shale	18 feet.
Coarse white sandstone	22 "
Coal	3 "
Conglomerate	5 "
Coal	5 ft. 1 inch.
Black shale	6 inches.
Fire-clay	2 feet.

Shaft at Chippewa Mine.

Clay and shale	33½ feet.
Sandstone	30 "
Clay shale	8 "
Iron ore	1 "
Clay shale	11 "
Sandstone	15 "
Gray sandstone	4 "
Shale	2 "
Bony coal	1½ "
Good coal	4 "

Drill hole on Hurtz's farm, Chippewa Township (shaft since sunk.)

Earth	10 ft. 6 inches.
Quicksand	6 " 6 "
Sandstone	3 feet.
Shale	14 "
Calcareous iron ore	1 "
Black shale	22 ft. 6 in.
Coal	5 feet.

Silver Creek Mining and Railroad Company's Property.

Earth	19 feet.
Gray sandstone	6 "
White sandstone	9 "

Shale	3 feet.
White sandstone	5 "
Shale	18 ft. 6 in.
Coal	4 ft. 6 in.

These instances of the want of uniformity can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis that oscillations were in progress at intervals, while the carboniferous materials were being accumulated in the coal basin. The depositions of yellow and blue clays, sand and gravel mounds, which frequently intervene in the coal fields, plainly demonstrate that they were produced by a turbulent tide.

There are in the county many other operated mines besides those mentioned by Professor M. C. Reed, yielding valuable coal, which differ more or less in their geological structure from those above mentioned, although their general uniformity is substantially the same, of which the following are located in Chippewa township:

Chippewa Township Coal Mines.

That of Jacob Wegandt, being a stratum of coal of excellent quality, five feet thick, underlying a body of shale, sandstone and drift. Adjoining this bank is the Frase mine, operated by the Crawfords, the vein being the continuation of that of the Wygandt mine.

The Peter Frase coal bank near to the one in section 26, above referred to, is of the same order of that mine but the coal is more readily reached by drift.

That of the Holm mine is a seam of coal about four and a half feet thick, of good quality, underlying black shale, sand rock and a heavy body of drift.

The Boak bank consists of a vein of very superior hard coal, about four feet thick, underlying a high hill, and overlaid by about fifty feet of earth, sand rock and shale. It is located on the east side of Silver creek, about three and a half miles south-east of

Doylestown, on lands now owned by Hon. W. R. Wilson, and operated by John Smith.

The California coal mine, one and one-half miles south of Doylestown, and operated by Cline, Siberling & Co., has a vein of good quality coal four and one-half feet thick. The top of the coal is from 80 to 100 feet below the surface of the Main street of Doylestown. The overlying strata consists of drift, sand, clay, sandstone and shale. The coal is reached by drift from the west side of the ridge under which it lies.

In the same ridge, one mile east of the California mine, is the Baysinger coal bank, also entered by drift in the west side of the ridge. The vein of this bank is four and one-half feet thick, of soft coal, which is well suited for grate and steam purposes. The overlying strata is of the same order as at the California bank.

The Franks coal mine, operated by Mr. Galehouse, is situated three miles south of Doylestown. The vein of this bank is four and one-half feet, of good quality coal, and is reached by drift in the west side of the hill. The strata above the coal consists of earth, sandstone and black shale.

Wood's coal mine is located two miles south-east of Doylestown, and operated by the Silver Creek Mining Company. Its vein is 4½ feet thick, and of good quality coal. This mine was opened by drift about forty years ago, and it underlies a ridge 120 feet high, of a mountainous character, which, like other hills along Silver creek, is literally covered with rocks, some of them massive. Prof. M. C. Reed, in his description of this Company's mines, substantially gives the character of the strata overlying this coal bank, as well also of those of the other mines of this Company in the township. The Silver Creek Mining Company conducts the coal mining business quite extensively.

Simmons' shaft, one of the Silver Creek Mining Company's banks, is 75 feet deep, and located three miles south-east of Doylestown. Its vein is between 4 and 5 feet thick, but is pretty well exhausted. The shaft is on the west side of the hill.

Muter's bank, just opened, has a vein of good quality coal

nearly 5 feet thick, which is reached by a shaft 70 feet deep. This bank belongs to the Silver Creek Mining Company, and is situated on George Lance's farm, under a level surface, about two miles north-east of Doylestown, and is a part of a large body of coal underlying about 150 acres of good, smooth farm land, owned by George Lance, Jacob Hammer and Widow Muter.

The coal of this township is located in its northern, eastern and central parts north of the Chippewa creek, and in sections 35 and 36, and parts of sections 25 and 26, south of this stream, so far as at present actually known; but there are evidently large bodies of coal in the Chippewa coal fields yet undiscovered—the want of discovery being caused by the deceptive character of the surface of the territory overlying it—the coal north of the Chippewa, as a general rule, only being looked for under the rocky ridges. Recently, however, as in the case of the above farms, it was found underlying smooth lands several miles distant from the Chippewa ridges, where it was formerly least expected. In other instances, where the surface indicated coal deposits, it was found to be absent, the drill coming in contact with hard sand rock, "horse-back," which so frequently divide the coal basins, and often displace the coal. The Chippewa coal is bituminous, of the best quality, and of the same vein as that of Briar Hill, in Mahoning county.

Milton Township Coal Measure.

The coal measure of this township is confined to all of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 of its northern part, which is an extension of a small basin of coal in Medina county, and about one-half of section 36 of its south-east corner, on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and west of the northern extension of the coal measure of Chippewa township, although the space of a mile intervenes between these two basins.

Greene Township Coal Measure.

The coal measure of Greene township is very limited, extend-

ing over the south-east quarter of section 25, and about two-thirds of the north-east quarter of section 36; also a small portion of the southern part of sections 33 and 34.

Coal Mines of Baughman Township.

In this township are the following coal mines: The Burton bank, located on the land owned by J. P. Burton, of Massillon, is situated near the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway track, on the north-east quarter of section 28, about one-half mile south-west of Fairview. The operator, Mr. Jerome B. Zerby, has abandoned the shaft near the quarter section line dividing Jacob E. Wenger's land from Mr. Burton's farm, on account of the flooding of the mine, and has entered the mine by drift, about one-eighth of a mile north-west from the shaft. Here the vein is 5½ feet thick, of good quality bituminous coal, which is reached at the depth of 35 feet from the surface, the overlying strata in the descent being about as follows:

Earth and gravel	18 feet.
Hard gray shaly sandstone	2 "
Loose sandstone, sand and gravel	3 "
Black shaly sandstone	11 "
Black shale	1 foot.
Coal	5½ feet.

This opening, or mine, is located about one-eighth of a mile north-west of the Burton shaft, minutely described by Professor M. C. Reed.

About one-fourth of a mile south-east of the Burton drift bank is the shaft coal mine of Jacob E. Wenger, located on the south-east quarter of section 28, and about three-fourths of a mile south-west from Fairview. The coal seam is 4½ feet thick, of good quality of bituminous, and underlies a large area of land, and is reached at the depth of about 38 feet from the surface in the descent, in the following order of strata:

Earth and gravel	20 feet.

Hard gray shaly sandstone	2 feet.
Hard black sand rock	15 "
Black shale	1 foot.
Coal	4½ feet.

Underlying the coal is one and one-half feet of black shale, which overlies hard black sand rock.

The John Spindler mine, which was opened by him about twenty-five years ago, and which is the oldest bank of that vicinity, is located in the south part of the north-west quarter of section 27, about one-half mile south-east of Fairview, on the farm of Mr. John Spindler. The vein is four feet thick, of first quality of bituminous coal, and is reached by drift, 200 feet from the entrance, on the east side of the hill. The overlying strata in the descent from the surface to the coal is earth and gravel, gray shaly sandstone three and one-half feet thick, hard black sand rock and black sandy shale. This mine is operated by John Spindler and C. Keffer.

These mines are located in the highlands south of Newman's creek swamp and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Across this swamp, one-half mile north-west from Fairview, is the Todd coal mine, operated about twenty-five years ago by Hon. David Todd, ex-Governor of the State, and opened by him about the same time Mr. Spindler opened the bank on his farm previously described. The Todd mine is sometimes called the Becker coal mine, it being on the land now owned by D. Becker. The coal vein is four feet thick, and is reached by drift in the south side of the hill. The overlying strata is of the same character as that of the Spindler bank. This mine is about worked out.

The Neiswanger coal mine is located one-half mile north of Fairview, on the farm of Emanuel Neiswanger, deceased, and is entered by drift on the south side of the ridge. The coal vein was about four feet thick, the overlying strata being the same as that of the Todd bank. This mine was opened nearly twenty-five

years ago, and was operated at one time by Hon. David Todd. It is now exhausted.

One-half mile north of Fairview, in the same ridge with the Todd and Neiswanger mines, is the Carroll mine, entered by drift from the south. The coal seam is four feet thick, and underlies the same character of strata as that of the Spindler bank.

South of Fairview half a mile is the coal mine operated by McElhenie & Stuck. This bank is owned by a company. The vein is about four feet thick, and underlies in descent from the surface earth, gray sandstone, black sand rock and black shale. The coal rests on black, hard sand rock, and is of the bituminous order, of good quality, and harder than that of the Burton or Wenger mines.

These constitute the number of mines in Baughman township, though it is evident that coal underlies other lands than those mentioned.

The coal measure of this township includes its entire territory except the south-west half of section 18, all of section 19, the south-west three-fourths of section 20, the south two-thirds of section 21 and all of the Newman's creek swamp, the outcrop of the coal appearing in the highlands on the north and south sides of the swamp, where it is readily reached by drift. The coal is deposited in basins, and in several instances has been worked out; and mines have been abandoned by the seam diminishing to the south-east. This diminishment, or "thinning out," often is deception, as the sand rock known as "horsebacks" frequently divides the coal strata.

East Union Township Coal Measure.

The coal measure of East Union township covers its entire area, except all of section 6, the west five-eighths of section 7, the north-west one-half of section 5, all of section 18, the south-west one-fifth of section 17, the north two-thirds of section 19 and about the west half of section 20. Little attention has been paid to this large coal basin from the fact that the thinness of the discovered

coal strata would not justify the opening or the operation of the mines. However, on the Barnhart farm, in the north-west quarter of section 27, east of Applecreek Station, deep boring for oil revealed a stratum of coal, 7 feet in thickness, 70 feet below the surface. This coal vein evidently was without cover, as the drill passed down to the depth of 112 feet without encountering rock, though rock of considerable thickness exists in that vicinity. From the character of the strata overlying this coal, it seems that the drilling was made near the margin, if not, in fact, in a pre-glacial channel where the coal had been washed away and mingled with the materials which filled up the channel. Drilling in the highlands on the margin of this channel, it is believed, will reach a stratum of coal such as is found in the Ream and Finley mines three miles south-west from Applecreek Station, in Saltcreek township. In section 2, on the farm formerly owned by Mr. Jonah Crites, in the north-east quarter, boring was made to the depth of 110 feet without reaching rock or water, the strata passed through being sand, gravel, yellow and blue clay, the latter of the greatest thickness and of the consistency of mud, and was penetrated only 50 feet. In the south-east quarter of this section John Long, at the depth of three feet, struck a hard sand rock, from which a fountain of pure water flowed, at a depth of 50 feet, at the rate of ten gallons per minute. Mr. Long drilled into this rock to the depth of 137 feet. David Carr, on his farm in section 12, which joins Mr. Long's farm, has a constant flow of water from a drilling of 50 feet into this rock, the fountain being as strong as the other. Mr. Carr drilled to the depth of 150 feet and did not pass through the rock.

In section 12, on the lands owned by David Carr, Jacob Husselman and Isaac Martin, are outcrops of coal of fair quality. Veins of good fire clay are found on the Martin and Husselman farms; on the McClure and Martin farms is also iron ore of good quality.

On the farm of Daniel W. Bair, in the north part of the south-

west quarter of section 5, is an outcrop of bituminous coal, which underlies a carboniferous sandstone rock.

On the east half of the south-east quarter of section 5, on Henry Shellenbarger's farm, at the depth of 90 feet, a strata of coal one foot thick was reached by boring in the same ridge in which is the outcrop of coal in the Bair tract.

There is every indication of a body of coal on the farm of Mr. Bair. The ridge is the summit between Wooster and Massillon, it being 221 feet above Wooster, and 171 feet higher than Massillon, and of an altitude of 563 feet above Lake Erie.

Coal Mines of Paint Township.

The coal mines of this township are as follows:

The mine of Charles Brown, located about one mile west of Mt. Eaton, on the Chestnut ridge, has a vein three feet thick of fair quality of cannel coal, which immediately underlies a strata of gray limestone of about five feet in thickness. This coal is successfully used for steam purposes at the Maysville steam flouring mill, and proves to be a good fuel for domestic use.

About three-quarters of a mile south-west of Mt. Eaton is the Hunsinger coal bank. The coal is bituminous, the vein about 3½ feet thick, and underlies gray limestone.

George Mathiot's mine is one-half mile north-east of Mt. Eaton. The coal is No. 6 of bituminous quality, the vein about two feet three inches thick, immediately underlying black shale two feet thick, above which is a sandy shale underlying earth. This coal is of good quality.

Near the north line of the township, and about one-fourth of a mile north from Mathiot's mine, is the coal bank of Dr. Roth of Mt. Eaton. The coal is bituminous, of good quality, the vein about 2½ feet thick, and strata of the same character as that of Mathiot's mine overlies it.

About two miles south-east of Mt. Eaton is the mine of Peter Graber, located in section 24, in a ridge where coal and limestone

are found in considerable quantity. The coal is bituminous and of good quality.

The Flory coal mine is located 2½ miles east of Mt. Eaton, in the base of a high hill, covered with sandstones, which give it a mountainous appearance. The coal vein is three feet thick, and of good grate coal. The roof of the mine is black shale, underlying sand rock, on which rests a heavy body of earth.

The Mt. Eaton coal mine is located in the village of Mt. Eaton, in the hill on the south side of the New Philadelphia road. The vein is two feet thick, and is an outcrop of coal No. 7, without cover except earth, and is reached by drifting in the north side of the hill. This mine is not now operated, owing to its thin seam, and because coal has been found more readily reached in the neighborhood. This seems to be the only mine of No. 7 coal existing in the county, unless it be in the highlands of the Foster farm, about 1½ miles east of Mt. Eaton, on the New Philadelphia road. Coal 20 inches thick in connection with fire-clay 18 inches in thickness, crop out near the top of the hill on this farm; the coal underlying a limestone rock four feet thick. Taking into account the south-easterly dip of the coal of the Mt. Eaton mine, the Foster coal would be in the locality of No. 7; but the general understanding is that it is No. 6, though its quality corresponds to No. 7.

It has been already noticed that the coal measure extends over the entire township, and from observation it is quite manifest that there are very extensive bodies of good quality coal underlying the greater portion of its surface; and when the mines are opened, and facilities afforded for transporting it to market, this will be one of the most valuable coal districts of the State.

Coal Mines of Sugar Creek Township.

The first coal mine in this township was opened by drift on the west side of the hill, on the farm of Mr. Gochenour, one mile west of Dalton, about forty-five years ago. The strata was one and

one-half feet thick, and, after yielding considerable coal, the mine was abandoned on account of a defective roof.

One-eighth of a mile west of Dalton, on the Peter Buchanan farm, a mine having a thin vein of good quality coal was opened several years ago. It is not now operated, owing to the clay roof of the mine rendering the taking out of the coal difficult and expensive.

In section 25, about three miles south-east of Dalton, on the old Mock farm, now owned by R. C. Bashford, is located the Bashford coal mine. The strata is about three feet thick, and near the surface of the level ground on the south-east side of Chestnut ridge. The coal is good quality bituminous, and the mine has been operated about twelve years.

About one-half mile north of Dalton, on the farm of David Rudy, is an outcrop of coal, but the extent of the coal has not been ascertained.

On the Horst farm, one-half mile south of Dalton, is a vein of tolerably good quality coal about two and one-half feet thick.

A few years ago, in the sinking of a well on the farm now owned by John Heigerly, the north-west quarter of section 27, a vein of hard bituminous coal, about two feet thick, was passed through; but no effort has been made since then to ascertain the extent of the coal, though it was reached at 30 feet from the surface.

The coal measure of this township contains extensive bodies of valuable fire-clay, considerable limestone, iron ore, and some mineral paint, such as red and yellow ochre, in connection with the ore, though the economic value of these minerals has not, as yet, been satisfactorily ascertained. A specimen of the red ochre rock examined is of the consistency of red keil, and traces as well.

This township being literally covered by the coal measure, as reported by Professor M. C. Reed, and containing all the evidences of coal, there are, doubtless, large basins of it yet undiscovered within its boundaries. Its location between the Chippewa, Paint and Salt creek coal fields warrants this belief. Deep boring,

no doubt, will yet be made, and bring to light valuable veins of coal, where it has been heretofore unsought, as in Chippewa and Saltcreek.

Coal Mines of Saltcreek Township.

The Finley mine is located on the farm of Mrs. Delano Jeffries, in the south-east quarter of section 4, and was opened about three years ago by Frank Becker, who now operates it. The coal is in or near the base of a high, rocky ridge, and is reached, by drifting in the south-west side, about 100 feet from the entrance. The following section shows the various strata overlying the lower coal seam from the surface to the depth of 88 feet, to the top of the coal:

Clay, sand and gravel,	50 feet.
Fire-clay,	3 "
Shale,	15 inches.
Sand rock,	30 feet.
Blue limestone,	3 "
Bone coal,	2 "
Soapstone,	1 foot.
Coal,	3½ feet.
Clay shale,	1½ "
Coal total,	5½ "

Immediately underlying the coal is a hard sand rock 7 feet thick. The above section is taken from the register kept by Frank Becker in sinking the shaft at 100 feet from the entrance to the mine, near the south-western rim of the coal basin. The coal dips a little south of east at the rate of 4 inches per yard. The coal of this mine is of good quality, and is supposed to cover about 60 acres of the farm. The mine is extensively worked by Mr. Becker, the coal being drawn out by steam power.

The Daniel Ream mine is in the south-west quarter of section 4, a full description of which has been given by Professor M. C. Reed, in his Geological Survey of Ohio, a copy of which is set forth on a preceding page.

These two mines are located in separate basins, a space of about three-quarters of a mile being between, in which is a ravine. There is, as will be observed, a difference in the strata above the coal in these two banks, and the coal of each is superior quality of No. 3.

Coal No. 6 crops out in the northern part of this township, and attains a thickness of 3½ feet, underlying a coarse brown sandstone.

The E. Stutz coal mine is located in section 23. The vein is about 3½ feet thick, and the coal is of a fair quality.

The Henning mine is located on Adam Henning's farm, in the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of section 1. The vein is about 5 feet thick, and the coal of fair quality for domestic purposes, for which it is used.

There is considerable iron ore in this township, but not in such condition as to be worked profitably—the vein being thin, and frequently at considerable depth below the surface.

The coal measure extends over the entire area of this township, and it is reasonable to infer that there is much undiscovered coal within its limits. Its outcrop, at least, in connection with the present mines, goes far to show that this coal measure is by no means a barren one.

The Coal Mines of Franklin Township.

The most important mine of this township is that of William Harrison, located on the farm formerly owned by Jacob Mandeville, one and a half miles south-west of Fredericksburg. The vein is 3 feet thick, of fair quality coal. The roof of the mine is a yellow sandstone. Under the coal is a thin stratum of fire-clay. The coal lies at the depth of 80 feet from the surface. The mine is operated by Joseph Bunn.

The Stephen Harrison coal mine is located one and a half miles west of Fredericksburg, in section 23. The coal is of fair quality, and the strata 3 feet in thickness. The roof is gray limestone,

and the floor of the mine fire-clay, and the coal taken out by drift. The coal lies fifty feet below the surface of the ground.

The James Finley coal mine is in section 22, two and a half miles west of Fredericksburg, and is operated by Asaph Rumbaugh. The coal vein is two and a half feet thick, and of tolerably good quality. The roof of the mine is gray limestone. Under the coal is a layer of fire-clay, and beneath that is sand rock. The depth from the surface of the ground to the top of the coal is 75 feet. The coal is reached by drifting into the hill.

Charles Story's coal mine is located two and a half miles west of Fredericksburg. The coal vein is three feet thick, and immediately underlies a gray limestone rock of about five feet in thickness. Under the coal is a thin layer of fire-clay, which rests upon a sand rock. The coal is of fair quality, mined by drift. The depth to the top of the coal from the surface of the ground is 75 feet. This mine is operated by Cosper Barrett.

Coal has been found on the Miller farm in section 34, but the vein is too thin to justify the working of the mine.

There is a thin vein of coal on the Jacob and Israel Franks farm, in section 35, in connection with a stratum of fire-clay of about five feet in thickness. The coal has no covering but earth, and the vein is too thin to be worked. The fire-clay is of excellent quality and extensively used. Samuel Routson & Bro. use this fire-clay exclusively at their extensive pottery in Wooster. It is entirely free from iron, the pottery made being of a light yellow color. A number of years ago fire-clay brick were made of this clay.

The coal measure of this township covers parts of sections 2, 3, 4, 33, 12, 8, 9, 17 and 21, and all of sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 24. The prospecting for coal in this township has been limited, no deep borings having as yet been made. The coal is below the gray limestone, and where that is absent it is without roof, except a thin strata of black shale and earth.

Thin veins of iron ore are found in many localities in this town-

ship. One and a half miles west of Fredericksburg, on James Dobbins' farm, the ore vein is four feet thick.

Clinton, Canaan and Wooster Townships Coal Measure.

The coal measure of Clinton and Canaan townships is limited, and chiefly consists of extensions of the carboniferous sand rock usually overlying the coal strata—continuations of which are also found in the eastern and southern portions of Wooster and the north-east corner of Congress townships, resting upon the Waverly.

Though the coal measure extends into Wooster township, coal is entirely absent, the coal measure sand rock only appearing in the highlands east and south of Wooster, resting upon the Waverly. Coal does not seem to exist in this county west of Wooster, except an outcrop of a thin vein of impure bituminous coal in section 14, Plain township, where many years ago it was, to a limited extent, taken out of the side of a ravine on the David Dodd and Nathan Smith farms. The coal was near the surface and covered with earth.

The absence of coal in Wooster and the western townships of Wayne county is readily accounted for when the character of the coal basin and dip of the coal measure is properly considered. A western extension of the coal strata of the eastern coal mines of this county would rise high above the highlands west of Wooster. Taking the coal measure sand rock east and south of Wooster as a guide, it will readily appear that coal need not be looked for west of Wooster.

The Rocks.

The rocks of this county consist of several grades of sand stones, shales, and two orders of limestone. Prof. M. C. Reed, in his geological report of this county, gives a section, showing the various strata from coal No. 7 at Mt. Eaton, including the Waverly, to the bed of Salt creek, at Fredericksburg, a copy of which is here produced as Fig. 2. This section gives a general idea not only of the coal measure, but of the rock structure of the county. The location of this section is well selected, as in it is

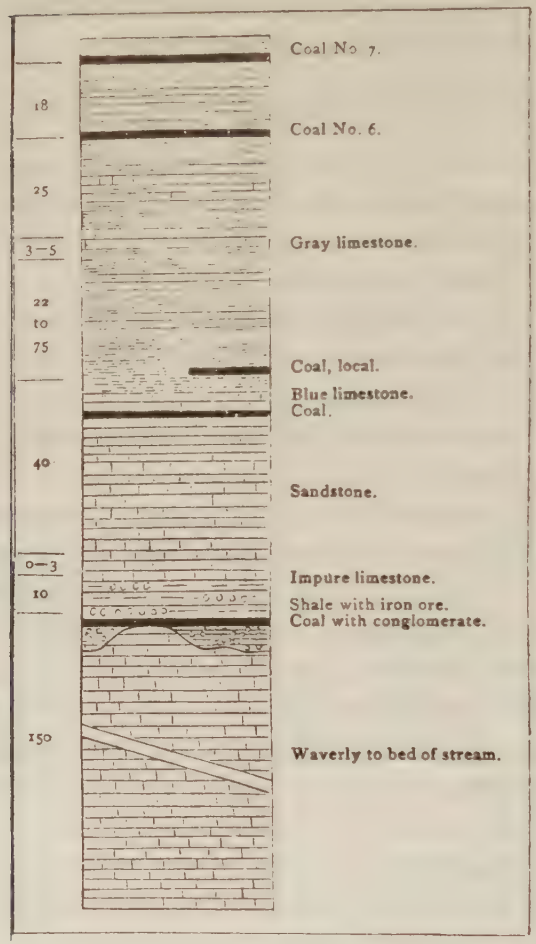

Fig. 2.

included the highest and lowest coal veins. Coal No. 1 is shown resting upon the conglomerate, which overlies the Waverly.

A sort distance north of the limits of the city of Wooster, at the Reddick stone quarry, about 25 feet of vertical thickness of the Waverly sandstone is exposed. It is here, as well as in many other places in the county, the surface rock, especially in the townships west of Wooster. As a general rule it is a sandy shale of a gray color, and not well adapted to building purposes, owing to its shaly character. It is exposed in the banks of the

main streams, and crops out in the highway south of Wooster, on Robinson Hill, where a patch of conglomerate intervenes between the Waverly and the coal measure sandstone.

The Waverly exists in all the hills east of the city of Wooster, to the summit ridge between Wooster and Massillon. It is exposed along the line of the railroad, the Alfred J. Thomas farm and the Smithville Summit; and in the hills east of Apple creek to the base of the summit ridge, near the Daniel W. Bair tract. In this summit ridge is a thin outcrop of conglomerate underlying the supposed coal on the Bair farm. Under the conglomerate is the Waverly sandstone. Above the conglomerate and coal seam is the coal sand rock, which is fine-grained, and an excellent building stone. West of Wooster, on the John A. Lawrence farm, the Waverly comes to the surface in the highway. North of this, on the Warner farm, it appears in the cliffs skirting the small stream, in considerable mass. It is exposed in the banks of the Clear creek, Christmas run, Little Killbuck, and in the Big Killbuck, from the Eicher farm, west of Wooster, at the crossing, to Burbank. At the latter place it is more sandy and massive, and has been used for building purposes with some success.

The rocks underlying the exposed Waverly on the Eicher farm, have been well ascertained by the deep boring for oil by the Wooster Oil Company, to the depth of 509 feet, as is shown by section Fig. 3, which is a copy of the register kept by William McIntire, who superintended the drilling. The strata of this section seems to vary from the general order of structure, the Berea grit sandrock being separated by a coarse gray sand and shaly rock, and the shale, underlying the Berea grit rock, is in two sections.

Coal Measure Sandstone.

This formation, known as the carboniferous sand rock of the coal measure, is, in many instances, massive, and frequently found occupying the place of the coal strata in mass, and in horseback protrusions. It is co-extensive with the coal measure of Wayne

Thickness in feet.		Stratum.	Kind of Stratum.
Drift.	8		Clay Gravel. Sand
	12		Fine grain sand rock.
	20		Dark gray fine grain sand rock.
	104		Gray sand shale rock—gas issue.
	20		Hard gray shale, strong of gas.
	35		Fine grain sandstone.
	15		Light gray hard sand rock—grit.
	18		Light gray sandstone—Berea grit.
	16		Shaly sandstone, one layer flinty hard.
	25		Coarse gray sandstone—Oil rock.
	14		Gray sand rock—Berea grit.
	28		Light black shale.
	117		Black shale. Salt water and oil at depth of 45 feet.
	25		Coarse gray sandstone—Oil rock.
	46		Brown slate. Forty-six feet drill in this strata did not pass drill through it. Whole depth, 50 feet.

Fig. 3. Section of Oil Well Strata.

county, its outcrop extending westward of the coal strata into Canaan, Wayne, Clinton, Plain, Chester, and Congress townships. The building stone of the Kauke, Coe and Wallace quarries east of the city of Wooster, are of this formation, which varies in thickness, very materially thinning out to the westward in the hills east of Wooster. In Chippewa township it is 56 feet thick; in East Union even more massive; also in Baughman, near Marshallville; while at the Burton mine, near Fairview, it is only ten feet in thickness.

Shales.

The shales of the coal measure of this county are not uniform, in many instances very thin, and frequently entirely absent. In sections Figs. 2 and 3 the respective positions of the shales are shown. Coal No. 1 is overlaid by a stratum of black shale, which varies from a few inches to 15 feet in thickness. In some instances a thin vein of iron ore intervenes between it and the sandstone. Coal No. 2 is limited in this county, and of no economic value when present, the seam being only a few inches in thickness, the sandstone generally cutting it out. A striking example of this is witnessed in the massive sand rock near Massillon, which ranges in thickness from 40 to 100 feet, and is noted as a superior building stone throughout the county. Shales usually accompany all the coal seams, though coal No. 3 is often found overlaid by the blue limestone. Coal No. 6 is roofed by black shale, and coal No. 7 is covered by a thin layer of shale, but which is of no consequence as a roof support.

Limestones.

The limestones of this county are confined to Sugarcreek, East Union, Paint, Saltcreek, Franklin and Plain townships. There are three orders of limestone: The impure sandy shale rock, found above coal No. 1, underlying the coal sand rock; the blue, above coal No. 3; and the gray, below coal No. 6, and also above it, as at Charles Brown's mine, where the coal is directly overlaid by the gray limestone.

The gray limestone comes to the surface in numerous places in Sugarcreek, Paint, Saltcreek and Franklin townships; and it also, to a limited extent, exists as a surface rock in Plain township, on the Espy farm. It makes a good quick-lime when burnt, and is burnt in all the townships where located, except in Plain. It proves valuable for building purposes and for enriching the soil.

Sandstone Rocks.

There is, in several localities of the county, a very valuable building sandstone, found in the ridges of Chippewa, Sugarcreek, Paint and Saltcreek townships, of which that of Paint is the most noted. About two miles east of Mt. Eaton are high ridges literally covered with rocks of fine-grained white sand, some of which are very massive, especially those on Popolat ridge, so named on account of an Indian having fixed his habitation there under one of the rocks, before the advent of the white settlers. Some of these rocks are most singularly located, and appear as if dropped on the side of the ridge, where they rest upon the surface. Others are buried in sand of the same character of which they are composed. The larger rocks have marked evidences of the action of water. Some seem to have been moved since they were deposited, and now remain in a tilted position, retaining their angles well preserved, whilst others are much water-worn. They present the appearance of an upheaved broken strata, yet the sand rock in the base of the ridge is unbroken and in a horizontal position.

This base rock is a compact gray sandstone, and is successfully used for building purposes, and considered on equality with the Massillon sandstone. It is quarried extensively on the Foster farm. In this quarry, several years ago, the workmen, at the depth of about 15 feet from the surface of the rock, came upon what had been the trunk of the Lepidodendron tree, of about four feet in diameter, which was solid rock, with the impressions of the surface of the tree very distinctly visible. About seven feet of this rock tree was taken out of the quarry and preserved, about two

feet of which being presented to John P. Jeffries, Esq., of Wooster, by Mr. Frank Foster, of near Mt. Eaton, is represented in section Fig. 4.

The rock from which this fossil tree was taken is located about 60 feet from the surface of the ground, and about 100 feet above the coal strata of the Flory mine.

Fig. 4.

The same character of rocks literally cover the ridge under which the coal vein of the Flory mine is located, the north-east side having a mountainous appearance.

Similar rocky ridges exist in Chippewa township, and the same order of stone exists there also; and especially in the ridge upon which Doylestown is situated the white sandstone crops, and which is quarried for building purposes, it being well adapted to that use.

The ridge in which is located the Finley coal mine of Saltcreek township, is chiefly covered with sandstone rocks, and is crowned by a thick strata of fine-grained sandstone, equal, and in some re-

spects superior, to the celebrated Massillon sandstone, and is susceptible of a smooth finish.

At the Kirkendall quarry similar stone are taken out. Saltcreek township is noted for its fine building stone. About forty years ago the stone for the construction of the Wayne county jail was supplied from one of the Saltcreek quarries. Sugarcreek contains the same character of stone. In East Union the same kind of sand rock exists, though of coarser grain and of darker color; at least such is the case as regards the quarry on the J. E. Breneman farm. The stone of the Daniel Goodyear farm, in Milton township, is of the same character.

In Plain township, on the farm of Benjamin Wallace, are sandstone as white as marble and nearly as compact. Pulverized, it makes a beautiful white finish, for which purpose it is used by plasterers. This same class of rock exists in Chester and Clinton townships to some extent.

There are no other rock strata of any note existing in the county. The slate and shaly sandstone, and soap-stone, not being independent formations, belong to the Waverly series, with an occasional exception as to the soap-stone, which, in some instances, is found in the coal measure in connection with iron ore and fire clay but only to a limited extent.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology—Defensive and Sacred Enclosures. The Mound-Builders.

The antiquities themselves present two classifications: Earth-works and Implements, including Ornaments.

Implements.

The simple weapons of bone and stone which are found in America bear sharp analogy to those found in other countries. The axes, blue, gray and black arrow heads, flakes, hatchets and general bone implements, are closely identified with those which occur in the Swiss lakes, differing only, in some instances, in point of material. These simple and more general forms and specimens appear with others quite complicated. We find perforated axes, and it is believed by European archæologists they represent the Metallic Age.

With the bare exception of a tribe near the mouth of the La Plata, it is affirmed that iron was positively unknown to the North American aborigines upon the discovery of the New World. This tribe pointed their arrows with this metal, which we inferentially believe, was procured from the native iron. While the more polished nations of Central America were in the Age of Bronze, the North Americans were in a state concerning which, we find, in Europe, but meagre outline—the Age of Copper.

Although found in but small quantities, silver is the only metal found in the ancient tumuli. Some of the copper deposits of Lake Superior are veined with this metal, though it never seems to have

been smelted. Yet, on the other hand, copper is determined in the tumuli both wrought and unwrought. The axes very much resemble the simple axes of Europe which embody the minimum per cent. of tin; and some of the Mexican paintings supply us with gratifying evidence as to the way in which they were employed. However, these were of bronze, and had, therefore, been smelted or fused; but the Indian axes, which are of pure copper, appear in all cases to have been worked in a cold state, which is the more remarkable, because "the fires upon the altar were sufficiently intense to melt down the copper implements and ornaments deposited upon them." The hint thus afforded does not seem to have been seized upon.

This surprises us less than we at first imagined, as around Lake Superior, and other even more northern localities, copper in large quantities is found native, and the Indians had nothing to do but to break off pieces and hammer them to the bent and purpose of their barbarian wishes. Hearne's celebrated journey to the mouth of the Coppermine river was undertaken in order to examine the locality whence the natives of the district obtained the metal. In this instance it appeared in lumps upon the surface, the Indians picking these up, but making no pretensions to, or having no knowledge of, mining. The case is different about Lake Superior. A brief account of the ancient copper mines is given by Messrs. Squier and Davis, the works having been first discovered in 1847, by the agent of the Minnesota Mining Company.

"Following up the indications of a continuous depression in the soil, he came at length to a cavern where he found several porcupines had fixed their quarters for hybernation; but detecting evidences of artificial excavation he proceeded to clear out the accumulated soil, and not only exposed to view a vein of copper, but found in the rubbish numerous stone mauls and hammers of the ancient workmen. Subsequent observations brought to light ancient excavations of great extent, frequently from 25 to 30 feet deep, and scattered over an area of several miles. The rubbish taken from these is piled up in mounds alongside, while the

trenches have been gradually refilled with the soil and decaying vegetable matter, gathered through the long centuries since their desertion; and over all, the giants of the forests have grown, and withered, and fallen to decay. Mr. Knapp, the agent of the Minnesota Mining Company, counted 395 annular rings in a hemlock tree, which grew on one of the mounds of earth thrown out of an ancient mine. Mr. Foster also notes the great size and age of a pine stump, which must have grown, flourished and died since the works were deserted; and Mr. C. Whittlesey not only refers to living trees now flourishing in the gathered soil of the abandoned trenches upwards of 300 years old, 'but,' he adds, 'on the same spot there are the decayed trunks of a preceding generation, or generations of trees that have arrived at maturity and fallen down from old age.'"

A detachment of native copper, weighing nearly six tons, was found in another excavation. Tools of the same metal and a variety of implements were found in it. Hammers and stone mauls did "most abound," one place alone producing its quota of ten cart loads. With the above implements were also found "stone axes, of large size, made of green stone, and shaped to receive the withe-handles; some large, round, green stone masses that had apparently been used for sledges, were also found. They had round holes bored in them to a depth of several inches, which seemed to have been designed for wooden plugs, to which withe-handles might be attached, so that several men could swing them with sufficient force to break the rock and the projecting masses of copper."

Pottery.

Antecedent to the period of metals, or the subserviency of metallic vessels, the art of the potter attained to conspicuous pre-eminence. As a consequence, the sites of ancient habitations are indicated by fragments of pottery; and this is equally true of the ancient Indian settlements as well as of the Celtic towns of England or the lake villages of Switzerland. These fragments would

generally be those of rude household vessels; and it is principally from the tumuli that we obtain those better made urns and cups from which the state of the art may fairly be inferred.

Squier and Davis say: "Among the North American mound-builders the art of pottery attained to a considerable degree of perfection." Some of the vases are said to rival, "in elegance of model, delicacy and finish," the rarest Peruvian specimens. The material used is a fine clay; in the more delicate specimens, pure; in the coarser ones, mixed with pounded quartz. The art of glazing and the use of the potter's wheel seem to not have been known, though that "simple approximation to a potter's wheel may have existed which comprises" a stick of wood grasped in the hand by the middle, and turned around inside a wall of clay, formed by the other hand, or by another workman.

As specimens of ancient pottery, none, perhaps, are more characteristic than the pipes. Many of these are rude and simple bowls, not unlike our common pipes, but usually without stems, the mouth, probably, being applied to the bowl. Others are grotesquely ornamented, and some are animated representations of monsters or animals, such as the beaver, otter, wildcat, elk, bear, wolf, panther, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, manatee, eagle, hawk, heron, owl, buzzard, raven, swallow, paroquet, duck, grouse, etc.

Ornaments.

Shells, necklaces, pendants, plates of mica, bracelets, gorgets, etc., have been found in the mounds, and which include the ornaments. The number of beads is sometimes quite astonishing. The celebrated Grave Creek mound contained between three and four thousand shell-beads, besides about two hundred and fifty ornaments of mica, several bracelets of copper, and numerous articles carved in stone. The beads are most generally manufactured of shell, but are sometimes made of bone and teeth. The necklaces are formed of shells and beads, and sometimes of teeth. The ornaments of mica are thin plates of various forms, each of which contains a small hole. The bracelets are of copper, and

generally encircle the arms of the skeletons, besides being frequent on the "altars." They are simple rings, hammered out with more or less skill, and so bent that the ends approach, or lap over each other. The so-called "gorgets" are but thin plates of copper, always with two holes, and very likely, therefore, worn as marks of authority.

Earthworks.

Defensive Enclosures.—These "usually occupy strong natural positions." What is known as the Bourneville enclosure, in Ross county, Ohio, is a very fair specimen. This work "occupies the summit of a lofty, detached hill, twelve miles westward from the city of Chillicothe, near the village of Bourneville. The hill is not far from four hundred feet in perpendicular hight; and is remarkable, even among the steep hills of the west, for the general abruptness of its sides, which, at some points, are absolutely inaccessible." * * *

"The defenses consist of a wall of stone, which is carried round the hill, a little below the brow; but at some places it rises so as to cut off the narrow spurs, and extends across the neck that connects the hill with the range beyond." Nothing, however, like a perfect wall exists at present, the aspect being rather what might have been "expected from the falling outwards of a wall of stones, placed, as this was, upon the declivity of a hill." Where it is most distinct, it is from 15 to 20 feet wide, by 3 or 4 in hight. The area thus enclosed is about 140 acres, and the wall is 2¼ miles in length, and has possibly been 7 or 8 feet high, with a corresponding base. Trees of large size are growing upon it.

In Highland county, Ohio, on a similar work, known as "Fort Hill," Messrs. Squier and Davis found a chestnut tree which they supposed to have been 600 years old. "If," say they, "to this we add the probable period intervening from the time of the building of this work, to its abandonment, and the subsequent period up to its invasion by the forest, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that it has an antiquity of at least 1,000 years. But when

we notice all around us the crumbling trunks of trees, half hidden in the accumulating soil, we are enabled to fix upon an antiquity even more remote."

The enclosure known as Clark's work, in Ross county, Ohio, is one of the largest and most attractive, and, according to our authority, consists of a parallelogram 2,800 by 1,800 feet, and enclosing about 111 acres. To the right of this, the principal work is a perfect square, containing an area of about 16 acres. Each side is 850 feet in length, and in the middle of each is a gateway 30 feet wide, and covered by a small mound. Within the area of the great work are several smaller mounds and enclosures, and it is estimated that not less than 3,000,000 of cubic feet of earth were used in this great undertaking.

Sacred and Miscellaneous Enclosures.—These are to be found "on the broad and level river bottoms, seldom occurring upon the table lands, or where the surface of the ground is undulating or broken." In this respect they differ from the defensive earthworks, which occupy hilltops and other favorable points of resistance. They, too, are usually square or circular in form, a circle being combined with one or two squares. "Occasionally we find them isolated, but more frequently in groups. The greater number of the circles are of small size, with a nearly uniform diameter of 250 or 300 feet, and invariably have the ditch interior to the wall." Some of the circles, however, are much larger, enclosing 50 acres or more. These squares and other rectangular works never have a ditch, and the earth of which they are composed appears to have been taken up evenly from the surface, or from large pits in the neighborhood. They vary much in size; five or six of them, however, are "exact squares, each side measuring 1,080 feet—a coincidence which could not possibly be accidental, and which must possess some significance." The circles also, in spite of their great size, are perfectly round, so that the American archæologists consider themselves justified in concluding that the mound-builders must have had some standard of measurement and some means of determining angles.

The most remarkable group is that near Newark, in the Scioto valley, which covers an area of about four square miles. It consists of an octagon, with an area of fifty, a square occupying twenty acres, two large circles occupying, respectively, thirty and twenty acres. From the octagon, an avenue formed of parallel walls, extends southwards for two miles and a half. There are two other avenues which are rather more than a mile in length, one of them connecting the octagon with the square.

There are other embankments and small circles in addition to these, the majority of which are about 80 feet in diameter, but some are larger. The walls of these small circles, as well as those of the avenues and of the regular portions of the work generally, are very slight, and for the most part about four feet in hight. The other embankments are much more considerable; the walls of the large circle are twelve feet high, with a base of fifty feet, and an interior ditch seven feet deep and thirty-five in width. At the gateway they are still more imposing, the walls being sixteen feet high, and the ditch thirteen feet deep. The whole area is covered with gigantic, primitive trees, and, according to Squier and Davis, in "entering the ancient avenue for the first time the visitor does not fail to experience a sensation of awe, such as he might feel in passing the portals of an Egyptian temple, or in gazing upon the silent ruins of Petra of the desert."

The city of Circleville takes its name from one of these embankments. It consists of a square and a circle touching one another, the sides of the square being about 900 feet in length, and the circle a little more than 1,000 feet in diameter. The square had eight doorways, one at each angle, and one in the middle of each side, every doorway being covered by a mound. This work, like many others throughout the country, and some few of the simpler earth-circles of our own county, have succumbed to the vandalism of the plow, and the rash demolitions of man.

Both as being the only example of an enclosure yet observed in Wisconsin, and also as having in many respects a great resemblance to a fortified town, the ruins of Aztalan have attracted great

attention. They are situated on the west branch of Rock river, and were discovered by N. F. Hyer, Esq., in 1836. The name "Aztalan" was given to this place by Mr. Hyer because the Aztecs had a tradition that they originally came from a country to the north, which they called Aztalan, which phrase is said to be derived from two Mexican words *Atl*, water, and *An*, near. "The main feature of these works is an enclosure of earth (not brick as has been erroneously stated) extending around three sides of an irregular parallelogram, the river forming the fourth side on the east." The space thus enclosed is seventeen acres and two-thirds. The corners are not rectangular, and the embankment, or ridge, is not straight. The ridge forming the enclosure is 630 feet long at the north end; 1,419 feet long on the west side; and 700 feet on the south side; making a total length of wall of 2,750 feet. The ridge or wall is about 22 feet wide, and from one foot to five in hight. The wall of earth is enlarged on the outside, at nearly regular distances, by mounds of the same material. They are called buttresses, or bastions, and vary from 69 to 95 feet apart, the mean distance being 82 feet.

Frequently the earth forming the walls appears to have been burnt. "Irregular masses of hard, reddish clay, full of cavities, bear distinct impressions of straw, or wild hay, with which they have been mixed before burning. This is the only foundation for calling these 'brick walls.' The 'bricks' were never made into any regular form, and it is even doubtful if the burning did not take place in the wall, after it was built."

Some of the mounds, or buttresses, were, though forming part of an enclosure, also used for sepulchral purposes, as has been proven by their containing skeletons in sitting posture, with fragments of pottery. The highest point inside this enclosure is "occupied by a square truncated mound, which presents the appearance of a pyramid, rising by successive steps, like the gigantic structures of Mexico." Inside this enclosure is another "rectangular, truncated pyramidal elevation of 65 feet level area at the top, with remains

of its graded way, or sloping ascent, at the south-west corner, leading, also, to a ridge that extends in the direction of the river."

Almost the entire portion of the enclosure not occupied by mounds is a series of excavations and ridges, which might suggest the vestiges of ruined and demolished houses. A skeleton was found in one of these mounds, folded, apparently, in cloth of open texture, "like the coarsest linen fabric," the threads of which were so rotted as to render it impossible to determine the material of its composition.

It is unnecessary to add that the last Indian occupants of that historic locality had neither knowledge nor tradition of these mysterious earthworks.

There does not appear to be any corresponding earthworks to these so-styled sacred enclosures among the northern tribes of existing Indians.

No sooner, however, do we pass to the southward and arrive among the Creeks, Natchez and affiliated Floridian tribes, than we discover traces of structures, which, if they do not entirely correspond with the regular earthworks of the West, nevertheless seem to be quite analogous to them.

Sepulchral Mounds.—To say that they are innumerable, in the ordinary sense of the term, would be no exaggeration. They may be numbered by thousands and tens of thousands. They vary from six to eight feet in hight; generally stand outside the enclosures; are often isolated, but often, also, in groups; they are usually round, but sometimes elliptical or pear shaped. They cover, generally, a single skeleton, which is often burnt. Occasionally there is a stone cist; but urn burial also prevailed to a considerable extent, especially in southern States. The contracted position of the corpse seems to be, as usual, as in the more ancient burials of Europe. Implements both of stone and metal occur frequently; but, while personal ornaments, such as bracelets, perforated plates of copper, beads of bone, shell or metal, and similar objects, are very common, weapons are but rarely found; a fact which, in the opinion of Dr.

Wilson, "indicates a totally different condition of society and mode of thought," from that of the present Indian.

What, then, is the *idea* implied in these gigantic tumuli—this disposition of the inertia-smitten, soul-divorced body? The above quoted authority seems to recognize the tumulus as a simple development of that little heap of earth "displaced by interment which still, to thousands, suffices as the most touching memorial of the dead." Rather would we coincide with Professor Nillson, the Swedish antiquary, "that the grave was but an adaptation, a copy, or a development of a dwelling place. Unable to imagine a future altogether different from the present, or a world quite unlike our own, primitive nations seem always to have buried with their dead those things which in life they valued most—with ladies their ornaments, with chiefs their weapons, and sometimes, also, their wives. They burned the house with its owner; the grave was literally the dwelling of the dead. According to Professor Nillson, when a great man died he was placed in his favorite seat, food and drink were arranged before him, his weapons were placed at hand, and his house was closed, sometimes forever, sometimes to be opened once more when his wife or his children had joined him in the spirit land. The ancient tumuli of Northern Europe consist, usually, of a passage leading into a central vault, in which the dead "sit." The graves of the Tartars are said to resemble their dwellings. In some of the far-off islands of the East it is the custom to desert the house in which a great man dies; and Captain Cook pleases to have us understand that he observed at Mooa certain houses erected on mounds, in which, he was told, "the dead had been buried."

Bone-pits.—Some of these tumuli are crowded with human remains, in conjunction with which may be mentioned the so-called "bone-pits" described by Mr. Squier. "One of these pits, discovered some years ago in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, was estimated to contain the bones of several thousand individuals. Another one which he visited in the town of Clarence, Erie county, contained not less than 400 skeletons." And Thomas Jefferson,

in his "Notes on Virginia," describes a tumulus that was estimated to contain the skeletons of 1,000 individuals. These "bone-pits" are explained by descriptions given of the old and solemn "Festival of the dead." It seems that about every decade the Indians met at some place previously designated; that they dug up their dead, collected the bones together, and laid them in one common burial place, depositing with them valuable articles.

Sacrificial Mounds.—A class of ancient monuments peculiar to the New World has been honored with the above title, and which are strikingly illustrative of the ceremonies and customs of these ancient races of the mounds.

Says Dr. Wilson: "This remarkable class of mounds has been very carefully explored, and their most noticeable characteristics are, their almost invariable occurrence within enclosures; their regular construction in uniform layers of gravel, earth and sand, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound; and their covering a symmetrical altar of burnt clay or stone, on which are deposited numerous relics, in all instances exhibiting traces, more or less abundant, of their having been exposed to the action of fire."

This so-called "altar" is a basin, or table of burnt clay, carefully formed into a symmetrical figure, but varying much, both in shape and size. Some are round, some elliptical, and others squares or parallelograms, while in size they vary from two feet to fifty feet, by twelve or fifteen. They are pretty generally found within sacred enclosures. The "altar" is always on a level with the natural soil, and bears traces of long-continued heat. Traces of timber have been discovered even above the altar. In one of the twenty-six tumuli forming the "Mound City," on the Scioto river, were found a number of pieces of timber, four or five feet long and six or eight inches thick. "These pieces had been of nearly uniform length; and this circumstance, joined to the position in which they occurred in respect to each other, would almost justify the inference that they had supported some funeral or sacrificial pile. Great diversity manifests itself in the contents of

these mounds. This one on the Scioto river embraced a quantity of pottery and implements of stone and copper, all of which had been subjected to a powerful heat. The pottery may have formed a dozen vessels of moderate size. The copper articles consisted of numerous thin strips and chisels. From fifty to one hundred stone arrow-heads and a few carved pipes completed the catalogue of this interesting tumulus."

Temple Mounds.—These have been designated by Messrs. Squier and Davis, and are described by them as "pyramidal structures, truncated, and generally having graded avenues to their tops. In some instances they are terraced, or have successive stages. But whatever their form, whether round, oval, octangular, square, or oblong, they have invariably flat or level tops, of greater or less area." These mounds are said to resemble the Teocallis of Mexico, and had probably a similar origin. They are rare in the north, though examples occur even as far as Lake Superior, but become more and more numerous as we pass down the Mississippi, and especially on approaching the Gulf, where they constitute the most numerous and important portion of the ancient remains. Some of the largest, be it remembered, are located in the north. One of the most remarkable of these is at Cahokia, Illinois, and is stated to be 700 feet long, 500 feet wide at the base, and 90 feet in hight, with solid contents roughly estimated at 12,000,000 of cubic feet.

Animal Mounds.—Among our American antiquities these possess no small share of interest. They are found principally in Wisconsin, though not exclusively there. In this region, it is said, "thousands of examples occur of gigantic basso-relievos of men, beasts, birds and reptiles, all wrought with persevering labor on the surface of the soil," while enclosures and works of defense are entirely wanting, the "ancient city of Aztalan" being, as is supposed, the only example of the former class.

The animal mounds were first observed by I. A. Lapham, in 1836, and have been surveyed and described by him in the work entitled "The Antiquities of Wisconsin." They seem to be most

numerous in the southern counties of that State, and extend from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, following generally the courses of the river, and being especially numerous along the great Indian trail, or war path, from Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, to the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien.

The mounds themselves not only represent animals, such as men, buffaloes, elks, bears, otters, wolves, raccoons, birds, serpents, lizards, turtles and frogs, but also some inanimate objects, if, at least, the American archæologists are right in regarding some of them as crosses, tobacco pipes, etc. Many of the representations are spirited and correct, but others, probably through the action of time, are less definite. Their hight varies from one to four feet, sometimes, however, rising to six feet.

One remarkable group, in Dale county, consists of a man with extended arms, seven more or less elongated mounds, one tumulus, and six quadrupeds. The length of the human figure is 125 feet, and it is 140 feet from the extremity of one arm to that of the other. The quadrupeds vary from 90 to 126 feet in length.

At Waukesha are a variety of mounds, tumuli and animals, including several lizards, a very fine bird, and a magnificent turtle. "This, when first observed, was a very fine specimen of the art of mound-building, with its graceful curves, the feet projecting back and forward, and the tail, with its gradual slope, so accurately pointed that it was impossible to ascertain precisely where it terminated." This group of mounds is now, alas, covered with buildings, and it is said a dwelling-house stands upon the body of the turtle, and a Catholic church is built upon the tail.

The rare and few animal mounds which have been discovered out of Wisconsin differ from the ordinary type in many respects. On a high spur of land near Granville, Ohio, is an earthwork known in the neighborhood as the "Alligator." It has a head and body, four sprawling legs and a curled tail. The total length is 250 feet, the breadth of the body 40 feet, and the length of the legs 36 feet. The average hight is four feet; at the shoulders, six. But even more remarkable is the great serpent in

Adams county, Ohio. It is situated on a tall spur of land, which rises 150 feet above Brush creek. "Conforming to the curve of the hill, and occupying its very summit, is the serpent, its head resting near the point, and its body winding back for 700 feet in graceful undulations, terminating in a triple coil at the tail. The entire length, if extended, would be not less than 1,000 feet. * * * The neck of the serpent is stretched out, and slightly curved, and its mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure which rests partially within the distended jaws. This oval is formed of an embankment of earth, without any perceptible opening, four feet in hight, and is perfectly regular in outline, its transverse and conjugate diameters being 160 and 80 feet, respectively."

By whom, or why, or when, these mysterious works were erected we know not, and may not wholly know. The explored recesses of these mounds send us back no explanation; and the Indians themselves, though they contemplate them with stupid reverence, are unable to furnish any aid in their solution. Time and science may, in the long, coming future, lift the mystery enveloping these hoary monuments of the Pre-historic Man.

Tumuli of Wayne County.

We have thus with persistent effort introduced the more prominent classifications of these mysterious works of the Mississippi valley, which can not fail to be interesting to the general reader; but intended to be particularly so, as presenting an interpretation of the passing consideration we shall bestow upon the little known, but not less remarkable, pre-historic tumuli of our own county.

The order of tumuli observable in Wayne county, Ohio, is of the character of defensive enclosures and sepulchral mounds, and comes under the classification of earthworks. The exact number that may have been within its limits at the first settlement we are not able to define, as the traces of many of them have been entirely blotted out. Civilization, it would appear, sometimes uncivilizes man; for in his highest estate of it he will mutilate pyramids,

destroy palaces and level monuments. These monuments of our pre-historic age should be preserved by the owners of the soil. The voice within them, that the centuries have throttled, may yet speak.

Of those that still exist there is an indefinite number. Concerning others the places that mark them are now known only by the oldest people. Others are found in a partially obliterated condition, while a few may be observed with shape and contour of first construction, abraded and worn by the friction of centuries, and but faintly exhibit their original outlines. The one in Canaan township, a merely circular embankment, near the Killbuck, and in the earlier days quite sharply defined, has been sacrilegiously obliterated.

In the eastern portion of the county, those in Sugarcreek township, present some quite prominent features and possess keen interest. The one south-west of Dalton has a diameter of about three hundred feet east and west, and north and south a diameter of about two hundred and twenty-five feet. It is bisected or cut in two by a road, and that part of the circle south of the road is included in a field of John Swartz, which is cultivated, and where there no longer remains a vestige of embankment or ditch. The other segment is on the farm of Joseph McElhenie, and as yet remains in forest. There is also in this township on the lands of —— Graber, in a dense and elevated wood, what we have chosen to style a sepulchral mound, four or five feet in hight, and with the other average dimensions of this class of tumuli. Many of those of East Union, Clinton, Wooster, Plain, etc., with their faded outlines, have their history, but we see them best in the glamour of tradition.

Concerning some of those in Wooster township, Mr. Jeffries in his late work says:

"Two mounds of this class are upon the author's premises within the limits of the city of Wooster, Ohio. They are situated upon an eminence, and constructed of fine gravel and sand, and not of the same material of the surrounding country. The gravel

and sand composing these tumuli were brought from some other locality. On opening one of the mounds fifteen years ago, and reaching a point on a level with the surrounding plain, the workmen came upon a deposit of black loam, in which were found two stone axes, one of which was granite, the other flint. The granite had a deep groove, or crevice, extending around the main body of the axe, near the pole, evidently designed to sustain the handle. The pole was flat, with edges rounded; the other end shaped like a common axe, and sharp, as much so as stone could be made. The other instrument had a pointed pole and sharp ax-bit, the whole surface being smooth. It was originally, when discovered, about six inches long, the axe end being about two and a half inches wide. Both of these instruments were of symmetrical proportions. Several arrow-heads of flint were also found in the mound. The aborigines occupying this valley when the whites first settled here, had no knowledge, by tradition or otherwise, as regards the builders of these mounds. Their constructors had passed away long before the Shawanese, Delawares, and other Indian tribes had entered the country.

"On the highlands overlooking the city of Wooster, at the south, is an ancient fortification enclosing several acres of land. Only part of it now remains unobliterated, the main portion being in cultivated fields. That part uncultivated, lying in the woodland, is still visible, though the embankment is greatly worn down and the trench nearly filled up. Thirty years ago the whole enclosure was easily traced, even through the plowed fields and across the public road, which was cut through the banks of the enclosure. The fort was not fully circular, that portion of it overlooking the Killbuck river to the west being an obtuse angle."

Fort Hill, Wayne Township.—In Wayne township, on the farm of Hugh Culbertson, Esq., 3 miles north-west of Wooster, is situated a most remarkable work. It consists of an enclosure and two mounds on a beautifully elevated bluff or ridge, the Chester township line taking off a very small portion of the western slope of the bluff. In the neighborhood, and with persons acquainted with

it, it is familiarly known as "Fort Hill." From the point on its western slope traversed by the Chester township line north and south, it is six hundred feet in length to its eastern termini; its greatest width being about one hundred and fifty feet. The bluff is oblong with a slight curvature on its north side, its western point bearing faintly north of west, and its eastern extremity inclining north of east. A small ravine on its north side separates it from the bolder inclines of the Killbuck valley banks, the ravine defining its western slope and extending eastward its whole length to the Cedar Valley road. The road, penetrating the valley of Little Killbuck to the eastward on its northern side, approaches the ravine on the north at a mixed angle, forming, with the ravine, its south-west and north-west boundaries, and then, bearing in a more southerly direction, constitutes its southern boundary. On the extreme east passes the Cedar Valley road. The bluff faces to the south on the Little Killbuck Valley road, and has a perpendicular hight of about 35 feet above the road and the valley below. The circle is west of the center of the bluff, and is about 112 feet east and west by 82 feet north and south, it being apparently broken now on the south by the falling away of the bank. About 65 feet from the enclosure, and a little north of west, and about 100 feet from the same, north of east, are two mounds 30 feet in circumference, with elliptical elevations of 3 feet above the surrounding surface. Out of these mounds human teeth and bones have been taken, and on the south side of the bluff, midway to its summit, a party of hunters, several years ago in digging after a ground hog, came in contact with and excavated human bones. These mounds on Fort Hill bear indisputable resemblance to those sepulchral ones already described. The bluff is a semi-isolated elevation, and its superficies are studded with stately trees and others of lesser growth.

Other Earthworks in the County.—Opposite to this point, across the Killbuck valley, due east one mile, on the farm of Rose Ann Eicher, in Wayne township, is another of these lines of circumvallation, consisting of an inner moat or trench and parapet. This work is emphatically a defensive enclosure, and as a simple fortifi-

cation possesses great natural strength, and in its selection and arrangement indicates war-cunning and masterly ideas of defense. From trench to trench, east and west, its greatest length is 300 feet, and similarly measured, its greatest width, from north to south, is 195 feet. It is situated in the woods, and covered with a stout and ancient growth of timber. On its north side, in the trench, is growing a gum tree, over two feet in diameter, and on the south-east side, in the trench, stands a sturdy soft maple, 27 inches in diameter at the time it was measured. Other and larger trees occupy this enclosure. This extensive and formidable work is situated on the western declivity of the hills, east of the Killbuck valley, and is most acutely defined. The trench is several feet wide, and from its bottom to the top of the embankment or parapet, the distance is probably over four feet. Its extreme western boundary extends to the banks of the Killbuck stream, which affords water protection in front. On its north and south sides are ravines breaking the surface beyond the farther east line of the work, flanking each side of the enclosure, very close to the same, and to the stream. These ravines are abrupt and deep, and, before the waste and deposition of the ages, were difficult of passage.

Fort Tyler, Plain Township —On the western border of the county, and on the "mile strip," about two miles south-west of Blachleysville, is situated the most complete, interesting and perfectly outlined tumulus of the county. Since the memory of the oldest man runneth it has been known as "Fort Tyler." In point of grandeur of location, determinate configuration and perfection of physical outline, we may well doubt if any in the range of the State surpass it. The site of the mound, with its regularly expressed elliptical circle, is on an imposing eminence, variously estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the surrounding levels and bottoms at its base. This vast elevation is coniform in character, with steep, but gradually descending sides, and on its vertex, in primitive woodland seclusion, and under the friendly shelter of a nascent forest, is to be seen this mute but elo-

quent monument of the faded, Conjectural Man. The view from the summit, were it not obstructed by the young growth of trees, dotted all over the great cone, would be picturesque and charming. To the north-east, north and west, and forming a portion of its base, lie the rich alluvial levels of the Muddy Fork and Mohican valleys, while on the east and south-east repose the deep bottoms of the Big Prairie, stretching far to the south—a beautiful scroll of nature, pinned, on either side, to the skirts of the upland and hill.

This tumulus is 1,200 feet in circumference in the trench, 300 feet across east and west, and 500 feet north and south. The trench, at this time, is two feet deep, and sufficiently wide to drive two horses abreast in it. What its depth and width was at the period of its construction is left to hypothesis. The embankment retains very marked proportions. Within this enclosure is a mound, five feet high, with a base circumference of over one hundred feet, and a summit, or top diameter, of twenty feet, and is situated west and north of the center of the circle. The timber-growth covering this elevation is of the character of that which we find growing in what is recognized as the "Plains" of the county, the largest being a wild cherry, fourteen inches in diameter, though the different oaks, of approximate size, flourish abundantly. When John Collier, Major Tyler, John Tryon, etc., settled in that neighborhood over sixty years ago, this growth of saplings, as they may now be denominated, were but sprouts and shoots, through and over which the fleet deer could be seen springing, and which furnished browse for cattle in the winter.

Skeleton Exhumed.—Thomas Bushnell, Esq., of Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, an archæologist of local repute, having for half a century had knowledge of this tumulus, and believing that the interests of archæological science might be promoted by exploring it, resolved to penetrate it, and see if within its depths there was not an answer to its own dark mystery. On the 17th of June, 1877, calling to his aid George C. Blanford and John Andrews, he introduced the work of excavation. They commenced

digging about the center of the mound, and, after descending to the depth of about six feet, discovered a human skeleton, some of the bones of which were entirely gone, others much wasted, and others, again, in a fair state of preservation.

So far as inference is valuable, the judgment of the excavators was, that from the time of interment the body had been undisturbed. Its position was face upward, indicating a civilized burial, head lying to the south, and represented a human being six feet in length. Drs. Kindig and Armstrong, of Hayesville, examined it, and pronounced it the skeleton of a male, the "structural intention" and contour being rather massive and heavy. The thigh bones, femur heads and sockets were large. The skull was in pieces, with the exception of the upper part and frontal section, and directly underneath where it lay, was a deposit resembling fine sifted dirt. The forehead was low, but the general cranial development was full. Ten sections of the vertebræ were found in a fair state of preservation. The nasal bone was readily identified, though the teeth and jaw-bones were missing. The shoulder blades and ribs were present. The arm, hand and finger bones were in an exceptionally well-conditioned state, and seemed to be near the center of the chest region of the skeleton—a proof that the arms were folded in death. The bones lower than the ankle joints were entirely gone.

Mr. Bushnell says, that, notwithstanding he exercised the most watchful scrutiny, he was wholly unable to detect the slightest vestiges of a coffin, either in the discoloration of the earth or other manifestations. In the clay he observed two flint scales, and near the body, about a half-bushel of ashes in a sunken hole and some charcoal. A bowlder, weighing two hundred pounds or more, was encountered, lying in the abdominal or pelvic region of the skeleton.

Alexander Finley settled on the farm on which Tylertown is located, in Wayne county then, but in Mohican township, Ashland county now, as early as April, 1809, and Thomas Eagle, in the month of May, of the same year, and they, during their lives,

had no knowledge of any burial in that mound; and Mr. Bushnell says he has repeatedly visited it during the last fifty years, and there has been no interment there.

Sarah Collier, wife of John Collier, the first white settler in Plain township, is buried directly north of this mound a short distance. A weather-blurred head-stone, sadly leaning over the remains of the buried mother, dimly reads:

"Sarah Collier died, 1830, Aged, 38."*

Some pitying, church-yard-haunting Old Mortality, straying hither, might employ his chisel and renew the fading words of death upon this mossy stone.

The Mound-builders.

Various opinions are entertained by our most profound archæologists as to the character, origin and pursuits of this pre-historic race. The various tumuli, so frequently found, considered in the light of their contents and other surroundings, induce some writers to denominate them as a people whose occupation was chiefly that of war. Others again claim they were devoted to the arts of peace. While there is evidence that they possessed weapons and had a knowledge of the use of them, understood modes and methods of defense, and were likely endued with the instinct of blood, there is reason, on the other hand, to presume that they were inclined to the pursuits of peace. The fact of their remains and traces being found along streams and in the rich and fertile valleys of the great rivers of the continent, where cultivation of the lands was attended with less labor and more profit, would seem to justify the rational conclusion that they were an agricultural people and inclined to pastoral living and habits.

No positive proof of a knowledge of letters, no trace of a burnt brick, have yet been discovered, and, so far as we may judge from

* The age may be 88 instead of 38, as the stone is much defaced. It is also said two or three of the children of Samuel Miller are buried there, and a lady, probably Sarah Tyler.

their arms, ornaments and pottery, the mound-builders resembled at least some of the more recent Indian tribes; and the earthworks have similarity of form, if they differ in magnitude from those still, or until lately, in use. Yet this very magnitude is sufficient to show, that, at some early period, the great river valleys of the United States must have been very much more densely populated than they were when first discovered by Europeans.

The immense number of small earthworks, and the mounds, which may be counted by thousands and tens of thousands, might, indeed, be supposed to indicate either a long time or a great population; but in other cases we have no such alternative. The Newark constructions; the mound near Florence, Alabama, which is 45 feet in hight by 440 feet in circumference at the base, with a level area at the summit of 150 feet in circumference; the still greater mound on Etowah river, also in Alabama, which has a hight of more than 75 feet, with a circumference of 1,200 feet at the base and 140 at the summit; the embankments at the mouth of the Scioto river, which are estimated to be 20 miles in length; the great mound at Selsertown, Mississippi, which covers six acres of ground; and the truncated pyramid at Cahokia, to which we have already referred—these works, and others which might have been quoted, indicate a population large and stationary, for which hunting can not have supplied food enough, and which must, therefore, have relied in a great measure upon agriculture for its support.

"There is not," say Messrs. Squier and Davis, "*and there was not* in the sixteenth century, a single tribe of Indians (north of the semi-civilized nations) between the Atlantic and the Pacific which had means of subsistence sufficient to enable them to apply for such purposes the unproductive labor necessary for the work; nor was there any in such a social state as to compel the labor of the people to be thus applied." We have some assurances that many of the Indian tribes cultivated the soil to a limited extent; we feel inclined, however, with our knowledge of the matter, to credit the cycles of their industrial activity to the more remote periods.

Ingenious arguments have been introduced by Lapham and others sustaining the opinion that the forests of Wisconsin were, at no very distant day, very much less general than now. In the first place, the largest trees are probably not more than 500 years old; and large tracts are at present covered with "young trees where there are no traces of antecedent growth."

Again, every year many trees are blown down, and frequent storms pass through the forest, sweeping almost everything in their course. Mr. Lapham furnishes some facts relative to one of these wind-falls in a single district. They are very conspicuous, says he, first, because the trees, having a certain amount of earth entangled among their roots, continue to vegetate for several years; and, secondly, because, even when the trees themselves have died and rotted away, the earth so torn up forms little mounds, which are often mistaken, by the inexperienced, for Indian graves. "From the paucity of these little tree mounds," it is inferred that "no great antiquity can be assigned to the dense forests of Wisconsin, for during a long period of time with no material change of climate we would expect to find great numbers of these little monuments of ancient storms scattered every where over the ground."

We give another and additional evidence of ancient agriculture. In many localities the surface is covered with small mammillary elevations commonly known as Indian corn-hills. "They are without order of arrangement, being scattered over the ground with the greatest irregularity. That these hillocks were formed in the manner indicated by their name, is inferred from the present custom of the Indians. The corn is planted in the same spot each successive year, and the soil is gradually brought up to the size of a little hill by the annual additions." But Mr. Lapham has also found traces of an earlier and more systematic cultivation. These consist "of low parallel ridges, as if corn had been planted in drills. They average 4 feet in width, 25 of them having been counted in the space of a hundred feet, and the depth of the walk between is about 6 inches." These manifestations which are here denominated "ancient garden-beds," indicate an earlier and more perfect

system of cultivation than that which now prevails, as the present Indians are destitute of those conceptions of order and taste necessary to such harmonious work.

In the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley it is stated that no earthwork has ever been found on the first or lowest terrace of any of the great rivers, and that this observation is confirmed by all who have given attention to the subject. If true, this would indeed have indicated a great antiquity, but in a subsequent work Mr. Squier informs us that "they occur indiscriminately upon the first and upon the superior terraces, as also upon the islands of the lakes and rivers." Messrs. Squier and Davis are of opinion that the decayed state of the skeletons found in the mounds may enable us to form "some approximate estimate of their remote antiquity," particularly when we consider that the earth around them is exceedingly solid and dry and that the conditions for their preservation are exceedingly auspicious. "In the barrows of the ancient Britons," they add, "entire, well-preserved skeletons are found, although possessing an undoubted antiquity of at least 1,800 years."

Dr. Wilson also attributes much importance to this argument, which, in his opinion, "furnishes a stronger evidence of their great antiquity than any of the proofs that have been derived from the age of a subsequent forest growth, or the changes wrought on the river terraces where they most abound." This argument, if it be worth anything, certainly requires a much longer time than 1,800 years, and carries us back, therefore, far beyond any antiquity indicated by the forests. Near the Ontonagon river, and at a depth of twenty-five feet, have been observed stone mauls and other implements, in contact with a vein of copper. Above these was the fallen trunk of a large cedar, and "over all grew a hemlock tree, the roots of which spread entirely above the fallen tree," * * * * indicating a probable growth of not less than three centuries, to which must be added, the age of the cedar, which indicates a still "longer succession of centuries subsequent

to that protracted period, during which the deserted trench was slowly filled up with accumulations of many winters."

In an address to the Historical Society of Ohio, the late President Harrison said, touching upon this subject: "The process by which nature restores the forest to its original state, after being once cleared, is extremely slow. The rich lands of the west are, indeed, soon covered again, but the character of the growth is entirely different, and continues so for a long period. In several places upon the Ohio, and upon the farm which I occupy, clearings were made in the first settlement of the country, and subsequently abandoned and suffered to grow up. Some of these new forests are now sure of fifty years growth, but they have made so little progress towards attaining the appearance of the immediately contiguous forest as to induce any man of reflection to determine that at least ten times fifty years must elapse before their complete assimilation can be effected. We find in the ancient works all that variety of trees which give such unrivaled beauty to our forests in natural proportions. The first growth on the same kind of land, once cleared and then abandoned to nature, on the contrary, is nearly homogeneous, often stinted to one or two, at most to three kinds of timber. If the ground has been cultivated, the yellow locust will thickly spring up; if not cultivated, the black and white walnut will be the prevailing growth. Of what age, then, must be the works so often referred to, covered, as they are, by at least the second growth, after the primitive forest state was regained?"

But we have still another "sign" of antiquity in the aforementioned garden-beds. This system of cultivation has long been replaced by the simple and irregular "corn-hills," yet the authorities are, that the garden-beds are much more recent than the mounds, across which they extend in the same manner as over the adjoining grounds. If, therefore, these mounds belong to the same era as those which are covered with wood, we get the indications of three periods: the first, that of the mounds themselves;

the second, that of the garden-beds; and the third, that of the forest.

American agriculture, let it be remembered, was not imported from abroad. It resulted from American semi-civilization, and reciprocally made possible its gradual and majestic development. The grains of the Old World were absent in the New, and American agriculture was founded on the maize, an American plant.

We seem, therefore, to have indications of the following four long periods:

1. That in which, from an original barbarism, the American tribes developed a knowledge of agriculture and a power of combination.

2. That in which the mounds were erected, and other great works undertaken.

3. The age of the "garden beds," which occupy some, at least, of the mounds. Hence, it is evident that this cultivation was not until after the mounds had lost their sacred character in the eyes of the occupants of the soil; for it can hardly be supposed that works executed with so much care would be thus desecrated by their builders.

4. The period in which man relapsed into barbarism, and the spots which had been first forest, then (perhaps) sacred monuments, and, thirdly, cultivated ground, relapsed into forest once more.

Ascribing to these changes all the importance which has ever been claimed for them, they will not require an antiquity of more than 3,000 years. It is not denied, of course, that the period may have been very much greater or very much less.

CHAPTER IX.

Indian History and Ethnology.

"A plundering race, still eager to invade,
On spoils they live, and make of murder trade."

The Indian annals of Wayne county wear but dim crimson upon their borders and are not blighted by any very bloody antiquity. We have vainly explored for treaties, intrigues, armistices, surrenders, sieges or battle fields. With a rare but fragrant exception of one handsomely conceived and exquisitely executed massacre, and that upon a small scale, we find nothing of any importance. Happily for us, it was reserved to other localities for the red fields of Pontiac, Tecumseh and the Prophet, to steam with blood and be scented with slaughter. Fortunate beyond measure was it to the early settlers that the brawn warriors were beyond their borders, and that their swoops and forays fell upon other communities.

In this respect the western and south-western part of Ohio is historic, furnishing inspiration for the heroic muse, startling incidents for the historian, and an enchanting, fairy field for the delectations of romance. Instead of being the theater of blood-curdling military excitements, such as cause the heart to shudder at the recital of, its early settlement was one of peace and comparative security to the pioneer.

The Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, etc., etc., were the chief tribes, or rather fragments of these tribes, it was that occupied this section upon the advent of the pioneers.

The Delawares.

According to the Moravian, Heckwelder, the Delawares, from a tradition of their tribe, possessed the western portion of the continent—the Lenni Lenape supposed to be residing there—but in the distant, receding ages, traveled eastward to the Mississippi, where they encountered the warlike Iroquois, with whom they formed a league against certain other tribes. Successful in their conflicts, they arrogated to themselves all the territories east of the Mississippi, whereupon a division of the same was made, the Delawares extending themselves to the Potomac, Susquehanna, Hudson and Delaware rivers. They subsequently became divided into different tribes, a result quite possible, of the distribution of their lands.

In 1650 the Five Nations subjugated them, when they were again reduced to vassalage by their old confederates, the Iroquois. A westward movement was afterward initiated by the larger portion of them, when they crossed the Alleghenies, and finally, about 1768, made their principal settlements in Ohio. In the war of the Revolution they stood cheek by jowl with the British. They grew riotous, rampant and furious over the defeat of St. Clair. They danced, shouted, yelled, and got drunker than King Bacchus, or his savage lordship, Brute Uncas himself.

In 1795 the United States got possession of their lands on the Muskingum, when they removed to the Wabash country, Indiana, where they remained until 1819, when they followed the going down of the sun west of the Mississippi. Some of the branch-tribes did not follow the main body, but for a while remained east, hovering around Pittsburg, but ultimately journeyed west. The Wolf tribe was one of the branches, of which Captain Pipe was a notable chief, and who experienced much savage, delirious joy in the roasting of poor Crawford. Of this kith and quality were the Delawares, who roamed Wayne county in the early times.

THE WYANDOTS,

Who were likewise here, were a fragmentary batch of the Tobacco nation of Hurons.

* "In the dispersion of the Hurons, after halting for a time at Michilimackinac, being there attacked by the Iroquois, they removed to the islands at the mouth of Green Bay, where they fortified themselves on the main land. Here they were pursued by the Iroquois, and for safety went southward to the domains of the Illinois, from thence westward to the Mississippi and country of the Sioux, where their stay was short, as the Sioux soon drove them beyond their lines. Their next place of residence was at the southern extremity of Lake Superior, which they abandoned in 1671, and emigrated to Michilimackinac. They did not locate upon the island, but settled in the northern part of Michigan. Subsequently the great mass of them made a settlement near Detroit, Michigan, and on the Sandusky river, in Ohio, where, under the name of the Wyandots, they wielded great influence over the neighboring tribes.

"Their tradition traces them no further than the first landing of the French at Quebec and Montreal in 1535. At that time their ancestors occupied the northern side of the St. Lawrence as far down as Coon Lake, and westward to the Huron. The Senecas then were settled on the southern side of the St. Lawrence. These were kindred nations, yet long and bloody wars had been waged between them, in which the Hurons were the greatest sufferers. Seeing their numbers daily decreasing, and that their extermination was sought by the Senecas, they left their ancient lands and took up their residence at Green Bay. Thither they were pursued by the Senecas, who fell upon one of their villages and killed quite a number of the inhabitants. After the French had supplied the Senecas with guns, powder and lead, they made another attack upon the Hurons at Green Bay, and at first were entirely successful, but by the strategem of the Hurons all the

* Jeffries.

Senecas were cut off, not one of the war party remaining alive to tell the sad tale of blood.

"The Wyandots, thereafter, also being furnished with arms and munitions of war, resolved to return to their own country in the vicinity of Detroit. On the way thither they encountered the Senecas on the lake, in the vicinity of Long Point, where a desperate battle was fought upon the water, in which the Wyandots were the victors. Not a single Seneca escaped, and the Wyandot loss was very heavy. This was the last battle between the Wyandots and Senecas. The former took an active part on behalf of the French in the war which resulted in the reduction of Canada by the English, and were a potent power against the English in Pontiac's war.

"By the treaty of September 29, 1817, between the Wyandots and the Federal Government, there was granted to the former a body of land twelve miles square, the center of which was the fort, now the site of Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot county, Ohio. Also, at the same time, was granted them a tract of a mile square on Broken Sword creek. They occupied these lands until July, 1843, when they emigrated to their present place of residence west of the Mississippi, having disposed of their lands by treaty in 1842. At the time of their emigration they numbered about seven hundred."

The Shawanese.

The Shawanese were denominated "the Bedouins" of the American wilderness, and were a savage, blood-thirsty, and warlike tribe. Their veins leaped with the hot blood of the South, whence they came. From Georgia they were driven to Kentucky by other and more powerful tribes, and from Kentucky they came North, some of them settling near Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, and others centering near Pittsburg, Pa. Their territory extended to Sandusky and westwardly toward the great Miami. They were incessantly at war. The great warrior chief, Tecumseh, belonged to this tribe, as did his brother, the Prophet,

who fought the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, against General Harrison.

"For forty years," says Taylor, in his History of Ohio, "the Shawanese were in an almost perpetual state of war with America, either as British colonies or as independent States. They were among the most active allies of the French during the seven years' war; and, after the conquest of Canada, continued, in concert with the Delawares, hostilities which were only terminated after the successful campaign of General Boquet.

"The first permanent settlements of the Americans, beyond the Allegheny mountains, in the vicinity of the Ohio, were commenced in the year 1769, and were soon followed by a war with the Shawanese, which ended in 1774, after they had been repulsed in a severe engagement at the mouth of the Kanhawa, and the Virginians had penetrated into their country. They took a most active part against America, both during the war of Independence and the Indian war which followed and which was terminated in 1795, at Greenville. They lost by that treaty nearly the whole territory which they held from the Wyandots; and a part of them, under the guidance of Tecumseh, again joined the British standard during the war of 1812."

It will thus be readily perceived that these three nations of Indians, to wit, the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawanese—the first occupying the valley of the Muskingum and thence to Lake Erie and the Ohio river, asserting possession over nearly one-half of the State; the second and third, the territory already described—were distinguished for bloodthirstiness, stubborn antagonism to the Americans and the cause of national independence, and were, moreover, *particeps criminis* to many of the atrocities that blacken the pages of our border history. Their fiendish cavorts, warring and plundering raids included vast areas, and to this hour fading, but unfaded, drops of human blood mark the line of their accursed marauds.

Indians of Wayne County.

The Indians that inhabited Wayne county when the first settle-

ments were made, seemed to exist by an implied precarious tenure. A dread of the whites, akin to fear, apparently possessed them. Something like a haunting memory of the crimes of their race was ever upon them. No mutual, not even tribal relations appear to have existed among them, and their pacific dispositions to the early settlers presented but another distinctive characteristic of the Indian—the cunning caution and self interest begotten of fear. They roamed in pairs, or squads of half a dozen, though in some of their villages and settlements they would collect together to the number of two, three and four hundred. In Clinton, East Union, Franklin and Chippewa townships they congregated in largest numbers. Their sudden disappearance from the county was most remarkable, occurring, as it were, *in a single night*, and that, too, soon after the war of 1812 had been announced. They scented the bad breath of the coming carnival, we suppose, and hastened westward to deepen the blood-stain of their hands.

Indian Trails.

The pioneers throughout the county locate these with more assurance than certainty. Nearly every old, trodden woods-path is characterized as a *trail*, and the farm or section through which it passes or passed is presumed to have some sort of peculiar historic significance. These brigands and vagrants, no doubt, like other birds of passage, had their chosen and well understood courses of travel, but to assume to trace or define them would be playing spendthrift with time, and a culpable distortion of the legitimate bent of investigation. Nor is it important to indulge, what must be bald fancy and gratuitous speculation, on a matter so sterile of historical uses and so profitless to the public.

In an appendix to Hutchins' History, of Boquet's expedition against the western tribes, made in 1764, in which this English officer marched an army of 1,500 men into and through what is Tuscarawas county to the forks of Muskingum, now Coshocton, he refers to five different routes from Fort Pitt through the Ohio

wilderness. The one that most interests us, and comes nearest to our purpose, is the following:

"Second route, west north-west, was 25 miles to the mouth of Big Beaver, 91 miles to Tuscaroras (the junction of Sandy and Tuscaroras creeks, at the south line of Stark county), 50 to Mohican John's Town (Mohican township, near Jeromeville, or Mohicanville, on the east line of Ashland county), 46 to Junandat, or Wyandot Town (Castalia, or the source of Cold creek, in Erie county), 4 to Fort Sandusky (at mouth of Cold creek, near Venice, on Sandusky bay), 24 to Junqueindundeh (now Fremont, on Sandusky river, and in Sandusky county). The distance from Fort Pitt to Fort Sandusky was 216 miles; to Sandusky river 240 miles."

This trail penetrated the county in section 12, Paint township; thence in a north-westerly direction, crossing over sections 32, 31 and 30 in Sugarcreek township; thence entering East Union township on section 25, bearing northerly to section 24; thence more directly west, passing about a mile north of Edinburgh; thence to Wooster township, entering it from the east, in section 13, and thence to the Indian settlement* south of Wooster and on the site of the old Baptist burial-ground; thence in a north-west direction, cutting zigzag through the south and western part of what is now the city of Wooster, crossing the Henry Myers farm, passing the old "Salt lick;" thence traversing the old Dullehan farm, now owned by Joseph Eicher, and crossing Killbuck a few rods north of the bridge on the Ashland road; thence west across the Hugh Culbertson farm—the old David Lilley farm, now owned by Mr. Culbertson; thence for some considerable distance along the line of the Ashland road, through the lands of John and Daniel Silver, Mrs. George Hinish, Peter Spangler, William Miller; thence bearing in a nearly western direction to Reedsburgh, in Plain township; thence to Mohican John's Town, and thence on to Fort Sandusky.

* It was named Beaver Hat, from an Indian chief of that name who resided there, with a few others. His Indian name was *Paupelenan*, and his camp or residence was called by him *Apple chauquecake, i. e.*, Apple Orchard.

A Surprise and Massacre—Captain Fulkes Disposes of Sixteen Red Butchers.

As we have said, our early settlements were made pretty generally in peace, and that, therefore, we are barren of any thrilling and startling incidents of border strife. One hostile demonstration, however, occurred, which we propose to narrate, within the present corporate limits of the city of Wooster, with the circumstances and details of which but very few of the surviving pioneers of Wayne county have any knowledge or recollection.

The incident itself so little resembles a fierce Indian struggle, the heroes of which sensational and resolute narrators too frequently seek to invest with apotheosis, that only, in its more liberal interpretation, can it be embraced in the catalogue of great border exploits. It is the only violent collision that we have to chronicle transpiring within the present limits of the county, between the Pale and the Copper Face.

A gang of Indians, intent upon a foraging expedition, started from the region of Sandusky, in an easterly direction, and in the course of their hunting and predatory peregrinations succeeded in reaching the white settlements on the banks of the Ohio and near Raccoon creek, some distance from Pittsburg, Pa. Their sole object being plunder and theft, without regard to the sacrifice of human life, they crossed the river in bark canoes, and for a while mingled with the whites, in apparent friendship, who had established quite a colony there. When opportunity, "foul abettor," furnished a safe occasion for it, these remorseless devils and incarnate fiends, with their ineradicable antipathy and ancient hatred of the pale face, pounced upon them, murdering five of their number, and burning to the ground seven dwellings, together with the families they sheltered. This act of diabolism, and most malign and hellish slaughter very naturally aroused the community. Blood called for blood. The insulted silence of the air broke into echoes of revenge. Nemesis needed no invocation.

A company of thirty men, fearless of flints and fate, was

immediately organized for the purpose of pursuit and punishment. The command was taken by Capt. George Fulkes, the peer of Brady in courage and adroitness with the Indians. Better indeed than Brady did he know their character, for at the age of three years he had been stolen by the Indians from his father, then living upon Raccoon creek, they retaining charge of him until he was a man, when his father bought him from them, and restored him to his family. Hence the selection of Captain Fulkes to command the company was a wise one, as after his release from captivity he became a successful Indian fighter, and reduced the scalping business to a basis whereby his trophies in this respect became painfully numerous to his foes. After crossing the river with their plunder, and apprehensive that they might be followed, they observed the crafty precaution of cutting the bottoms out of their canoes, and made great haste to retrace their steps in the direction whence they came. Could they reach Sandusky with their stolen goods they were safe enough.

Keenly alive to the necessity of immediate pursuit, and determined to run down and exterminate the murderers, no time was lost in the outset. The river was dashed over. The track of the fleeing assassins was soon scented. Indications eventually pointed to the fact that they were in proximity to the fugitives, but whether the Indians knew this or not, we are not apprised. Late one evening Captain Fulkes and his men, from what is now known as Robison's Hill, a short distance south of Wooster, discovered the camp-fires of the enemy on what is now the point, or flat-iron, at the intersection of South Beaver street and Madison avenue, in the presents limits of the city of Wooster. Avoiding all rashness, and adopting the policy of caution, he concluded to make no attack that evening. So, to elude detection, they crossed over to Rice's hollow, remaining there for the night, or until the moon arose, when preparations were made for the assault. The arrangements completed, an advance was made, and the Indian camp surrounded. At a given signal they fired upon them, killing fifteen, or all of the party, with the exception of one who had gone to the

bottoms to look after the traps. Hearing the noise of the musketry he rushed in the direction of the camp, and calling to Captain Fulkes, who understood some dialect, asked, "What's the matter?" "Come on," shouted Fulkes, "nothing's the matter!" The Indian advanced towards Fulkes, but when within a few paces of him, an unruly lad in the company perforated his carcass with a bullet.

A shallow grave was scooped upon the point before described, and here the sixteen Indians were rolled together and earthed over, their spirits having been unceremoniously delivered to the keeper of the happy hunting grounds, where the visionary Marraton beheld his departed Yaratilda and two children, and where all seems as it is not, and which is shadow and apparition.

Of Captain Fulkes* we know but little, aside from his reputation as a bold borderer and Indian fighter. He was a native of Pennsylvania, removing to Columbiana county, Ohio, and thence to Richland county, Ohio, where, we believe, he died.

Powder Explosion Caused by Indians.

A singular incident is recorded by Howe, in his "Collections," as having occurred in a small building, an appurtenance of the mill of Joseph Stibbs, built in 1809, and then owned by him. It had been erected and fitted up for a store, in which was kept a variety of goods, such as would be in requisition by the Indians and first settlers, and was managed by Michael Switzer, who was sent hither by Mr. Stibbs. Describing the incident, Mr. Howe says: "In the store was William Smith, Hugh Moore, Jesse Richards, J. H. Larwill, and five or six Indians. Switzer was in the act of weighing out some powder from an eighteen-pound keg, while the Indians were quietly smoking their pipes, filled with a mixture of tobacco, sumach leaves and kinnikinnick,

*James Crawford, father of Hon. Michael Totten's first wife, was with Capt. Fulkes on this raid, and from Mr. Totten we have principally gathered our facts concerning it.

or yellow willow bark, when a puff of wind coming in at the window, blew a spark from one of their pipes into the powder. A terrific explosion ensued. The roof of the building was blown into four parts and carried some distance, the sides fell out, the joists came to the floor, and the floor and chimney alone were left of the structure. Switzer died in a few minutes; Smith was blown through the partition into the mill and badly injured; Richards and the Indians were also hurt and all somewhat burned. Larwill, who happened to be standing against the chimney, escaped with very little harm, except having, like the rest, his face well blackened, and being knocked down by the shock.

"The Indians, fearful that they might be accused of doing it intentionally, some days after called a council of citizens for an investigation, which was held on the bottom, on Christmas run, west of the town."

A predatory, languid, wandering, lazy race, they have bequeathed no evidences of inventive genius, productive energy, enterprise or thrift. A houseless, habitationless, self-barbarizing people, the Bedouins and vagabonds of the waste wilderness, careering from the Kennebec to the sand-pillars of the Great Deserts and beyond the bald scalps of the Sierras, they made us devisees of bloody lands, uncultivated and unimproved. Vestiges of their presence or former existence in the county are well nigh obliterated. Their axes, hatchets, mauls and wampum belts are seldom seen, unless in the public cabinet or on the secluded shelf of the antiquary. Even the old flint, or "Indian dart," as it is called, that was annually thrown to the surface by the plow of the farmer, has become a sort of novelty in discovery. The fortifications, earthworks and mounds that we find distributed throughout the country, some of which are found in Wayne county, are no longer regarded as products of the Indian, constructed for purposes of war, or intended as cenotaphs of departed valor.

The proof that the Indian tribes of North America, which we have been used to consider the aboriginal race, were the successors

of a pre-historic people far in advance of them in civilization is unquestioned, unmistakable and plenary. This more civilized race has left a system of earthworks, designed for defense, worship and sepulture, intricate, extended and manifold.* What has been the destiny of this people, who have vanished from

"The smoke and stir of this dim spot
Which men call earth,"

is submitted to conjecture. History, "mournful traveler in the track of man," is silent concerning them, and in the remotest caverns of hoariest tradition there burn no lights by which to read their story.

"This much we know, that they long since separated into two great classes—that of the 'elect angels,' and of angels that kept not their first estate." †

Origin of the North American Indian.

Of the origin of the Indian, which, by our hypothesis, is the successor of this pre-historic, forgotten and unannaled race, scientists and ethnologists may predicate and theorize; but the subject is hard and rebellious, and refuses to succumb to investigation, be it ever so acute, incisive and philosophical. The knot of the mighty secret remains untied, and, like the one in the harness of the Phrygian King, who opens it shall be greater than a master in Asia. "The question, like that satellite ever attendant upon our planet, which presents both its sides to the sun, but invariably the same side to the earth, hides one of its faces from man, and turns it but to the eye from which all light emanates."

Hon. John P. Jeffries, of Wooster, Ohio, who has thoughtfully and ably explored this subject, and who has written, collected and condensed much valuable history concerning the North American Indians, says in his recent work:

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*See chapter on Archæology.

† Hugh Miller.

"The Indians† themselves have only a vague idea of their origin or from whence they came. Some of the tribes say they are descendants of ancestors who came from the north; others say from the north-west; others again say their ancestors came from the east; and others again claim theirs came from the regions of the air. They have no annals except among the Mexicans, and no reliable traditions. All they seem to know is of the present generation, except that some nations have preserved some important event in characters recorded upon skins, but they are altogether unreliable as records, and give no light as regards the origin of the race, or its advent upon the American continent.

"They are considered by some ethnologists to be the descendants of the Magogites, the ancestors of the Scythians; and the Scythians the ancestors of the Tartars, Mongols and Siberians. It is worthy of note that nearly all the northern regions of Asia were colonized by the Scythians, from which a basis, at least, was laid, upon which to predicate a conjecture that they or their descendants, the Mongols, passed the straits of Behring to America. Strong evidence exists in favor of this theory by the nations of this type of people being found inhabiting regions along the route they would naturally travel, and on either side of the Straits.

"Some authors have gone to a vast amount of trouble to prove that the American Indians are the descendants of the Hebrews, and directly from the lost tribes of Israel. The proof for such theory is so meagre as to make it wholly improbable. No one as yet has been able to discover any relationship between the Jews and American Indians. But to the proof of the theory. The ten lost tribes, it is claimed, emigrated to Scythia, and there, by amalalgamation, became part of that great family. There was, in point of fact, but little difference between the Jews and Scythians; their complexion being about the same, as also their general features.

"The Israelites, who were carried away by Salmanasar to the

†The term *Indian* was first applied to the aborigines of America by Americus Vespucius under the mistaken idea that he had landed on the southern coast of India.

land of Assyria, went in a northerly direction to the land of Arsarath, as is evident from the book of Esdras. The author of that record was not apprised of the existence of the western continent, and hence would not undertake its description. The Arsarath of Esdras, it may safely be affirmed, was not America. The Israelites left Syria about one hundred years after they were carried thither, and were a year and a half in their journey to Arsarath. The route they must have taken, had the point of destination been this continent, would have been over high mountains, deep rivers, through a cold, dreary wilderness region, the distance of over six thousand miles to the straits of Behring, and in addition, their way must have been blocked by impenetrable snows.

"The Arsarath of Esdras was, in all probability, Norway. It is described as a 'land where no man can dwell.' Norway was as little known to the ancients as America.

"The ten tribes were not lost as has been generally supposed; their descendants are found at the present day in Persia, Media, Iran, Touran, Hindoostan and China.

"Had they come to America, the arts and sciences would have been preserved, as they were advanced in refined civilization when they left Assyria, and in all the above countries where they have been scattered, as supposed, the arts and sciences have been preserved. Not so with the aborigines of America. They were, with few exceptions, savages when it was first visited by Europeans."

Notwithstanding the manifold and irreconcilable theories and views of the most distinguished ethnologists, Mr. Jeffries is of opinion that "the customs of some of the eastern peoples of Asia and the adjacent islands, are so similar to those of some of the tribes of the American Indians as to induce the belief that they are of the same family of mankind." His deductions demand gravity of belief, as they are the result of years of diligent inquiry, and are corroborated by McIntosh, Pickering, Volney, Pouchet, Drake, Schoolcraft, Carl Newman, etc.

It must be admitted that, however subtle and erudite the spec-

ulations are, and the conclusions attained, the origin of the North American Indians is still clouded with extreme uncertainty. Nor is our indefinite and unsatisfactory knowledge relative to them any more astonishing or extraordinary than the almost absolute absence of knowledge concerning them in the Old World.

CHAPTER X.

The First Four Settlements in the County.

First Settlement.—The first white man of whom we have knowledge that came to what is known as Wayne county now for the purpose of permanent settlement was William Larwill, a native of Kent, England, whose advent in the wilderness dates as far back as 1806. He was a brother of Joseph and John Larwill, who came out the ensuing year (1807), the former in the employment of John Bever, United States Surveyor, who was then engaged in running off the county in sections for the United States government. And here, on the present site of Wooster, was made the first settlement of the county.

Second Settlement.—James Morgan, a native of old Virginia, but of Welsh ancestry, settled in Franklin township early in the spring of 1808. He removed to Ohio, and squatted on the Mohican, in 1806, but removed to Franklin township in the year just mentioned, entering the lands composing the farm owned at this time by Thomas Doty. Thomas Butler, born in the Old Dominion, also, emigrated to this township in 1808, and married Rebecca, daughter of James Morgan, April 12, 1809.

Third Settlement.—James Goudy, father of John Goudy, at present living in Dalton, Sugarcreek township, removed from Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled two miles south-west of Dalton, in the fall of 1809. James Goudy was in St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791, was wounded in the thigh with a bullet, which for many years he carried in his body, and which ultimately caused his death.

Fourth Settlement.—Oliver Day,* in 1809–10, removed to East Union township, not far from "Cross Keys," and settled on the farm now owned by Jonas Huntsberger. He was a native of the State of Vermont, as were his companions, Ezekiel Wells, M. D., old Jonathan Mansfield and Vestey Frary, who accompanied him.† "'Squire Day," as he was called, was keeping a place of entertainment at what was long afterwads known as "Carr's tavern" when General Beall's army passed; and the first transfer of real estate on the public records of the Recorder's office of Wayne county was made by Oliver Day.

* Hon. John Larwill was of the opinion that the Day colony came in 1809.

† First introduction of New England element.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Broad-shouldered, strong and lithe of limb;
Keen-eyed and swift of heart and hand,
Full-bearded, tawny-faced and grim
With watch and toil in hostile land.

But light of heart and quick to fling
The thoughts of hardship to the breeze;
Whose hopes, like eagles on the wing,
Dipped never lower than the trees.

—*Kate M. Sherwood.*

Where late the savage, hid in ambush, lay,
Or roamed the uncultured valleys for his prey,
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends;
And see the spires of towns and cities rise,
And domes and cities swell unto the skies.

—*Meigs.*

THE earliest inhabitants of the county were from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and a light component from the New England States. The predominant element was composed of emigrants from Pennsylvania in the first occupancy of the territory embraced within the present limits of the county, which element, combined with the foreign Dutch, constitutes three-fourths of its population to-day.

The first settlers were men of intelligence, enlightened judgments, iron nerve and indomitable perseverance. They had severed themselves from the attachments of home, kindred and friends, and dared to invade the wilderness, with its perils of storm,

of flood, of savage Indian and ambuscade, of possible starvation, sickness and death.

Undaunted and unyielding before these obstacles, the hardy, stalwart pioneer, buoyant with expectation and exalted hopes of the future, stripped for the stupendous conflict between the powers of the will and arm and the Titan children of the woods. With the benediction of God upon him, and a complete consecration to his self-imposed adventure, he stood, with ax in hand, in the midst of his wilderness home, prepared to level to the earth the stout monarchs of the forests, and open up an abode for his future comfort and happiness, and thereby establish upon a new and virgin soil the securities and blessings of a civilization from which he had been voluntarily divorced. With him the enterprise had not been without its anxieties and fears. He estimated the hardships of the adventure, and the many perils that awaited him in the great "arsenal of chance." But when the web of his experience was unraveling, he discovered how inadequate had been his conceptions of the hazards of his adventure. Turn whither he would, privation and suffering attended him. On this, it was Scylla, on the other side, it was Charybdis. There was no escape from either.

But the pioneer of that day was not of that pliant plastic composition that surrendered to disaster, or trembled before uncalculated misfortune. His manhood was brought to the test, but it withstood it. His adversities but made him strong, as the tree that wrestles with the gale is the stronger for it.

> "Who hath not known ill-fortune, never knew
> Himself or his own virtue."

When memory caused the eye to weep, when almost driven "to censure Fate and pious Hope forego"—when the flood interposed—when the ravine stayed his progress—when the bluff and mountain overshadowed him—then it was that the pioneer forgot father, mother, home, childhood and all that is vivid and loved in retrospection; then it was that his moral stature developed into

giant outline, and his soul swelled into an ecstacy of delight with the sublime prospect of what he had resolved to attain. His ax was his trusty claymore; his devoted wife his assurance of triumph and well-poised personal confidence—these constituted his oriflamme to encourage him in the heat of battle; and his cause was the cause of religion, civilization and man. Intent on such a purpose, invested with such an armor, with a belief in himself, and a sound faith in the God whose "unambiguous footsteps" he traced in the silent galleries of the woods, he had to but *endure and wait,* and press forward to the sure reward. With such equipments of warfare and panoplied in such a manner, did the brave frontiersman grapple with the stubborn oak and towering beech till they were overcome, and waving fields of yellow grain, like rills of cooling water in the desert's waste, repaid his toil and cheered his heart with the smiles of a plentiful prosperity.

How persistently he struggled, how heroically he suffered, how faithfully he toiled, we who succeed him and who have "lived to see what he foresaw," and whose privilege it is to honor and venerate him, most tenderly remember and sensitively know. We advance no precarious proposition when we assert that the pioneers and first settlers, not simply of this county, but of all eastern and south-eastern Ohio, were as noble, chivalrous, patriotic, intelligent and Christian a body of men and women as ever reflected lustre upon civilization, or under its standard threaded the confines of an unknown wilderness. They had unshaken religious faith in their mission and the benign and comprehensive results that were to flow from it.

Washington might well say of the colony that was settled upon the Muskingum: "None in America were occupied under such favorable auspices. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were better men calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

It was not their sole motive to establish government, but to make it the protector and hand-maid of religion; for, said they:

"Religion and government commenced in those parts of the globe where the sun first rose in his effulgent majesty. They have followed after him in his brilliant course; nor will they cease till they shall have accomplished in this Western World the consummation of all things."

So may it be recorded of our pioneers. While it may be partly true that many of them were actuated by a desire to improve their situation, to augment their riches and possess innumerable acres, they were inhabited by a nobler ambition, and had loftier incitements than

"The dread Omnipotence of Gold."

In their pursuit of lands and wealth and happiness, they sought protection in the establishment of good government—government which should guarantee liberty to all alike in civic affairs, and uniformity of rights in matters of religion, upon the logical premise that the general equality of sects is found to abate religious animosity without relaxing zeal. While they were seeking to promote their own welfare and discharge their duties to themselves and their government, they were not forgetful of their higher Christian duties. In many instances, with the smoke that curled in currents from the chimneys of their cabins ascended the incense of prayer. The rude, primeval hut, instead of being the abode of the little family cluster alone, became a temple of worship, and the gray old woods resounded with the simple but pathetic and eloquent expostulations of pious men.

Manfully they faced "the sombre necessity of living;" valorously they held the field, and came off more than conquerors. Their dazzling visions have been realized, their bright dreams have been fulfilled, and their fields and fruited trees have become our golden prophecies. Their parts were performed well, and nature, who has transmitted the promise to us, was kind and gracious to them. Many, indeed, never realized their hopes; others of them lived to witness the consummation of their hopes, and testify their gratitude; to see cities and villages rise upon the ashes of their battle-grounds, and observe a mighty billow of intellectual and

physical activity roll over the scene of their first exploits to enrich, ornament and populate the almost limitless domain of their triumphs. Verily unto them has the old Greek fable of Pallas Ethena been verified in these latter days, by the sudden rise of a county from the empire of silence and chaos to a population of 40,000.

What a contrast is presented, what a picture is that of seventy years ago, and what a picture is this of 1878! We pause to contemplate the ruin Time hath wrought! But then,

"It will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before."

Seventy years! The three score and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the life of man! But what more of the pioneers of all these years ago? They were emphatically the lone dwellers of the forest. Their daily and ever-recurring necessities and wants were as numerous and multiplied as the inhabitants of older communities. Necessarily they were so situated as to make it impossible for all of them to be gratified. Schools, or school edifices, or churches there were none. The intellectual as well as the moral training of their children devolved upon themselves to a great extent. The child was the pupil, while the parents were the educators. If they were fortunate enough to have a minister among their number, all the better; if not, their spiritual recreations consisted in the prayer meeting and the private, but equally orthodox method of interchange of Christian views and religious experiences.

Streams were unbridged, roads were uncut, cabins were to be built, but the saw mill lived only in imagination, and the professional tradesman was missing, unless, peradventure, he was an integral of the company. A market would have been superfluous, as there was little either for sale or exchange.

With the exception of mere patches by the larger streams, or on the lowlands, the surface was overgrown, or tree-covered. The bear, wolf, catamount and deer held sway, with no one heretofore to contest their rule. Even that vile product of blithe and innocent Eden—the first tempter—the successful and slimy strategist, in whose firm coils was woven the historic Eve—the inevi-

table and fatal serpent, shared arrogantly in the dominion of the soil.

There was labor sufficient for all to do, but the avenues were yet unopened through which were to flow the conveniences of life and the assurance of their enjoyment. They could consume what other soils had produced, but could not, for the time, produce what they consumed. And the hardships they endured upon their arrival were not the total of their sufferings.

The passage from their homes to the wilderness was attended with discomfort, privation, sacrifice and peril. Their journeyings and pilgrimages were sorrowful and painfully tedious. They were not made then in the Pullman palace car. A footman was no prodigy of the road in those plain, tough days. To bestride the horse, mount the wagon, or help draw the cart, was no disgrace then to male or female, as it would be considered by the polished parlor inanities of to-day. They were true men and women, who had made covenant in a common cause. Weeks and months were occupied in their journeyings westward, which were completed without the luxuries of the modern hotel, their lowly bed being laid in the wagon or spread beneath a tent. Here husband, wife and babe sank to rest, serenaded by the wild winds, watched by the moon, and under the approval of the liberal stars.

Here the unfailing flint-lock and the faithful dog were in readiness to repel invasion—the chief resources of safety and protection to the gallant pioneer. The scarcity of money and the absence of all bases of supply compelled every exercise of genius and device of economy.

They were not an association of coach trimmers, gilders, carvers, peruke-makers and friseurs, but a thrifty, iron-armed, metal-fisted legion of laborers; a brain-born, irresistible army of thinkers and workers; a sweeping, slashing myriad of forest-breakers and cord-wood artisans, modeling out of the rude elements the thousand-aisled temple of civilization, consecrating its pillars to industry and beautifying its domes and spires with the best creations of the inventive and ingenious mind. By sheer compulsion they

became a community of manufacturers and creators. They made their own farm utensils, and the apparel they wore. Wild turkeys and deer were in abundance, so that they were supplied with meats; and, in the absence of oolong and hyson, they imbibed the sassafras and spice-wood.

And we doubt not that in those rough, unpretending cabins there was to be found "the moral harmony of life;" that domestic joy was enthroned and happiness was a constant guest. Contentment was there, and if not accompanied with riches, was not cursed with a desire of them.

We can fancy the little family grouped about the cheerfully blazing fire, the father spinning tales for the little ones, and the merry mother plying the reel and singing,

"O, leeze me on my spinning wheel,
O, leeze me on the rock and reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me fiel and warm at e'en!
I'll set me down and sing and spin,
While laigh descends the simmer sun,
Blest wi' content, and milk and meal—
O, leeze me on my spinning wheel."

And what shall be said of the Pioneer Mothers? Heaven's blessing be upon them! How comforting to believe that in that procession of beatified and redeemed souls which forever circle around and are closest to the Throne, the *Mothers* are there!

If it be so endearing in Heaven as it is on earth, angels will whisper it, and the name of *Mother* will be next in sweetness to "*Our Father, which art in Heaven.*"

The grandeur of their heroism, the simplicity and the sublimity of their lives scarcely finds its parallel in what the Fathers endured.

"'For better or for worse,' said they,
Low bending at the altar, then
Arose and calmly rode away
The earnest wives of earnest men."

There was no hardship they were not willing to endure, no

sacrifice they were not ready to incur. They met the snows of winter in their cabins, endured hardship, toil and peril. Oftentimes they were exposed to the savage Indian who prowled about their doors; to the bear and wolf that encroached their domain, and spent the long and cheerless nights in their rude dwellings as watch, guardian and protector of their little families alone. Their faith and courage seemed almost divine, but like true women,

> "They held it good to follow where
> Their love and faith went on before,
> Who held it were a shame to spare
> Themselves the toil their husbands bore."

An expansive benevolence of feeling and an unaffected hospitality were distinctive traits of the pioneers. The sojourner and stranger never failed to receive a cordial and hearty welcome at their hands. Did he ask for bread, it was given; for lodging, it was not refused. If the fare was homely, it was ungrudgingly bestowed.

And in their social relations and intercourse we find much, indeed, to admire. It was the sincere fellowship of ardent and mutual friends, and not the odious caricatures and specious sentimentalism of the later day. There was a warmth and meaning in the common shake of the hand, unaccompanied with the sinister leer and fraud-crusted smile of modern salutation. Women were not painted puppets, varnished inanities, enameled statuary, stuffed skeletons, dainty toys and sickly butterflies; they were, simply, women. Men were not artificial figures, brainless swells, votaries of every gewgaw and bauble of fashion, or folly; but were, simply, men. The home-life was a lyric of sweetness and simplicity.

"In days of yore friends and neighbors could meet together to enjoy themselves, and with hearty good will enter into the spirit of social amusements. The old and young could then spend evening after evening around the fireside, with pleasure and profit. There was a geniality of manners then, and corresponding depth of soul, to which modern society is unaccustomed. Parties were

not so fashionable then as now, but the old-fashioned social reunions were vastly better than the more gaudy and soulless assemblies of the present day. Our ancestors did not make a special invitation the only pass to their dwellings, and they entertained those who called upon them with a hospitality which has nearly become obsolete.

"They did not feel inclined to spend a thousand dollars for an evening's entertainment, for fear they might be outdone by their neighbors. Guests did not assemble then to criticise the decorations, furniture, manner and table of those who invited them. They were sensible people, and visited each other to enjoy themselves and promote the enjoyment of those around them. Perhaps it may be said that our ancestors were not refined, like their descendants of the present day. If they had been, in the sense in which the word is now understood, this generation would have been more hollow and heartless than it now is. They had clear heads and warm hearts; they believed in the earnestness of life, and in the power of human sympathies. They would have tolerated in their descendants, with an ill-grace, the utter disregard of the duties of life which now prevails, and the so-called accomplishments which are designed to cover up the faults and follies of modern society would have received no favor at their hands. They taught their children to be useful, and always insisted that the useful should be a foundation for the ornamental."

But we leap the chasm of seventy years—span the distance between the historic Then and the eventful Now.

The old cabins and huts in which they lived have sunk to decay, and their occupants, with remarkable exceptions, have been dismissed from toil, and entered upon the repose of the grave. But has their influence not been felt in our midst, have they not engraven themselves upon our characters, and are not many of our lives but reproductions of theirs? Were they not strong in their power of intellect, and are not their descendants so? In the vigor, robustness and massiveness of physical development were they not more than our peers? Were they not cour-

ageous and patriotic? Inspect the annals of border warfare, and the conflicts of the country with foreign powers, and you are stunned with the thundering reply. Have these virtues not been decisively and emphatically illustrated by their descendants?

The fiery cross, borne by the swift-footed Walise as the signal for the marshalling of the Scottish clans, did not arouse a deeper or more intense anxiety and devotion to their country than when its sacred banner was assailed.

How different the picture of 1878! The very "type and shadows" of the pioneers have been obliterated. Since their advance into the wilderness customs have changed, nations have been convulsed, constitutions have been formed, empires wrecked and societies revolutionized. In this period two generations have been swept from the face of the earth, and three wars have devastated the country. During this time steamship navigation has been perfected, the sewing machine invented, and the electro-magnetic telegraph, "the greatest wonder and the greatest benefit of the age," been advanced to the acme of scientific perfection.

Energetic toil and audacious enterprises characterize their descendants; productive fields, responsive to the touch of industry, yield their opulence of grain; broad orchards and bright gardens are beautiful surroundings of nearly every farm house; princely mansions supplant the primeval dwellings; the mill and forge are at our very doors; costly and capacious school houses are at hand churches are in abundance, whose tall domes and spires catch the last kisses of the dying daylight; cities and villages rise like the hosts of Cadmus, as from the very earth; the old stage and post coach are too slow for this palpitating, dashing, utilitarian age; the canal has become a drowsy Python, on whose lazy breast is laid but little merchandise; the bark canoe has succumbed to the raft, the raft to the schooner, the schooner to the sailship, and this to the ocean steamer; and the rivers swagger under their weight of sea-bound argosies. The energies of steam have been utilized, and the unwearying fire-steed plunges across the continent like a demon of flame.

The changed and changing conditions of the times demanded and projected these improvements. Man, in his own domain of intellectual development, must of necessity follow the same course of evolution which Nature herself has followed in the production of the, at present, diversified variety of her organized beings.

The departure has been great, indeed, from the ways and doings of the fathers, and the aspect of things has been amazingly transformed. New systems of tillage and new devisements of agriculture have been introduced, a thorough metamorphosis having overtaken the farmer and the utensils of the farm. Inventive mechanical genius has inundated the country with valuable and practical machinery so that one man performs the labor of three, and elevating the boy in the scale of possible labor to the proportion of a man. The human savage and the savage beast have alike disappeared, their places being occupied by the more docile, tractable and useful tenantry of the cultivated farm. The linsey and other home-made garments are contemplated as remnants and raiments of a faded people, and the matron of to day rustles in silks, ambles in satin and struts in jewels.

Society and the social routine have likewise suffered change. Caste has insinuated itself into the social fabric, and gold is the medallion on which respectability is embossed. The dogmatist and the iamist are quite as common as they are contemptible. Moral values are subject to alarming interpretations. The hospitality of the pioneer is alien to the prevailing modern idea. Dash, glitter, show, sham, brass, pretense, speciousness and canting hypocrisy are too distinguishing characteristics of the new-fangled man. Friendships are wanting in genuineness, and mercenary motives too thickly underlie the transactions of common life. The false head sits on the pedestal, Man, and the masqueraders whirl down the lines, until we weary of the scene,

"Where strangers walk as friends, and friends as strangers;
Where whispers overheard betray false hearts;
And through the mazes of the crowd we chase
Some form of loveliness, that smiles, and beckons,

And cheats us with fair words, only to leave us
A mockery and a jest—maddened, confused,
Not knowing friend from foe."

The chatting, mirth-making sewing party is superseded by the sewing machine. Instead of the reel we have the easy-chair; in the place of the distaff and wheel we have the ever melodious piano and the sweet guitar; instead of the cheery blaze of the glowing pine we have the dazzling chandelier; in place of the puncheon floor, the gorgeous textures of Antwerp and Brussels. The fashionable modern party, unlike the primitive reunions, may have an ancestry or pedigree, but it bears no patent from the fathers. It has become a studied, abnormal demonstration of pride, conceit, and other vicious family taints. Weeks are spent in its projection, in arranging its detail, and in disciplinary preparations for its execution. The Russians would capture the Dannewerk, or whip the Mussulman again while the plans were being unfolded. After all it is but a display of vanity, a heartless and hollow exhibition, which, it is true, after considerable expense, may serve as an introduction to some new and coveted circle, and place somebody else under an obligation to return a similar compliment, which may be done in the same selfish and calculating manner.

In our honor's name, however, let it be recorded that we are not an ungrateful posterity. If our churches are larger, more numerous and more beautiful, we assume not that our religion is more inspiring, or our Christian lives any purer than was the fathers. In the midst of a powerful devotion to wealth, it is gratifying to note that the attention to loftier aims and higher objects has not been overlooked by the people of this generation. While the central and pivotal idea is wealth, they have not ignored its cardinal postulate, the general diffusion of education. For it vast expenditures are incurred. Without it the physical power of a community is like the strength of the sightless Cyclop struggling in the dark. Their labors of charity and works of benevolence are worthy of any race or age. They have constructed railroads, erected asylums, built infirmaries, populated cities, established

manufactories, promoted industries, organized agricultural colleges, erected seminaries, secured salutary laws, determined the question of self government, encouraged science, fostered mechanical and inventive genius, stimulated Bible societies, incorporated and endowed universities, and raised temples for the worship of the living God.

From the primal gloom of a wilderness they have made our county a garden of sunshine and delights.

"O, County, rich in sturdy toil,
In all that makes a people great,
We hail thee, queen of Buckeye soil,
And fling our challenge to the State!
We hail thee, queen, whose beauty won
Our fathers in their golden years!
A shout for greater days begun!
A sigh for sleeping pioneers!"

May the memories of our ancestors long be cherished, and their names be held in admiring esteem and reverence. Precious and fragrant as the breath of the summer flowers be the names of those who have laid down their burdens by the wayside, and may no ungrateful thought be entertained, or unkind, rude word be spoken to the few who survive and patiently wait for the white wave to lift them free. The shore, the palm, the victory — the rest is but yonder.

"Another land more bright than this,
To their dim sight appears,
And on their way to it they'll soon
Again be pioneers!"

CHAPTER XII.

Early Agriculture—Refuse Lands—Markets.

"Nature here wanton'd as in her prime."

With very rare exceptions, the first settlements throughout the county were made along the larger streams, the bottoms and lowlands. A variety of reasons may be assigned for this action and choice of the pioneers. It was dictated by a sound judgment and a clear comprehension of the exigencies of the situation. The bottoms and lands adjoining the streams presented a richer quality of soil than was perceivable upon the uplands; the underbrush, such as the mulberry, willow, alders, crab, haw, wild plum and thorn, and other scrub growths of timber, could be more speedily, and with greater ease, removed than the huge forests that occupied the hillier and more elevated portions of the county. A few acres of the valley lands could with surprising facility be prepared for either the fall or spring crop of the first settlers. In some instances there were considerable areas in these valleys which were wholly destitute of any timber growth, and all that was needed was to break their surface to make their future cultivation desirable and profitable.

These bottom ranges furnished a delicious native pasturage, which was a most valuable consideration to the emigrant from a remote corner of a distant State who had driven a single cow over the long, weary miles he had traveled, to be a part of the expectant support of his wife and little ones in his new home in the wild, strange places he had chosen as his own. In the summer they could be mowed, and when the grass was properly dried it made

a sweet and esculent feed for cattle. Numerous cool fresh water springs, bright, bubbling and healthful, issued from the hillsides, and were the faithful little feeders of the streams; and hence the question of water contributed no embarrassing ingredient to the situation. With him, well-digging and well-diggers were myths. Nature had generously provided for him, and at her invigorating fountains he drank, and was strong.

The pioneer, by virtue of his condition was, and had to be, self-dependent. If he did not originally possess the qualities, the circumstances developed foresight and penetrative sagacity in him. His chosen proximity to the streams had an immense meaning. His wheat would ripen, his corn mature, and mills had to be erected to grind his meal and flour. Here in his midst, flowing by the very door of his cabin, nature had put her forces to play, and in cheerful dalliance she was waiting to have her energies utilized.

"On these streams," said the pioneer, "mills will be built to grind our grains; here is the natural force by which to propel them!"

Moreover, the uplands of the county and the heavy timbered table levels and wooded ridges were conceived by the early settlers to be sterile and unprofitable regions. They were occasionally denominated "barrens," and theories of their successful tillage were flouted and disbelieved. "This idea of the barrenness of the upland soil is supposed to have originated in the fact that the substance of its surface had been for a considerable period annually exhausted by fire. These fires, for obvious reasons, rarely swept over the lower plains, and hence their fertility continued unimpaired. The practice of devastating by fire the upland forests, and thus defeating the operations of nature, doubtless had its origin with white hunters from the tramontane regions, who had introduced this with other more flagrant vices of civilization among the aborigines, after the latter had become instructed in the use of fire-arms and the practice of white hunters. The effect of the fires was to change the natural qualities of the soil—to incrust the sur-

face of the earth with a material similar to a vast sheet of brick, and where anything like pulverized earth made its appearance it bore the semblance of white brickdust. Notwithstanding this periodical exhaustion, the natural vigor of the soil during each spring following the autumnal burning, would become so far recuperated as to produce a very rank growth of vegetation, known as sedge grass, pea vines, etc. This vegetation afforded excellent pasture from early spring until about August. The sedge grass when cut in July, or earlier, afforded very nutritious and palatable food for domestic stock during the winter months.

"In the lapse of time it became a matter of necessity with the cultivators of the soil upon the bottom and valley lands, to fight and subdue these autumnal fires for the protection of their own fences, cabins, granaries, and other property; and, after a few years of rest from the exhausting process, the uplands very soon resumed their natural fertility; a radical chemical change became apparent all over the surface of the soil, and efforts at cultivation demonstrated the fact that those rejected acres are now among the most fertile of any in Ohio for the production of the staple which is the chief source of our agricultural wealth." *

The early agricultural experiments of the pioneers were not of such a character as to produce in their minds the greatest encouragement. The first ticklings of the soil did not so promptly respond to the laughter of harvest. The united testimony of the old settlers is, that, for several years, they realized but little from their crops.

One old pioneer said to us: "Why, even our garden stuffs did but little good; our potatoes did not mature, and the acreage of our corn and wheat was scant." They were but poorly compensated for their first labors; they labored hard, and were often disappointed.

The old wooden mould-board that many of the pioneers transported in their carts and wagons from the Eastern States, and the horses with which they usually conveyed them, were not of the

* Knapp's Ashland County.

kind to break through the webs of green, tough roots they found upon their partially cleared fields. Their plows were not adapted to the work, and their horses too often unsuited to the heavy and oppressive task. The soil could be but imperfectly tilled, and the seeds deposited in the ground could scarcely find moisture enough in the loosened soil to germinate. Whether this was the cause of it or not, the farmers complained of "sick" wheat and *soft corn* and *watery potatoes*.

There was but little incentive to cultivate the soil in those days, only to produce what the family consumed and what would support the stock and pay the taxes—the latter, the farmer very frequently not being able to realize enough of money from his crops, to do. There was no market at home, no foreign demand, and if there had been, it would have been been beyond their reach. One of the early and oldest of the living pioneers in the county assured us that, upon one occasion, he hauled a load of wheat to Wooster, and, after doing his utmost to sell it, failed, and was compelled to exchange it for other commodities. In this exchange he wanted some tobacco, which was refused him by the merchant, unless he could pay money for it, as it was a cash article. Having no money, he had to go home without tobacco.

A countryman on one occasion asked Hon. John Larwill what he was paying for wheat, to which he jocularly replied, "I will give you twenty-five cents per bushel if you will bring enough to make a walk across this muddy street."

The root of the wild *ginseng* which grew quite abundantly in the forests, was about the only product that commanded a cash value. It has a pointed, fleshy root, of the size of the human finger, and when dry is of a yellowish white color, with a slight odor and an agreeably bitter taste, and is supposed to be a tonic and stimulant. In the spring of the year many persons made a practice of gathering it. It was a cash article to those who had it to sell, and was worth twenty-five cents per pound. It is now worth one dollar per pound, and, we believe, is no longer found in the county.

As we have elsewhere remarked, the opening of the Ohio canal in 1827 was the first god-send to the early settlers of the county, and after that the completion of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. imparted value to every product of the farm, and insured prosperity to every phase of agricultural labor and largely enhanced the prices of real estate.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

JONATHAN CHAPMAN, better known as "Johnny Appleseed," according to such authorities as we have concerning him, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1775. Relative to his boyhood, and, in fact, his earlier manhood and the period preceding his advent into the wild wastes of the West, there is but void and silence.

Hon. John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, who addressed, many years since, a series of communications to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society on early gardening in the West, to one of which communications he refers in a letter of June 11, 1862, says of him:

"I first saw him in 1826, and have since learned something of his history. He came to my office in Urbana bearing a letter from the late Alexander Kimmont. The letter spoke of him as a man generally known by the name of Johnny Appleseed, and that he might desire some counsel about a nursery he had in Champaign county. His case was this: Some years before he had planted a nursery on the land of a person who gave him leave to do so, and he was told that the land had been sold, and was now in other hands, and that the present owner might not recognize his right to the trees. He did not seem to be very anxious about it, and continued walking to and fro as he talked, and at the same time continued eating nuts. Having advised him to go and see the person, and that, on stating his case, he might have no difficulty, the conversation turned. I asked him about his nursery, and whether the trees were grafted. He answered 'No' rather

decidedly, and said that the proper and natural mode was to raise fruit trees from the seed.

"In 1801 he came into the Territory with a horse load of apple seeds, gathered from the cider presses in Western Pennsylvania. The seeds were contained in leathern bags, which were better suited to his journey than linen sacks; and, besides, linen could not be spared for such a purpose. He came first to Licking county, Ohio, where he planted his seeds. I am able to say that it was on the farm of Isaac Stadden. In this instance, as in others afterward, he would clear a spot for his purpose, and make some slight enclosure about his plantation; only a slight one was needed for there were no cattle roaming about to disturb it. He would then return for more seeds, and select other sites for new nurseries. When the trees were ready for sale, he left them in charge of some one to sell for him, at a low price, which was seldom or never paid in money, for that was a thing the settlers rarely possessed. If people were too poor to purchase trees, they got them without pay. He was at little expense, for he was ever welcome at the settlers' houses.

"Nearly all the early orchards in Licking county were planted from his nursery. He had also nurseries in Knox, in Richland and in Wayne counties."

The fact that he made his appearance in Licking county and other sections at so early a period as 1801, seems to be quite well authenticated. For the succeeding five years, though doubtless "plying his vocation," we are unable to reliably trace him.

In 1806, equipped with a craft in harmony with his eccentric imagination, this bold, strange, riddle of a man, with an antique, fantastic cargo, slowly descended the waters of the Ohio. He was conveying a load of apple seeds to the Western territory with the avowed purpose of planting the germs of orchards yet to be on the extremest borders of the white settlements. His craft, constructed of two canoes bound together, followed the current of the Ohio to Marietta, where he entered the Muskingum, ascending the stream of that river until he reached the mouth of the Walhonding, or

White Woman, and still onward, up the Mohican, into the Black Fork, to the head of navigation, in the region now known as Ashland and Richland counties. These are the initial and best authenticated facts in the history of this "enthusiast of the woods."

His choice of situations, or localities for planting his seeds, exhibited taste, judgment and discretion. Many of his sites are known and remembered by the early settlers at the present time. They were generally open places on the loamy lands and on the margin of the streams.

In what was Wayne county originally and prior to the formation of Ashland county, February 24, 1846, and now known as Mohican township, our adventurous hero owned a small tract of land and planted his seeds. H. S. Knapp, in his history of Ashland county, records the following:

"Alexander Finley, in his lifetime, sold to Jonathan Chapman what is estimated to be three acres, in the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 26, being in the quarter originally entered by said Finley, and which is now owned by A. J. Young, and forms part of the little town of Lake Fork. This land was deeded to Chapman by Finley, but the deed was lost, though recorded, and the tract never transferred on the Auditor's books. The taxes have regularly been paid by Finley's heirs, when in their possession, and by the present owner, Mr. Young, since the farm came into his ownership. Recently, other parties, after fruitless efforts to buy of the heirs of Finley, have taken possession of the disputed tract and assumed ownership by virtue of such possession. Chapman had made slight improvements, and started a nursery."

It is claimed that on the remote western border of Chester and Congress townships he scattered his seeds, and that some of the earliest orchards of that settlement were products of his nurseries. One thing is certain, however, that his nurseries in Wayne county, prior to the establishment of the county of Ashland, supplied the pioneers of that and adjacent localities with the settings of their future orchards.

In East Union township there appears to be no doubt but that this fanatical wanderer located one of his nurseries. On Little Sugar creek, near the residence of David Carr, he selected the site which, seventy years ago, in the primal silence of its wild environments, must have been poetically picturesque.

In personal appearance he is described as being a small, wiry man, with thin lips and dilated nostrils, possessed of restless activity, with long dark hair, an unshaven face and sharp, black eyes. His life was rough and hard, and yet we suppose fascinating enough to him, who seemed to prefer such a life. To him it was enjoyment,

> "To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
> To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
> Where things that own not Man's dominion dwell,
> And mortal foot hath ne'er, or rarely been."

He frequently slept in the woods with the leaves and mosses for his pillow and bed, apparently choosing these interviews with nature and her "visible forms."

His clothing was singular, odd, fantastical, dilapidated. Only for convenience, and as evidence that he felt the stain and pain of the First Offense, did he wear dress at all. His apparel consisted chiefly of second-hand, refuse garments, which he had taken in exchange for apple trees. This, to his peculiar notion, in later years seemed to encroach upon extravagance, when his chief garment would be made from a coffee sack, in which were made holes for his arms and head to pass through. This he would pronounce "A very serviceable cloak, and as good clothing as any man need wear." On one occasion a pair of shoes was given him, which in a few days thereafter he presented to a barefooted family going west which, as he said, needed them worse than he. A tin pan or vessel of some kind was first used by him for a hat, and in this he cooked his mush. This he abandoned, and manufactured his head covers of pasteboard, the rim on one side wider than the other to shield his features from the glare of the sun.

Clad thus in the quasi-nudeness and rudeness of aboriginal cos-

tume, he penetrated forests, swamps and streams, and made sudden appearances in the settlements of the whites and Indian villages. It is plainly evident that there must have been some rare force of gentle goodness dwelling in his looks and breathing in his words, for it is the testimony of all who knew him, that, notwithstanding his grotesque dress, he was always treated with the greatest respect by the rudest frontiersman, and, what is a better test, the boys of the settlements forbore to jeer at him. With grown-up people and boys he was generally reticent, but manifested great affection for little girls, always having pieces of ribbon and gay calico to give to his little favorites. And what is still more anomalous, the Indians not only treated him kindly, but with a sort of superstitious feeling. No people in the world are more susceptible of supernatural influence or power than the Red man. Invest an Indian with the belief that you can interpret omens or decipher dreams, and he will suffer almost death rather than molest you. These Indians regarded Johnny Appleseed as a "great medicine man" because of his fantastic dress, strange manner, eccentric conduct, and the wonderful calmness with which he endured pain.

During the war of 1812, when the settlers upon our frontiers were harrassed and butchered by the Indians, then the allies of Great Britain, he pursued the "even tenor of his way" undisturbed by the brutal and murderous savages. In his wanderings among them, he frequently obtained information in regard to their intentions, and was often able to sound the "note of warning" to the white settlers, thereby enabling them to fly to their block-houses and other places of protection. When the news of Hull's surrender came upon the frontier, large bodies of Indians and British were laying waste everything before them and slaughtering defenseless women and children. At this juncture, Jonathan Chapman traveled night and day, heralding the disaster and admonishing the people to prepare for danger. He visited the cabins of the settlers, delivering this message:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, and he hath anointed me to blow the trumpet in the wilderness, and sound an alarm in

the forest; for, behold, the tribes of the heathen are round about your doors, and a devouring flame followeth after them."

As illustrating his self-imposed sacrifices and the self-abnegation to which he subjected himself in this single instance, he persistently refused all tenders of food, and, not taking a moment's rest, he traversed the border by day and by night until he had warned every settler of the impending danger.

If he was not a stoic like Zeno, he at times acted as though he professed faith in that sect. An Indian warrior to him was the concavity and convexity of mortal courage. He assumed to bear pain with stolid indifference. To him there was great glory in great suffering. He certainly had less acuteness of nervous sensibility than people generally have, or a vast endowment of fortitude. If he bruised or wounded his foot among stones or thorns, his first remedial application was red-hot iron to the afflicted part, by which it was seared. The logic of all this was to convert the wound into a burn, and then heal the burn. He would thrust needles and pins into his flesh without flinch or quiver.

His diet was thin, and his motto possibly was,

"Man wants but little here below."

Some even incline to the belief that he subsisted on vegetables entirely. In his eyes, to take the life of animals for food was a sin, and that out of the soil sprung all that was necessary for human sustentation. No economy was too rigid for him to practice. With him all waste of food was criminal. Whilst visiting a cabin on one occasion, he discovered some fragments of bread floating on a bucket of slops that was intended for the pigs. To the great surprise of the housewife, she noticed him gathering the floating pieces, but measure her astonishment as, reprovingly, he remarked that "it was a violation of the gifts of a merciful God to permit the smallest quantity of anything that was designed to supply the wants of mankind to be diverted from its purpose."

Throughout his whole life, but more particularly in this instance, his peculiar religious ideas were set forth. He believed in

the doctrines and heresies of Emanuel Swedenborg, the fundamental idea of whose system is communication with the spirit world. He assumed to have conversations with angels and spirits; two of the latter, of the feminine order, he asserted had disclosed to him the secret that if he abstained from conjugal combinations on earth they were to be his wives in the future state. He did not appear to entertain any serious fear of death, regarding it merely as a natural stage in the progress of human beings, which terminates their probationary state, and separates the soul from its material companion. Wherever he wandered he sought to make known his religious views. In his eagerness to circulate the opinions and doctrines of Swedenborg he tore his books into pieces, leaving a fragment at one cabin, one at another, and so on, as if he were distributing a serial. His feeling toward the great spiritualist (for such he was) was that of reverence, akin to superstition. Once he was interrogated as to the fact of his not being afraid of being bitten by poisonous reptiles in his journeying through the woods. Replying smilingly, he drew his book from his bosom with the words, "This book is an infallible protection against all danger here and hereafter." He was usually welcomed at the humble board of the hospitable pioneer. On such occasions, after a tiresome journey, it was his custom to lie down on the rude puncheon floor, and, after inquiring if his auditors would hear "some news right fresh from heaven," would produce his few ragged books, among which would be a New Testament, and read and expound until the scene would become one of intense excitement and confusion.

Miss Rosella Rice, who knew him, speaks in the following terms of one of these readings:

"We can hear him read now just as he did that summer day when we were busy quilting up stairs, and he lay near the door, his voice rising denunciatory and thrilling, strong and loud as the roar of waves and winds, then soft and soothing as the balmy airs that stirred and quivered the morning-glory leaves about his gray head.

"His was a strange, deep eloquence at times. His language was good and well chosen, and he was undoubtedly a man of genius."

What a scene is presented to our imagination! The interior of a primitive cabin, the wide, open fire place, where a few sticks are burning beneath the iron pot, in which the evening meal is cooking; around the fire-place the attentive groups, composed of the sturdy pioneer and his wife and children, listening with reverential awe to the "news right fresh from heaven;" and reclining on the floor, clad in rags, but with his gray hairs glorified by the beams of the setting sun that flood through the open door, and the unchinked logs of the humble building, this poor wanderer, with the gift of genius and eloquence, who believes with the faith of apostles and martyrs that God has appointed him a mission in the wilderness to preach the gospel of love, and plant apple seeds that shall produce orchards for the benefit of men and women, and little children whom he has never seen. If there be a sublimer faith, or a more genuine eloquence in richly decorated cathedrals, and under brocade vestments, it would be worth a long journey to find it.

Next to his religious mania was his apple tree enthusiasm. With him there was but one way to cultivate the apple, and that was from the seed. In his advocacy of this system he would again climb to spurs of eloquence. Miss Rice says of him:

"Sometimes, in speaking of fruit, his eyes would sparkle, and his countenance grow animated and really beautiful, and if he was at table his knife and fork would be forgotten. In describing apples we could see them just as he, the word-painter, pictured them—large, lush, creamy-tinted ones, or rich, fragrant, and yellow, with a peachy tint on the sunshiny side, or crimson red, with the cool juice ready to burst through the tender rind."

Bergh appears late in the day in his advocacy of a more humane treatment of animals, for Johnny Appleseed preceded him half a century, and with a more self-sacrificing zeal in the cause. If Johnny saw an animal maltreated, or heard of it, he would buy it and give it to some more humane settler, with the condition that

he should kindly treat it. In consequence of the long journey into the wilderness it often happened that the emigrants became encumbered with lame and used-up horses, that were turned out to die, or forage for themselves. Before the advent of winter he would collect together these rejected and cast-off animals, bargain for their care and protection until the coming spring, when he would seek pasture for them for the season.

If they recovered so as to be able to perform work, he would lend them or give them away, exacting conditions for their kind usage. He would not sell them. His convictions relative to the positive sin of visiting pain or death upon any creature was not confined to the higher manifestations of animal life, but everything that had being was to him, in the fact of its life, endowed with so much of the divine essence that to wound or destroy it was to inflict an injury upon some atom of Divinity. No Brahmin could be more concerned for the preservation of insect life, and the only occasion on which he destroyed a venomous reptile was a source of long regret, to which he could never refer without a feeling of sorrow.

In describing the circumstances under which he had been bitten by a rattlesnake, he sighed heavily and said: "Poor fellow, he only just touched me, when I, in the heat of my ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe in him and went away. Some time afterward I went back, and there lay the poor fellow dead."

On one occasion, as he usually preferred to "camp out," he had kindled a fire near where he intended to spend the night, when he perceived that the blaze attracted toward it large numbers of mosquitoes, many of which got too close to the fire and were burned. He procured water without delay and extinguished the fire, saying: "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures."

He removed the fire, at another time, that he had started near a hollow log, and spent the night on the snow, as he discovered

that within the log was a bear and cubs, whose "balmy sleep" he would not molest.

Mr. Knapp, in his History of Ashland County, furnishes this characteristic paragraph:

"Johnny, from more respect to his sense of right than law, would join parties who were employed in work upon the public roads. On one occasion, while thus engaged near the Jones prairie, in Green township, a yellow-jackets' nest became disturbed, and one of the insects found its way under his pants; and although it inflicted repeated stings, he gently and quietly forced it downwards by pressing his pants above it. His comrades, much amused at his gentleness under such circumstances, inquired why he did not kill it; to which he replied, that 'it would not be right to take the life of the poor thing, as it was only obeying the instict of its nature, and did not *intend* to hurt *him*.'"

His expenses for sustenance and dress were most trivial, and he sometimes had more cash in his pockets than he wanted, which was often given to some needy family that had succumbed to ague or that had been reduced to extremity by the accidents of border life. His purchase of the three acres of land from Alexander Finley, already noted, is the single and isolated instance in which he invested his surplus capital in real estate.

He did not seek to shun society or intercourse with the settlers, yet he seemed to covet solitude, and next to his religious books, enjoyed the companionship of the stately forests and the running streams. Perhaps he thought, with Byron, that

> "Society is but one polished horde,
> Formed of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored."

But this man's life, so replete with trial, self-sacrifice and suffering, was not, by any means, a sad or melancholy one. Possessed of the conviction that his life was patterned after, and but a photograph of the primitive Christians, he was a serenely happy man. Combined with other native gifts of mind was found also a keen deposit of humor.

An itinerant preacher was whipping the air on the public square of Mansfield, and in a tedious and periphrastical discourse, dealt some "Apostolic knocks" at the sin of extravagance, which had already manifested itself among the pioneers by divers indulgences at sundry times, in the carnal excesses of calico and "store tea." With a supercilious pharisaical air, the preacher asked, "Where now is there a man who, like the primitive Christians, is traveling to heaven bare-footed and clad in coarse raiment?" The interrogation being frequently repeated, Johnny, who was resting on his back on some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air, and pointing to his coffee-sack outfit of dress, vociferated, "Here's your primitive Christian!"

He seems to have inclined to peculiar notions regarding the supposed anti-malarial virtues of the offensive weed known as dog-fennel, and adjusting the act to the idea, obtained some seeds of the plant in Pennsylvania and sowed them in the vicinity of every cabin compassed in his peregrinations. Like other troublesome weeds, it had a rapid growth, and with the recurring years extended its invasions over the whole country until it became as pestilent as the maladies it was intended to counteract. The farmers of Ohio to-day can uncover their heads, and in silent gratitude pronounce benisons on rare old Johnny Appleseed for their heritage of dog-fennel.

In 1838 he took his departure for the wilds of Western Ohio and Indiana. An industrious, frugal, self sustaining, money-getting population had possessed the region he had first visited over a third of a century before. "Flourishing peopled towns" and pretentious churches were being built; the old and "unfrequented woods" were tumbling to the fiat of the stalwart woodman's ax; even the echoes of the stage-driver's unmelodious horn pealed down the invaded forest's aisles, and he felt that though he had labored long and hard, *in this region* his work was done. After visiting many families with words of parting and counsel he left them. For nine more years he pursued his old ways with his characteristic singularity in Indiana and the western portion of Ohio.

His labors bore fruit over a hundred thousand square miles of territory.

He died in Allen county, Indiana, in the summer of 1847, aged 72 years, 46 of which had been consecrated to his self-imposed, self-sacrificing mission. His death, calm and peaceful, occurred among strangers, yet he was kindly cared for—his last illness being quite free from great suffering.

Aye, gone with the rest, one of the memorable men of pioneer times! who never willingly inflicted a pain or knew an enemy—a man of strange words and incomprehensible habits, in whom existed a fathomless love that included the lowest manifestations of life as well as the loving Father of all.

Unsheltered, homeless, ragged and almost raimentless, he walked the thorny lands with sore and bleeding feet; but the story of his life, however imperfectly introduced, will be indisputable, and "perpetual proof that true heroism, pure benevolence, noble virtues and deeds that deserve immortality, may be found under meanest apparel, and far from gilded halls and towering spires."

CHAPTER XIV.

Crawford's Campaign Through Wayne County.

It was not an unauthorized expedition, a sudden and wild maraud; but was set on foot by the proper authority, and carefully and considerately planned; and instead of unfurling the black flag, and marching with an intention to massacre inoffensive Indians, as has been so frequently charged, it moved under the banner of the United States, and for the sole purpose of destroying enemies, not only of the western frontier, but of our common country, thereby to give ease and security to the border. *

Mr. Butterfield, in his recent valuable work, entitled, "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," has, we believe, cleared up all mystery as far as may be within the compass of human possibility, touching upon the Crawford campaign, which, as the author intimates, "has heretofore found but little space upon the page of American history." He has not only made another solid addition to our border history, but has supplied a comprehensive solution of the true motives and purposes which inspired this expedition.

As a matter of history, startling and interesting to us all, and to expel uncertainty, and dispel falsely conceived impressions concerning the occupancy of Wayne county by soldiery, prior to and during the early settlement of it, we, therefore, introduce this brief chapter. We must necessarily summarize, as this section was not the theater of any signal exploits, but simply on the line of transit to the subsequent tragic field. Our explorations were instigated in a measure, by the fact, that in conversation with many of our people

* Butterfield.

we found them to have associated this important, but disastrous campaign, with the war of 1812. We have frequently in our search for material for our volume had pointed to us a score of exact spots where Crawford encamped, the precise place where he crossed Killbuck, the Indian trail that he followed, or the road that he had cut through the woods, etc. All of which opinions are honestly entertained, but altogether incorrect. These illusory impressions, and this confusion will be readily removed by the subjoined succinct narrative of this fatal military adventure. Heckwelder, Loskiel, Doddridge and scores of others, have denounced and defamed the organization as bandits, a troop of murderers, intent on slaughtering the rest of the Christian Indians, and repeating the massacre of Gnadenhutten, with which the brave Williamson was identified. To place Crawford and the purpose of his campaign fairly before the public, it is only necessary to allude to the instructions of General William Irvine, commander of the Western department, located at Fort Pitt, addressed to the officer that might be appointed to command the expedition against the Indian town at, or in proximity to, Sandusky:

"The object of your command is to destroy with fire and sword (if practicable) the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if impracticable, then you will doubtless perform such other services in your power, as will, in their consequences, have a tendency to answer this great end.

* * * * * * *

"And it is indispensably necessary that subordination and discipline should be kept up. The whole ought to understand that, notwithstanding they are volunteers, yet by this tour they are to get credit for it in their tours of militia duty; and that for this and other good reasons, they must, while out on this duty, consider themselves, to all intents, subject to the military laws and regulations for the government of the militia when in active service.

* * * * * * *

"I need scarcely mention to so virtuous and disinterested

a set of men as you will have the honor to command, that, though the main object, at present, is for the purpose above set forth, viz: the protection of this country; yet you are to consider yourselves as acting in behalf and for the United States. That, of course, it will be incumbent on you especially who will have the command, and on every individual, to act, in every instance, in such a manner as will reflect honor on, and add reputation to, the American arms — always having in view the laws of arms, of nations, or independent States."

The volunteers constituting the force, enumerating about 480 men, were principally Pennsylvanians, in the vigor and bloom of active life, from the region of the Youghiogheny, Uniontown, Brownsville, etc. Butterfield asserts that two-thirds of them were from Washington county, Pennsylvania. In a manuscript letter, written November 10, 1799, General Irvine says: "The troops were volunteer militia, part Pennsylvanians and part Virginians, and a few Continental officers whom I sent."

By the 25th of May, 1782, the river had been crossed and the men mustered at the old Mingo towns west of the Ohio. Immediately an election was held for officers, William Crawford being chosen Colonel, by five of a majority, over David Williamson, his competitor, who had many persistent friends.

The dauntless commander of this ill-starred expedition was of Scotch-Irish parentage, but a native of Orange county, Virginia, where he was born in 1732. He was a man of stalwart physical proportions, a companion and associate of Washington, with whom he acquired a knowledge of surveying, in which profession he engaged in his earlier years. At the age of twenty-three (1755) the Governor of Virginia commissioned him as an ensign, when he became a member of a body of riflemen that were to join Braddock, who had set out for the reduction and capture of Fort du Quesne. He participated in the engagement of July 9, and for his courage was promoted to a lieutenancy, and subsequently served as a captain in Forbes' expedition which captured Pittsburg. None were bolder than he in their advocacy of the liberties and inde-

pendence of the Colonies, and the battle echoes of Lexington had scarcely died upon the air when he offered his services to his country.

In January, 1776, as a Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment, he joined the Revolutionary forces, in October of the same year gaining promotion to the Colonelcy of the 7th Regiment of the Virginia batallions. He crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas of this year, and rejoiced with him in the Trenton triumph of the next day. After much valuable service to the country, in the fall of 1781 he was placed upon the retired list, being then nearly fifty years of age. The surrender of Cornwallis being compelled on the 19th of October, 1781, this faithful officer, possessed of the plausible conviction of the complete liberation of his country, determined upon a life of retirement, an evening of rest, of

> "Leisure, silence, and mind released
> From anxious thoughts."

Crowned with honors, and conscious of a faithful and zealous discharge of public duties,

> "Escaped from office and its constant cares,
> What charms he sees in freedom's smiles expressed!"

A scheme, however, was soon discussed, in view of the turbulences of the time and the threatening aspect of the border, having for its object more energetic measures with the Indians, who were becoming more aggressive and menacing in their attitude to the settlers — especially the tribes in the vicinity of Sandusky. Crawford's avowed and previously promulgated opinions relative to the propriety of such an expedition naturally enough made him a conspicuous figure in the contemplated project, and as a consequence, his counsel was eagerly solicited and his judgment diligently consulted. Against his fixed resolution to remain in retirement was arrayed the public exigency, his powerful impulse of patriotism, and the importunities of warm friends, including General Irvine himself. With severe reluctance he accepted the

command, to which, on the 24th of May, he had been elected, for none better than he knew the hellish craft and diabolism of the subtle and malignant adversary he had to encounter.

So the sunlight of Saturday morning, May 25, 1782, witnessed the small but determined army, under the command of Colonel William Crawford, then in his fiftieth year, in four columns and gallantly officered, inaugurate its march from Mingo Bottom for Sandusky, its objective point, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. We now abandon our own descriptive narrative, and interpolate the very accurate and fuller one of Mr. Butterfield:

"The route lay through what is now the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford, nearly to the center of Wyandot county, Ohio. A direct course would have led near the present towns of New Philadelphia, Millersburg, Loudonville and Galion, but, as will hereafter be seen, this straight line was not followed. The whole distance, except about thirty miles at the end of the route, was through an unbroken forest.

* * * * * * *

"The principal impediments to a rapid march were the hills, swamps and tangled growth of the forests. The Muskingum, Killbuck, forks of the Mohican and Sandusky, were the streams to be crossed, all of which, at this season of the year, and especially in the spring of 1782, were not fordable without difficulty. * * * As the cavalcade moved up over the bluff, an almost due west course was taken, striking at once into the wilderness, now deepening and darkening around it. The army progressed rapidly at first, moving along the north side of Cross creek, which had already received the name it still bears. After leaving what is now Steubenville township, it passed through the present townships of Crosscreek and Wayne, to the western boundary of Jefferson county, as at present defined; crossing thence into what is now Harrison county, in German township; thence across the summit to the spot where the town of Jefferson now stands.

"From this point a straight course would have led them, at no

great distance, into what is now Carroll county. But their horses had tired under their heavy loads in the hills and swamps. This obliged them to incline to the southward, toward the wasted Moravian towns, into a more level country, though more frequented by hunters and warriors. This alternative was accepted by Crawford with great reluctance, as his policy was to avoid trails and the region infested by the enemy, relying for success, as already stated, upon effecting a surprise. Otherwise he would have followed Williamson's trail from Mingo Bottom to the Muskingum, which led along a considerable distance south, near where Smithfield, in Jefferson, and Cadiz, in Harrison county, now stand, through a region not so difficult to be traversed, but on the line of Indian traces between that river and the Ohio."

From the moment of starting, every precaution was taken against surprises, or ambuscades, and this, too, although, as yet, not an Indian had been seen. The wily nature of the savage was too well understood by the commander of the expedition, to allow of any confidence of security, because no foe had been discovered. * * * * Nothing worthy of note transpired until Monday night, the 27th, while at their third encampment. Here a few of the men lost their horses, which were hunted for the next morning, without success. It was thought best by Crawford that these men should return home, as their continuing with the army, unable, as they would be, to carry little besides their arms, would only prove a source of embarrassment. Reluctantly, therefore, they retraced their steps to Mingo Bottom.

Sixty miles had been made in four days' march, when the fourth encampment was made upon the charred remains of New Schonbrunn. "During the evening," continues the same author, "Major Brinton and Captain Bean went some distance from camp to reconnoiter. When but a quarter of a mile away they espied two savages, upon whom they immediately fired, but without effect. These were the first hostile shots fired at the foe. It was supposed, by Crawford, that the army had not before been discovered by the enemy. Fallacious belief! Secrecy now being out of

the question, as the two Indians had made their escape, it only remained for Crawford to press forward, with all practicable dispatch, to afford the enemy as little time as possible for defensive preparations. The march was continued, therefore, on the morning of the 29th, rapidly, but with greater precaution than had previously been observed. The guides, taking a north-west course through the wilderness from the Muskingum, brought the army to the Killbuck, some distance above the present town of Millersburg, county seat of Holmes county. 'Thence,' says Dunlevy, 'we marched up the Killbuck.' At not a great distance the army reached a large spring, known at the present time as Butler's or Jones' spring, near the line of Wayne county, ten miles south of Wooster, where, on the evening of May 30, the volunteers encamped.

"At this spring one of the men died, and was buried. His name was cut on the bark of a tree close by his grave."

"From this point the army moved westward along the north side of what is known as Odell's Lake, passing between two small lakes, where they found the heads of two large fish, freshly caught, lying on the ground, which awakened suspicions that Indians were near. Thence they passed near the spot where was afterward the village of Greentown, in what is now Ashland county. From this point they struck across to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which stream they traveled until a spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands, in Richland county; thence a little north of west, to a fine spring five miles farther on, in what is now Springfield township—a place now known as Spring Mills, on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, eight miles east of the town of Crestline, in Crawford county—where, on the evening of the 1st of June, the army halted and encamped for the night."

It forcibly pressed forward into what is now Crawford county, to a point on the Sandusky river, a short distance west of Crestline, where a brief halt was ordered and enjoyed. Although on the enemy's threshold, being then but twenty-five miles from the contemplated point, there was not visi-

ble the face of a solitary red devil. The march was vigorously conducted, leaving Bucyrus about three miles to the north, when a rest was taken near the present village of Wyandot. After extraordinary caution, and the most circumspect care, on the morning of the 4th of June, the expedition—then but ten miles from its destination—opened march. This was executed with considerable celerity, and the Wyandot town was soon in possession of Crawford and his men. But the artful and wary Copper-Cheeks were not there! The cunning of the wily savages was demonstrated and the *surprise* strategy forestalled and outwitted!

The abandoned Indian village was occupied but a brief hour by the somewhat disappointed but indomitable commandant and his troops. He resolved upon pursuit, which was commenced. But before much progress in this respect had been made, and for prudential and grave reasons, he checked the advance of his force and convened his subordinates for purposes of consultation. The substance of their deliberations was to not much longer continue in the pursuit, as the absence of an Indian force on the Plain lands induced the sober conjecture that they were concentrating their hordes for bloody and stubborn opposition. For such is the antithesis of the Indian character, such its fecundity of plot and design, such its fertility in original conception, that to circumvent it is no easy task; and with this vast central fact was Crawford familiar. As a consequence a body of light-horse was utilized as scouts. Their reconnoiterings soon developed the locality and position of the tawny warriors, of which fact Crawford was immediately apprized. The advance of the savages was slow but determined. Crawford prepared for battle and ordered a forward movement. Sharp volleys from his ranks soon caused them to withdraw from a grove which they had selected, a most favorable position. Captain Pipe, or The Pipe, commanded the Delawares, the van of the assailants; and with him, were Girty and Wingenund. Soon the Delawares were reinforced by the Wyandots, the whole force being under the command of the infamous Elliott, a white demon, who ordered a flank movement, which for awhile, tasted mightily like

disaster to the brave boys who mustered on Mingo Bottom. But the American position, in spite of the craft of the enemy, was valorously maintained. From four o'clock, when the gauntlet of battle was accepted, until the shadows of the night were descending, the conflict was carried on, and very frequently with ambiguous success to our arms. However, as night approached, the firing perceptibly diminished, and by day-break it had substantially subsided.

"At dark," says Butterfield, "the victory was clearly with the Americans." And, "although Crawford was left in full possession of the battle field, yet the Indians were far from being dispirited. They well knew that reinforcements were hastening to their relief; that these would certainly reach them on the morrow."

On the next day, 5th of June, irregular and random interchanges of musketry were indulged without any serious "hurt or inconvenience" to either side. Meanwhile plans had been consummated for a desperate and decisive assault.

"Alas! how hope is born but to expire."

This project was dashed in its inception, crushed in embryo. Mounted Assyrians from a British camp made their appearance in the interest of the barbaric wretches whom they were inciting to cruelty and revenge. Here was an element of resistance on which Crawford had not calculated, and which had not excited the remotest suspicion. That night a council of war resolved that "prudence dictated a retreat," when orders were issued to that effect, the same to take place at 9 P. M. Suspecting a retreat and general backward movement, the Indians began a sharp fire, which produced some temporary confusion and consternation, but which was unaccompanied with any stirring results. This was but a slight impediment to the retreat, as it was soon undertaken, with Crawford at the front. The Delawares and Shawanese interposed prompt and stout resistance. Flank and rear of the army were sorely harrassed. A portion of it had become considerably demoralized. For the first time it was now discovered that Colonel

Crawford was missing, as was also Dr. Knight, the surgeon of the command.

David Williamson, on whom devolved the control of the force, displayed great activity and zeal in restoring order and dispelling confusion. Nor was the jewel of good luck to be awarded him either, for, on the 6th of the month, he was "brought up standing" by his devoted pursuers. Yet he delivered heroic battle, and although "attacked on the front, left flank and rear," his assailants soon inclined to withdraw. As the retreat continued, at intervals the enemy would pour a destructive fire into our ranks, but through the chivalrous efforts of Williamson and Lieutenant Rose, any rout or stampede was avoided.

After the final shots were exchanged the boys who had escaped the torment and the tormentors were permitted to return to the Ohio as best they could through the wilderness, without any serious molestation or fear.

We deem it needless, in view of our object in this somewhat discursive sketch, to descant at any further great length upon this fated military enterprise, unless to merely indicate the harrowing and lacerating catastrophe which befel its bold leader.

Crawford's capture resulted from the confusion incident to the retreat, and the solicitude he had for his son John, his son-in-law, and nephew, from whom he became separated. He was ambuscaded by a gang of Delawares, about twenty-eight miles east of the battlefield, and borne to the Indian camp where, besides the Colonel and Dr. Knight, were nine other prisoners. On the 10th of June the prisoners were marched to Sandusky, over thirty miles distant, accompanied by seventeen Delawares, who carried the scalps of four white men. The next day, The Pipe and Wingenund visited them, Pipe painting the face of all the prisoners black. They were then marched to Wyandot, a distance of eight miles, and thence to Tymochtee creek, where it was distressingly evident their doom was sealed. Here an Indian took possession of Knight, who was to escort him to the Shawanese towns, distant, as the Indian said, forty miles. The doctor became somewhat social

with his red companion, and as it was the 12th of June, the mosquitoes were rather pestilent, so they concluded to build a fire to banish, if possible, these insectile tormentors. The doctor in poking up the fire, managed to secure a good dogwood club, and vigilant of an opportunity, delivered a staggering blow upon the head of his custodian, precipitating him to the ground. Recovering from the blow, he sprang to his feet and scampered away, yelling in true Indian fashion. This was Knight's moment of escape, and gloriously did he embrace it. Narrow indeed was his escape from the fagot and the tormentor's wasting flame!

He* reached Fort Pitt, July 4th, just twenty-two days after his escape.

But no such story is to be told concerning poor Crawford. We insert a recital of the incidents of his death, by Butterfield:

"Crawford was stripped naked and ordered to sit down. * * The Indians now beat him with sticks and their fists. * * The fatal stake—a post about fifteen feet high—had been set firmly in the ground. Crawford's hands were bound behind his back, and a rope fastened—one end to the foot of the post and the other to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice, and return the same way. Crawford then called to Girty and asked if they intended to burn him. Girty answered "yes." He then replied he would take it all patiently. Upon this Captain Pipe made a speech to the Indians, who, at its conclusion, yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said.

"The spot where Crawford was now to be immolated to satisfy the revengeful thirst of the Delawares for the blood of the borderers, was in what is now Crawford township, Wyandot county—a short distance north-east from the present town of Crawfordsville. * * About four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, June 11, 1782, the torture began. The Indian men took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his feet as far up as

*Dr. Knight, after his escape, and on his return, passed through Wayne county.

his neck. It was the opinion of Knight that not less than seventy loads were discharged upon him! They then crowded about him, and, to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both of his ears; for, when the throng dispersed, he saw blood running from both sides of his head!

"The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which Crawford was tied. It was made of small hickory poles, burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians, by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder.

"These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that whichever way he ran round the post, they met him with the burning fagots. Some of the squaws took broad boards, upon which they would carry a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and throw on him, so that, in a short time, he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on.

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty, and begged of him to shoot him. * * * Girty, by way of derision, told him he had no gun. * * * Crawford, at this period of his suffering, besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer, as near as Knight could judge, when at last, being almost spent, he lay down upon his stomach.

"The savages then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his 'great Captain.' An old squaw, whose appearance, thought Knight, every way answered the ideas people entertain of the devil, got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them on his back and head. He then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post. She next put burning sticks to him, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before. Knight was now taken away from the dreadful scene."

A tradition has it that Crawford's life only went out with the setting of the sun.

The next morning, in passing the spot, Knight witnessed the bones of his old commander, lying among the debris of the wasted flames of the day before.

Who that admires valor in the human breast can fail to appreciate, aye, even love, the God-like fortitude of this man? To be shot in battle, to be stabbed to the heart by an assassin, to drink the *caput mortuum* of the cup of poison would be a glorious release from the bondage of a life compared with this damnable and diabolical process of dispossessing the startled soul of its raiment of flesh!

Great heaven! in the sight of Thy impartial eye was the patriotism of Crawford so horrid a crime that his death should be as terrible as that of Ravillac!

And who that despises robbery, rapine, blood-thirstiness, lawlessness, cruelty, theft and murder, can fail to register his hatred of these forest-outlaws, bandits of the plain, fiends of the gorge and bluff, highwaymen of the desert, and assassins of the lava bed. We record our antipathy to the Indian, a creation, no doubt, illustrative of the possible satire of the Deity, and announce our desire, in advance, for the advent of the day when the trees of the hill and the valley shall become gibbets, when every rock under the shadow of which they shall take refuge shall become a scaffold, and when a thousand of their captors shall struggle to be the executioner of the last son of the tribes.

Innocence swathed in blood, trampled law, throttled justice and outraged humanity, demand it, and demand it in the name of the American life they have betrayed, crucified and slain.

We have thus, after protracted research, been enabled to define with gratifying accuracy the passage of this army, with the belief that in future it will be dis-associated with any subsequent military expedition that penetrated the county. We had long been persuaded that Crawford's line of march touched our county,

and that of Ashland, although Knapp, in his history of the latter county, expresses his doubt in reference to its transit through the same. All our investigations pointed in this direction.

Independent of such information as we had been able to obtain from close inspection of the authorities, we were strengthened in our convictions in the premises by intelligent observations made to us by Hon. L. D. Odell, of Clinton township. We attached great significance and weight to the statements of Mr. Odell, on account of his soundness of memory, and his extraordinary accuracy in the relation of facts.

While it is true that the Indians did not follow the retreating army as a body, further than the eastern line of Crawford county, some of the stragglers were pursued much further. A party of six was overtaken in this county by some Shawanese scouts, and two of them murdered. Their names, it seems, are not known.

The story of Philip Smith, who was shot in the arm, and who became separated from the command, is one of interest. He was but a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1761. He was likewise one of the pioneers of Ohio, and came to Wayne county in 1811. He was the father of Nathan W. Smith, of Wooster township.

Isaac Newkirk, of Washington county, Pa., grandfather of John W. Newkirk, of Clinton township, and Nercissa L., wife of Ben. Douglass, was a volunteer in this expedition, and we were informed by his son, the late Reuben Newkirk, of Clinton township, that it was during their encampment near Odell's Lake that he discovered what is widely known as the Newkirk Spring. With it he was so delighted, and the beautiful surrounding prairies and wooded uplands, that he subsequently entered a section of these lands.

It may be proper for us to say in this connection, that we had expended considerable research upon the line of passage of this army, and had a chapter written for the history a year prior to our knowledge of the existence of Mr. Butterfield's "Campaign against Sandusky." In that article we had defined his march through

Clinton township, and so intended to proclaim it, whether confirmed or not in our position, by any author or any man.

Nor do we readily forget the opposition we met in declaring our purpose. Our province, however, as we construed it, was not to accommodate individuals, or be governed by any cherished opinions of neighbors or friends, however sacredly embraced, but to record what the evidence assured us was truthful and reliable. In other words, to register the real as against the suppositional.

We desire no better vindication of our original position than the volume of Mr. Butterfield. After it came to our notice we carefully perused it, abandoned portions of our manuscript, re-wrote our article, quoting freely from his work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce as conclusive, reliable and exhaustive, and a monument to the energy, ability and genius of its author.

CHAPTER XV.

Beall's Campaign — 1812.

In our endeavor to obtain an accurate, or even satisfactory, account of this military campaign, we were met, at the very outstart, with stubborn and insurmountable difficulties. No history of the war of 1812, that we have had access to, contributes any certain clue to its organization or plan of operations. What was, and is, known as "Beall's Army," consisted of a regiment of raw, undisciplined Ohio militia, with, perhaps, an ingredient of similar material from some of the western counties of Pennsylvania. If documents, public or otherwise, have existence, either in the drawers of surviving friends, or the closets of societies of history, they have certainly not been available to us. We have given no portion of our history more attention, with conspicuously correspondingly small compensation for our efforts.

Prior to the war of 1812, General Beall, who had served in the regular army, and who had removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1803, was made Colonel of the militia of said county, and subsequently a Brigadier General. After the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, a terrible consternation seized upon the whole community, whereupon a detachment of the militia was organized under Beall, and turned in the direction of the western frontier. He marched his detachment to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where additions were made to it from Stark and Jefferson counties, etc., enlarging its rank and file to the dimensions, probably, of a full regiment. No time was lost in organizing the new militia companies, when a regular frontier campaign was inaugurated. Reach-

ing the Wayne county line, they passed through Sugarcreek and Paint townships, thence on to Wooster, where they made brief encampments; thence to the north-west, crossing the Big Killbuck a few rods north of the old salt works, on the line of the Indian trail; thence west and south to the farms of John A. Lawrence, Esq., and Joshua Warner, Sen., about two miles west of Wooster; thence due west, near the line of the State road, passing through or near the present sites of Jefferson and Reedsburg, in Plain township; thence on to Jeromeville, and going to the north of Haysville, in Ashland county; thence to the Huron, Sandusky and Fort Meigs. Throughout this march General Beall accompanied the army to Camp Huron, where he joined the troops of the Western Reserve, under General Elijah Wadsworth* and General Simon Perkins.† Here they were personally visited by the Commander-in-Chief, General Harrison, who organized all the troops into a single brigade, devolving the command upon General Perkins.

From this point General Beall returned home.

The subsequent operations of the army, under General Perkins, are not of a character to call for any special or enlarged comment. A detachment of 300 of his men, under a Major Cotgreve, were, at one time, ordered to the relief of General Winchester, but hearing of the disaster that had befallen that officer, they retreated to the Rapids, where General Harrison was stationed, and who retired to Carrying river, for the purpose of forming a junction with the troops in the rear, and favoring the convoy of artillery and stores then coming from Upper Sandusky. What proportion of the army of General Beall was at the siege of Fort Meigs we are unable to note—possibly all of them. His army

*General Wadsworth, born in Hartford, Conn., November 14, 1747; died in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, December 30, 1817. He was a descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the Charter of Connecticut in the oak tree, on the 9th of May, 1680.

†General Perkins was born in Lisbon, Conn., September 17, 1771, and removed to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1804. He descended from one of the oldest Puritan families who crossed the sea with Roger Williams, in the good ship Lion, 1631.

was an eager, patriotic band, composed largely of farmers and their sons, though their march was seemingly an irregular and confused one, at times widely scattered and without the order of military discipline, but their patriotism was none the less ardent. As far as Camp Huron it presented but few obstacles, and was characterized by sudden alarms, scouts, scares and scrimmages. Beyond that, its part in the drama is only seen by dim lights, and almost disappears in the excitements of the actors in the heavier scenes.

There can be no doubt, however, that the transit of this army through the county was a source of terror to the Indians, and that its very presence was a great protection to the early settlers against their murderous invasions.

Thomas Eagle, who settled in Mohican township, then Wayne, but now Ashland county, in May, 1809, piloted Beall's army from Wooster to Jeromeville, and on farther west; and it was by the direction of this officer that the old fort at Jeromeville was built. He also took the Jerometown Indians prisoners, and Baptiste Jerome's wife and daughter, who shortly after died, an act for which the General was criticised.

General Beall, during the earlier stages of the war, caused the arrest of Jerome on the grounds of disloyalty and had him incarcerated in Fort Stidger for a short period.

Reminiscences of one of Beall's Soldiers.

Thomas Pittinger, who was in Fort Meigs during the siege, now living in Chester township, says:

I was one of the "Harrison Boys" under General Beall, and a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812; helped to build Fort Meigs; was in the siege and was discharged in the Fort. At the time I enlisted I was living twelve miles from Steubenville, in Jefferson county, Ohio. I went out as a volunteer private soldier in a rifle company, with James Alexander as captain, Henry Byles as first lieutenant and John Myers as ensign. The company was a full one. We first rendezvoused at Steubenville and from there we marched across the country to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where we staid a few days. General Beall accompanied us from

Steubenville to Canton. We then started westward with the other soldiers along with us and General Beall in command. The biggest part of the troops came through Sugarcreek township after leaving Stark county. We came in a pretty straight line to Wooster and camped one night on the west side of the town near the Christmas run. We then went to the blockhouse* and staid there several days. Benjamin Emmons had a field of corn close to the blockhouse. Our uniforms were an "aleneda" yellow hunting shirt and any such other underclothes as we had or could get. The members of my company were all armed with rifles. When the company was being armed, rifles were seized wherever they could be found and taken whether their owners were willing or not. I carried mine all through the campaign, and after my discharge and arrival home returned it to the neighbor from whom it was taken. It was what I call a "pressed" rifle. We crossed the Killbuck near the old salt works, stopped a short time close to old Yankee Azariah Smith's, then came to the John Lawrence farm, where we camped several days close to a fine spring, and then followed the line of the State road to Jeromeville, etc., on to the mouth of the river Huron. Here we butchered hogs for the army. We then proceeded to Fort Meigs, in the siege of which I was, as before stated.

Mr. Pittinger says their march involved but little hardship, and that, although they were sometimes pinched in their rations, they had plenty to eat; that they had some grumbles, but they amounted to nothing. He remarked that he "thought a good deal of General Beall," and seems to regret that they were in no *pitched battles*. He says they had several *scares* and false alarms. Mr. Pittinger will soon be 87 years old and we found his recollection good. A sketch of him appears elsewhere.

Battle of the Cow Pens. †

In the summer of 1812 General Beall passed through Ashland county with the army, composed mostly of militia and mounted volunteers, on their way to Fort Meigs. They encamped for two weeks upon what is now known as the Griffin farm, about one mile and a half north-east of the present village of Haysville. While there one dark and rainy night, when the army were wrapped in slumber, and not dreaming of war, when nothing was heard but the patter of the rain, and the sentinel's cry of "all's well!" there came, borne upon the damp night air, the sharp, shrill crack of a rifle. The sentinels rushed in and reported the enemy upon them! The drums beat to arms, horses

* Fort Stidger.

† Knapp's Ashland County—the same line of facts having been furnished us by Thomas Pittinger, of Chester township, who was with the army.

neighed, bugles sounded. The ground trembled with the dull tread of squadrons tramping. The order was given to "fire," and never before or since was such a noise and din heard in Vermillion, as there was on that eventful night. The cavalry charged in the direction of the supposed enemy, but finding no person or thing, they returned from the charge and reported that the foe had retreated; but when the first gray of morning appeared, the outsposts discovered that they had been firing upon a herd of cattle belonging to the settlers, which had been roaming through the woods, and had slaughtered seventeen. This was afterward known among the soldiers as "The battle of the Cow Pens," and was the only engagement in which many of them were employed, although others gave vent to the patriotism that filled their bosoms, and yielded up their lives upon the bloody ramparts of Fort Meigs.

CHAPTER XVI.

Indian Chief Killbuck.

A California '49-er, undertaking inquiries concerning our hero, would climb his genealogic tree armed with a shot-gun. Our purpose being less hostile and in the interest of peace, we approach him with kindliest intentions, but we admit with more gravity than reverence.

Who his fore-fathers were and his fore-mothers who, we presume not to forecast. They may have been Assyrians or belonged to "the lost tribes," or "the missing link," or the Anthropophagi, or the Hamaxobii. The daily press, the ubiquitous reporter, even the local miscellanarian, had not yet come to the front, else we might chronicle the spasm of his birth. His grandfather may have built play-houses for his children of human bones extracted from his victims, or, defending his wigwam, fallen "like a little man" before the blood-surge of the Iroquois as they "walked over the track" of war to the west. Like Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, Killbuck had neither prefix nor suffix to his name. True, he had an *alias*, Gelelemend, but this name vexes us and we regret the *alias*.

Our border books refer to a chief Killbuck who is denominated a wise and great chief, a great captain and a great conjurer. He appears as a warrior with Shingiss, Blackhoof, etc., and is not pleased with the operations of Braddock's army. In a war council he fiercely and vehemently fulminates as follows:

"We know well what the English want. Your own traders say that you intend to take all our lands and destroy us. It is you who have begun the war. Why do *you* come here to fight? How have you treated the Delawares? You

know how the Iroquois deceived us into acting as peace mediators; how they shamed us, and took our arms; put petticoats on us; called us women, and made us move three times away from our homes. And, why? Because the English paid them a few beads, and blankets, and paint, and when their senses were stolen away with fire-water they sold our lands; but we tell you this must cease. We are no longer women, but"—striking his breast—"*men*—men who can strike, and kill, and"—

"Yes!" hissed out old Shingiss, springing to his feet, rising to his full stature, his wicked little eyes flashing a venomous fire. "We are *men*, and no longer women! We have thrown off the petticoat of the squaw, and have seized the keen tomahawk of the 'brave.' I speak," stamping his foot, "as one standing on his own ground. Why do you come to fight on our land? Keep away! both French and English. The English are poor and stingy. They give us nothing but a few beads, some bad rum, and old worn-out guns, which kick back and break to pieces; and their traders cheat us and fool our squaws and maidens. But I tell you we won't suffer it longer."

It will be seen that the speech undertaken by Killbuck was completed by Mr. Shingiss.

This Chief Killbuck belonged to the Delaware tribe, and is probably the same personage that nearly half a century afterwards figured conspicuously in Tuscarawas county. The Iroquois, of all the savage tribes in America, stood foremost in eloquence, in war, in primitive virtues, and the arts of policy. They were termed by DeWitt Clinton, "the Romans of America," and were the subjugators of a vast area of country, including even Canada itself, and it was through actual, or alleged purchase from them, that the English asserted title to all the land west of the Allegheny mountains, the French claiming the same magnificent domain, by right of discovery and prior possession. They consisted originally of five nations: The Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, to whom a sixth, the Tuscaroras, from the south, were admitted. The Delawares suffered much at their hands. In Ohio the Delawares were the ancestral tribe, and their biography contains an extraordinary number of remarkable personages, though none of so distinguished career or character, as to be known to the present generation.

Netawatwees was head chief of the Delawares, and died in

1776, and White Eyes was the first captain among them. White Eyes died in 1778, of small-pox, when Gelelemend or Killbuck, was installed as temporary chief during the minority of the heir of Netawatwees. Killbuck died in Goshen, an Indian village in Tuscarawas county, in the year 1810, aged 80 years. Captain White Eyes and Killbuck were advocates of the American cause, though that is more than can be said of Shingiss, and other of the Delaware chiefs.

Taylor, in his History of Ohio, published 1854, infers from Hutchins' Map of 1763, and Pownall's Map of 1776, "that there were five Delaware villages, within a few miles from each other, on the Muskingum — one on Will's creek, where Cambridge, in Guernsey county, stands; one near the source of the Scioto, and in the present county of Delaware; one on the Killbuck, a tributary of the Mohican, or White Woman, and apparently near the present Millersburg, in Holmes county, besides the settlement at the Tuscarawas forks of the Muskingum."

The stream known as Killbuck, traversing the county, was named after this chief. We have it upon the authority of Howe, in his Historical Collections of the State, page 485, that two of his sons assumed the name of Henry, out of respect to the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and were taken to Princeton, to be educated.

In 1798 the United States Government granted to the Society of United Brethren, 12,000 acres of land, for propagating the Gospel among the heathen. On the 4th of August, 1823, Lewis Cass, on the part of the United States, entered into an agreement or treaty with a representative of said Society for the retrocession of those lands to the Government. The agreement could not be legal without the written consent of the Indians, for whose benefit the lands had been donated. These embraced the remainder of the Christian Indians, formerly settled on the land, "including Killbuck and his descendants, and the nephews and descendants of the late Captain White Eyes, Delaware chiefs."

Said agreement was consummated and signed as follows: Lewis

Cass, Commissioner, on the part of the United States; and Zacharias, or Kootalees, John Henry, or Killbuck, Charles Henry, or Killbuck, Francis Henry, or Killbuck, John Peter, Tobias, John Jacob, and Matthias, or Koolotshatshees, being the descendants and representatives of the Christian Indians, who were formerly settled upon three tracts of land, lying on both sides of the Muskingum river, containing four thousand acres each, etc.

After sowing his wild oats, and various border experiences, it will be seen, he drifted further west and ceased to be a *portent.* He ceased swoops and forays; he yelped war no more. The Moravian missionaries drew him under their "sweet influences;" he professed; he confessed; he said he believed, and died saturated in whisky, but observing the external and more muscular forms of the United Brethren church.

Boating on Killbuck.

The following was written by Frederick Leyda, of Winsted, Minn., one of the pioneers of Wayne county, and published in the Wooster Republican in 1872:

Great things transpired during the year 1816. Killbuck, the beautiful, that flows so rapidly west of Wooster and winds its way so majestically south, until it mingles its waters with the great Father of Waters, was this year declared navigable, and it was not thought improbable that the day would come when the "Mohicans" would be conveyed to the Killbuck bridge, and Wooster become the head of slackwater navigation. Owing to the great immigration to this part, grain became scarce and the demand increased. A benevolent spirit entered the heart of John Wilson to seek food for man and beast, and it was on this wise: He laid the matter before one William Totten, who had been a man of renown among the watermen on the Ohio in days of yore. William thought it good to go, and chose some of the valiant men to accompany him. It occurred to him that in the White Woman country there was much corn and to spare, and the captain of this boat led the way to that land where the corn grew, and he procured a craft called a "keel boat." The dimensions of this boat were as follows, viz: The length thereof was 15 feet, the width 10 feet, depth 6 feet, with a cabin thereon. All things now ready, the captain went forth among the inhabitants of this land of corn, and laid bare the wants of his brethren that dwelt north, even toward the lakes, and after they had hearkened unto the voice of the captain their hearts soft-

ened toward their kinsman, and they said unto him, "Thou hast come unto thy brethren of the south to get provender for man and beast, and thou shalt not surely go empty away, for we have here an abundance and to spare." The captain answered and said, "We have not come here, my brethren, to ask alms, for we have the coin to satisfy thee. What wilt thou tax us for the provender? How much per bushel?" Then the brethren of the south answered and said, "Truly, we are in need of the coin, for we have not seen the like before in this land. Ye shall surely have it for 15 cents per bushel." So it was agreed the boat should be filled, and it was even so. The captain called forth his men and said unto them, "Up, we will haste to our brethren with the corn, that they faint not." The craft was pushed up the stream in this way: On each side of the cabin there was a footway with slats nailed on from bow to stern crosswise. Men on each side with poles commenced at the bow, placed one end of the pole to their shoulder, the other end in the stream, back up stream, then pushed, and as the boat ran ahead they kept stepping until they reached the stern, then wheeled, walked back and did the same—one man at the helm to steer. They succeeded, but with much difficulty, having to cut drift-wood and trees that fell across and in the stream; often only one or two miles were made per day. They finally landed the boat above the Killbuck bridge, south. It was then noised abroad that the effort was a success, and great was the rejoicing. The occasion was celebrated in the partaking of the "ardent." The writer of this was considered competent to take charge of said boat and contents during the night, and as the shades of the evening drew near there came forth from their hiding places a numerous quantity of "mosquitoes"—the number no mortal man could tell—and if ever anybody did suffer from these little Killbuck imps, it was me. Having nothing to make a smoke with, I was completely at their mercy. The corn was hauled to town and disposed of at $1.50 per bushel.

Joseph McGugan bought the boat, ran it down and was about to load it, when the rains descended, the floods came and that boat, with the men on board, broke its moorings and was carried off. The men got hold of limbs, climbed up the trees and were there thirty-six hours before they were rescued. Thus ended the corn speculation.

During the next season a load of salt arrived from the Ohio river, which was disposed of at $12.00 per barrel, and Killbuck was declared a navigable stream.

I was somewhat acquainted with the old chief after whom this stream was named. He then lived on the Tuscarawas, and occasionally visited Wooster, always accompanied with his daughter, quite an interesting girl. He was a beautiful specimen of the red man as taught and trained by the white man—a perfect bloat—and as homely as the devil, lacking the cloven foot.

Killbuck, you are not responsible for being named after the old chief! Nor yet for your sluggishness, nor for your slopping over occasionally to afford a good "skating park" for Young Wooster! Thou wast here, winding thy unrippled way

carrying off the noxious effluvia and draining the low rich lands along thy borders for the husbandmen that are to cultivate that "Nile" as yet untouched by man. The god of waters assigned thee thy course and bade thee perform the great office designed for the good of man. Proud mortals may stand on thy banks and cast a reproach or an epithet on thy appearance, and say, Why was it not thus and so? Ah! has man filled the great object of his existence? Nay, verily! but thou hast.

Navigating the Killbuck and Salt Creek.

The following reminiscences were contributed by Nathan W. Smith, of Wooster township:

In 1812 Philip Smith despatched a boat load of goods up these streams from the Ohio river, with his sons, George and Philip, and James McIntire in charge. The boat was a "dug-out," 68 feet long by 3½ feet wide, carved out of a solid log. It was made several miles up Cross creek, in Ohio, where it was launched and passed down the river to within three miles of Wellsville. Here the cargo was placed on board, consisting of 4 four-horse wagon loads of goods, and on March 20th, 1812, they embarked on the trip for the then distant Wayne county. They moved down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum, and up that river and its tributaries to the mouth of the Killbuck; thence up that stream to the mouth of Salt creek, near Holmesville; thence to a point above Holmesville, where the goods were unloaded, at Morgan's residence, at the Big Spring.

About one month was occupied in making this passage. This was the first craft that had navigated the Killbuck, which passage was accomplished with great difficulty, as they frequently had to cut their way through drift-wood.

The Old Salt Works on the Killbuck.

One of the very distressing annoyances and privations to which the pioneers were subjected, and one of the necessities for which they were sometimes compelled to pay the most exorbitant rates, was that of salt. But necessity often compels opportunity, and pluck, then as now, was the father of luck. Prices for this article, we have been told by some of the old settlers, ran as high as $16 and $20 per barrel. Rather than be subjected to the annoyance and expense of transporting it from Pittsburg, or from points on the Ohio, to Coshocton, at the head of the Muskingum, thence to the Walhonding, and tugging it up Killbuck in dug-outs and pi-

rogues, as did Benjamin Jones and the triple-nerved William Tot ten, they concluded they would bore for it.

So the solution of the salt problem was inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1815, by Joseph Eichar. It was a somewhat hazardous financial venture, at that time, it is true, but Mr. Eichar was inspired by the prospect, and hoped to be able to procure for the market at home this great desideratum, receiving the encouragement of enterprising business men throughout Ohio and other of he States.

The well was sunk 465 feet, by means of a chisel from one to two inches on the edge. Salt water was obtained and salt made, which met with a ravenous demand and commanded an exorbitant price. The water not being sufficiently impregnated, its manufacture was soon abandoned.

We extract from a descriptive letter, furnished us by Mrs. Joseph Lake, of New York, daughter of Joseph Eichar:

> One of the greatest obstacles they met with in boring, was the striking a strong vein of oil, a spontaneous outburst, which shot up high as the tops of the highest trees! One of the workmen dropped a coal of fire into it, and, in less than a minute, everything was in a roaring blaze! The men became terribly frightened; and Jim McClarran struck a bee-line through the woods for Wooster, without hat, or coat, for, said he, "We have struck through to the lower regions, and it looks as if we had set the world on fire."

The scene was one of intense excitement and wonder. It seemed, verily, as if hell's hot cauldron had been punctured and was spitting whole buckets of fire-broth. A Mr. McKinley's coat tail took fire, when he went through all manner of Dervish-like contortions, gyrating and fumbling his pendent garment worse than an Asiatic fingering his cymbals before the image of the devil. Of this he is said to have cherished as lively a recollection as did Andrew Poe over the ponderous "hug" of the formidable Big Foot. Mr. Eichar precipitately rushed to the theater of excitement, and the letter says that, upon his arrival, he found "a frightful fire." Means were immediately employed to extinguish the

conflagration, which was accomplished by the use of blankets, bed-clothes, etc., which were stuffed in and around the cavity.

A bottle of the oil was taken to Wooster, and exhibited by Mr. Eichar to Dr. Townsend, who, upon analysis, pronounced it "*a wonderful phenomena.*" It must have flowed abundantly, for Mrs. Lake closes her reference to it by saying, "the whole surface of Killbuck was covered with oil."

But salt was what they wanted, for oil they could do without. At great expense and trouble the well was tubed, but the saline liquid not presenting itself in paying quantity, and the efflux of oil making its procuration almost, if not wholly impossible, even if the water had been of the most powerful salt character, the enterprise was ultimately abandoned, after thousands of dollars had been expended thereon.

CHAPTER XVII.

St. Clair's Defeat, November 4, 1791.*

"Fought eye to eye, and hand to hand,
Alas! 'twas but to die!
In vain the rifle's deadly flash
Scorched eagle plume and wampum sash—
The hatchet hissed on high;
And down they fell in crimson heaps
Like the ripe corn the sickle reaps."

Major General Arthur St. Clair was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1734, and came to America with Admiral Boscawen, in 1775. He served as a Lieutenant under Wolfe during the old French War. He was made a Colonel in the army, and, in 1776, was ordered to raise a regiment for the Canada service. During this year he was advanced to a Brigadiership, and supported General Washington in his retreat through New Jersey. He took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In February, 1777, he was made Major General, and ordered to Ticonderoga, which post, in less than 30 days, he evacuated, and for which he was censured and suspended from his command. He did not quit the army, however, and stood side by side with Washington in the fight of Brandywine, September 11, 1777.

A court-martial was held in his case, and he was honorably acquitted, Congress acquiescing in the verdict. Never, for a moment, did Washington withdraw confidence from him. He was with the army of the South, before Yorktown, a few days prior to

* This brief chapter of military campaigns is introduced here as an explanation to references made in other pages of this work.

the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. He was next ordered to South Carolina, to join General Greene, which he succeeded in doing, remaining with that officer during the short remnant of the war.

Peace concluded, he lived in Pennsylvania, and, in 1786, was elected to Congress, and was presiding officer of that body. When the North-western Territory was erected into a government he was chosen its Governor. He was appointed in 1788 and held the office until Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State.

In 1791, in the autumn, with more than two thousand men, he marched from Fort Washington into the Indian territory, arriving on the 12th of October, without material loss, at Fort Jefferson, Darke county, Ohio. Having established and garrisoned two forts on his route, he encamped fifteen miles from the Indian towns, on the Miami, on the 3d day of November. The movements of the army had been slow, and the confederated tribes of the West—Hurons, Potawatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, Delawares, Shawanese, Iroquois, and others—under the guidance of Michickinaqua (Little Turtle), and, as is supposed, of Joseph Brandt, had full opportunity to collect their warriors and form their plans for defense.

Says one authority:

Before the rising of the sun on the following day (Nov 4) the savages fell upon the camp of the whites. Never was a more decisive victory obtained. In vain did the American General and his officers exert themselves to maintain order and to rally the bewildered troops. The Indians, firing from covert, thinned the ranks and picked off the officers by a continuous and murderous discharge. A disorderly retreat was the result; artillery, baggage, and no small portion of the arms of the militia fell into the hands of the exultant pursuers. Fort Jefferson was nearly 30 miles distant, and thither the defeated army directed its flight. The Indians followed close upon the fugitives, cutting down and destroying at will, until, as is reported, one of their chiefs called out to them "to stop, as they had killed enough."

The temptation offered by the plunder to be obtained at the camp, induced the Indians to return, and the remnant of the invading army reached Fort Jefferson about sunset. The loss in this battle, on the part of the whites, was no less than 894 in killed, wounded and missing; 38 officers and 593 non-commissioned officers and privates were slain or missing. The Indian loss did not exceed fifty or sixty.

Hull's Surrender, August 16, 1812.

The formal declaration of war by President Madison against Great Britain was issued June 18, 1812. The causes alleged were:

British excesses in violating the American flag on the great highway of nations; the impressment of American seamen; harassing American vessels as they were entering their own harbors, or departing from them; and wantonly spilling the blood of the citizens of America within the limits of her territorial jurisdiction; issuing orders by which the ports of the enemies of Great Britain were blockaded, and not supporting these blockades by the adequate application of fleets to render them legal, and enforcing them from the date of their proclamation; in consequence of which American commerce had been plundered on every sea, and her products cut off from their legitimate markets; employing secret agents to subvert the Government and dismember the Union; and finally, inciting the Indian tribes to hostility.

Upon the organization of the new army the chief command was bestowed upon General Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, an officer of the Revolution. At the South, Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, was created Major-General, and invested with the chief command in that quarter. The first attention of the Government was directed to an expedition into Canada, where it was believed the disaffection of the inhabitants toward Great Britain would render it easy to obtain a foothold. A force of nearly 2,000 men, under Brigadier-General Hull, a Captain during the Revolution, and then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, entered Canada West on the 12th of July, crossing over from Detroit to Sandwich.

The British fort at Malden was the first object of assault; which was in proximity to the *debouchement* of Detroit river, the strait, or ligature of connection between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. As a result of procrastination, on the part of Hull, opportunity was afforded for strengthening the garrisons at this place.

During this inertness and inactivity of the army near the middle

of July, the American fort at Michilimackinac fell into the hands of the enemy, and, shortly thereafter communication by the land route with Ohio was entirely severed by a party of redskins under the redoubtable Tecumseh. Hull, therefore, re-crossed the river with his entire force, and occupied Detroit. General Proctor, the British officer in command at Malden, was enabled to co-operate with his Indian confederates, and renewed attempts on the part of the Americans to force a passage of the road only resulted in disaster.

By the middle of August General Brock, one of the most energetic and valiant of the English commanders in Canada, and Governor of then Lower Canada, had advanced to the scene of action, and on the 15th of August he sent a flag, bearing a summons to the American General to surrender, in which he says, "It is far from my intention to join in a war of extermination, but you must be aware that the numerous body of Indians, who have attached themselves to my troops, will be beyond my control the moment the contest commences." To this General Hull answered, "I have no other reply to make than that I am prepared to meet any force which may be at your disposal." Upon receipt of this answer of Hull's, Brock immediately opened his batteries upon the town and fort, but the Americans occupying a defensible position, entertained little fears of being able to sustain themselves.

On the morning of the 16th of August, the British crossed the river three miles below Detroit, and immediately marched towards the fort.

Hull was perplexed and agitated. He believed that resistance would be vain and ultimately lead to the barbarities of an Indian massacre. He was wavering and indecisive in his operations. At first his troops were drawn up in order of battle, without the fort, his artillery was advantageously planted, and his army awaited the approach of the enemy, full of the confidence of victory. The British were within 500 yards of their lines, when suddenly Hull gave the order to retire immediately to the fort. The indignation of the army broke forth, and all subordination ended. They

crowded in, and without any order from the General, stacked their arms, some dashing them with violence upon the ground. Many of the soldiers wept. Even the spirit of the women was indignant, and they declared, in impotent wrath, that the fort should not be surrendered. Hull, perceiving that he had no longer any authority, and believing that the Indians were ready to fall upon the inhabitants, was anxious to put the place under the protection of the British. A white flag was hung out upon the walls of the fort. Two British officers rode up, and a capitulation was concluded by Hull with the most unbecoming haste.

All the regulars and volunteers in the American army became prisoners of war, the militia being paroled, and the whole territory of Michigan fell into the hands of the British. His officers were not even consulted. He made no provision for the security of his Canadian allies and all the public property was rashly turned over. In his official report Hull estimated his force at 800 effective men, while Brock's command numbered about 1300, 700 of whom were Indians.

It may be imagined that so severe a loss and so disgraceful a reverse could not be patiently endured. Put upon trial by a court martial at Albany long afterwards, of which General Dearborn was president, he was sentenced to death for un-officer-like behavior and cowardice, but acquitted of treason. Although under condemnation of death he was never imprisoned, and was sent unguarded to his home, in the vicinity of Boston, to abide the decision of the President of the United States, who remitted the death punishment but dispossessed him of all military command. It might not be inappropriate to remark of the unfortunate and evil-fated Hull that to-day his military character is relieved of much of the passionate aspersion flung at him in the hissing white heat of the temporary humiliation which followed his untimely surrender, and that his failings—chiefly excessive caution and a terrible absence of that promptness and energy so necessary in the military leader—are looked upon with greater leniency.

General Winchester—Fort Meigs—The Siege.

The army of the West, at the opening of the campaign of 1813, under Harrison, was stationed near the head of Lake Erie. His head-quarters, at this time, were at Franklinton, Ohio, and aggressive movements toward Canada were still the object of the American armies. General Winchester, holding the advance of the army, and hearing that a party of the British were camped near Frenchtown, attacked and scattered them. On the morning of the 22d of January he was surprised by the combined force of British and Indians, under the command of the infamous Proctor, aided by the Indian chiefs Roundhead and Splitlogs. In this instance he was taken prisoner, and a sad, awful fate was reserved for the men of his command. The protection offered them by Proctor was not given. The merciless savages set fire to the town, dragged the wounded from the houses, scalped them in the streets, and left their mangled bodies in the highway.

In this most melancholy engagement the Americans lost five hundred men; and thirty-five officers and four hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and men still remained after fighting six hours against artillery, surrounded by the yells of a thousand savages. They were chiefly volunteers from the best families of Kentucky, and the horrors and barbarities of that day put the whole State in mourning. It riveted forever the crime of murder upon Proctor and discriminates him as the foremost Bazouk of his time.

General Harrison now changed his head-quarters from Franklinton to the Rapids of the Maumee, where he built Fort Meigs, named in honor of Return Jonathan Meigs, who was first elected Governor of Ohio, in 1810. The fort was situated upon a rising ground, at the distance, says Brackenridge, "of a few hundred yards from the river, the country on each side of which is chiefly natural meadows." The garrison was well furnished with means of defense, and Harrison, with severe energy, labored night and day to strengthen it for the siege. The soldiers in the fort, amounting to about twelve hundred, were principally volunteers,

in the best of spirits and resolute in determination to defend themselves.

On May 1, 1813, Proctor, with a force of 1,000 regulars and militia, and 1,200 Indians, besieged the fort. For the first five days a considerable suspense clouded the inmates of the fort, but an officer arriving with the intelligence that General Clay, with 1,200 Kentuckians, was descending the Miami, and but a few miles distant then, dispelled all foreboding and gloom.

Acting on the hypothesis that the British army was within his grasp, Harrison sent orders to land one-half of the advancing troops on the side of the river opposite to the fort, to co-operate with him in forcing the British batteries. Colonel Dudley, with a party of 800, was charged with this duty; and he discharged it with so much vim and energy that, in a few minutes, he was in possession of the batteries of Proctor, and had captured several prisoners; but his troops, in the flush of excitement, continued pursuit too far, and were ambuscaded by the crafty Tecumseh. Dudley struggled vainly to rescue his troops. Though fatally wounded, he still remained on the field and killed an Indian warrior before he fell. Of the 800 men who constituted his command only 150 escaped; the balance were either killed or captured. Many of the prisoners the Indians claimed and carried off with them to their towns, to treat them there as they pleased.

Before and during the siege both officers and men distinguished themselves for great coolness and bravery. The loss of Dudley was regarded as a calamity. Few men in Kentucky were more generally esteemed. His body was found unburied, after great search, and horribly mangled. The Kentuckians fought like tigers.

The soldiers in the garrison often beguiled the hours in singing patriotic songs. A verse from one of them will show their general character:

Freemen! no longer bear such slaughter,
Avenge your country's cruel woe;
Arouse and save your wives and daughters,
Arouse, expel the faithless foe.
Chorus—Scalps are bought at stated prices,
Malden pays the price in gold.

Majors Ball, Todd, Johnson, Stoddard, etc., were all honorably mentioned in general orders for efficiency during the siege. The loss of the Americans in the fort was 81 killed and 189 wounded.

The garrison suffered considerably from scarcity of water, their well not having been completed, and it was attended with great risk to obtain their supply during the night from the river. The constant alertness necessary to be observed in guarding against a surprise required them to be continually on their arms, and as a result rendered their duties exceedingly fatiguing. After a suspension of hostilities for several consecutive days, and the passage of flags between the besiegers and the besieged, arrangements were negotiated for exchange of prisoners. Tecumseh stipulated to release his claim to the persons taken by the Indians, provided some Wyandots to the number of forty were delivered up, and Proctor promised to furnish a list of the killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 9th of May, 1813, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the siege of Fort Meigs* was raised. The second siege occurred soon thereafter, but was of slight consequence.

Proctor, with his insatiable desire to give his allies further opportunity to gratify their thirst for blood, collected together 500 Indians and besieged Fort Stevenson July 20th, but in this instance only to be foiled and gallantly repulsed by Major Croghan.

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*A diagram of this fort is furnished in Howe's Ohio, page 528, from a survey by Joseph H. Larwill, of Wooster, made between the two sieges, who was a Lieutenant at that time in the military service.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAYNE COUNTY—ITS ORGANIZATION—ELECTIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

WAYNE county was organized by Act of the Legislature, January 4th, 1812, to take effect on the 1st day of March thereafter. The same Act provided that the people of the county should elect county officers on the 1st Monday of April, 1812, to hold the same until the next annual election.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Who have represented districts of which Wayne county formed a part:

	Served From		Served From
Reasin Beall	1813 to 1815	David A. Starkweather	1845 to 1847
David Clendenen	1815 to 1817	Samuel Lahm	1847 to 1849
Peter Hitchcock	1817 to 1819	David K. Carter	1849 to 1851
John Sloane	1819 to 1821	David K. Carter	1851 to 1853
John Sloane	1821 to 1723	Harvey H. Johnson	1853 to 1855
John Sloane	1823 to 1825	Philemon Bliss	1855 to 1857
John Sloane	1825 to 1827	Philemon Bliss	1857 to 1859
John Sloane	1827 to 1829	Harrison G. Blake	1859 to 1861
John Thompson	1829 to 1831	Harrison G. Blake	1861 to 1863
John Thompson	1831 to 1833	George Bliss	1863 to 1865
Benjamin Jones	1833 to 1835	Martin Welker	1865 to 1867
Benjamin Jones	1835 to 1837	Martin Welker	1867 to 1869
Matthias Shepler	1837 to 1839	Martin Welker	1869 to 1871
David A. Starkweather	1839 to 1841	James Monroe	1871 to 1873
Ezra Dean	1841 to 1843	James Monroe	1873 to 1875
Ezra Dean	1843 to 1845	James Monroe	1875 to 1877

OUR STATE SENATORS.

Columbiana, Stark and Wayne—Lewis Kinney and Joseph Richardson, from December 7, 1812, to December 5, 1814; John Thompson from December 5,

1814, to December 2, 1816; John G. Young, from December 4, 1815, to December 1, 1817.

Stark and Wayne—John Myers, from December 2, 1816, to December 7, 1818; Thomas G. Jones, from December 7, 1818, to December 4, 1820.

Wayne—Thomas McMillan, from December 4th, 1820, to December 6th, 1824, 2 terms, having been re-elected in 1822; Edward Avery, from December 6, 1824, to December 4, 1826.

Wayne and Holmes—Joseph H. Larwill, from December 4, 1826, to December 7, 1829, having been re-elected in 1828, and having resigned in 1829.

Wayne—Benjamin Jones, from December 7, 1829, to December 3, 1832, having been re-elected in 1830; Thomas Robison, from December 3, 1832, to December 5, 1836, having been re-elected in 1834; George Wellhouse, from December 5, 1836, to December 3, 1838; Jacob Ihrig, from December 3, 1838, to December 7, 1840; John H. Harris, from December 7, 1840, to December 5, 1842; Charles Wolcott, from December 5, 1842, to December 2, 1844; Levi Cox, from December 2, 1844, to December 7, 1846; Joseph Willford, from December 7, 1846, to December 6, 1847, having resigned in the middle of his term; Andrew H. Byers, from December 6, 1847, to December 2, 1850, having been re-elected in 1848 for a full term.

Wayne and Ashland—George W. Bull, from December 2, 1850, to January 5, 1852.

Wayne and Holmes—George Rex, from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854; James Hockinberry, from January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856; Joseph Willford, from January 7, 1856, to January 4, 1858; D. J. Perkey, from January 4, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Benjamin Eason, from January 2, 1860, to January 6, 1862.

Wayne, Holmes, Knox and Morrow—Davis Miles, from January 6, 1862, to January 4, 1864; Joseph C. Devin, from January 4, 1864, to January 1, 1866; Frank H. Hurd, from January 1, 1866, to January 6, 1868; and Lyman R. Critchfield, from January 1, 1866, to January 2, 1867—having resigned after the session of 1866; Robert Justice, from January 2, 1867, to January 6, 1868—filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Critchfield; George Rex and C. H. Scribner, from January 6, 1868, to January 3, 1870; Hinchman S. Prophet, from January 3, 1870, to January 1, 1872; Henry D. McDowell, from January 1, 1872, to January, 1874; Daniel Paul, from January 1, 1874, to January, 1876; John Ault, from January 1, 1876, to January, 1878.

Members of House of Representatives.

Stark and Wayne—Samuel Coulter, from December 6, 1813, to December 5, 1814; William Henry, from December 5, 1814, to December 4, 1815; John Harris, from December 4, 1815, to December 2, 1816.

From 1816 until 1848, Wayne county alone formed a Representative District.

Wayne.—Thomas McMillan, from December 2, 1816, to December 4, 1820—having been re-elected in 1817, 1818 and 1819; Jacob Barker, from December 4, 1820, to December 3, 1821; Benjamin Jones, from December 3, 1821, to December 2, 1822; Cyrus Spink, from December 2, 1822, to December 1, 1823; Robert McClarran, from December 1, 1823, to December 6, 1824; James Robison, from December 6, 1824, to December 5, 1825; and Jacob Frederick, from December 6, 1824, to December 4, 1826—having been re-elected in 1825; David McConahay, from December 4, 1826, to December 7, 1829—having been re-elected in 1827 and 1828; and John Lorah, from December 1, 1828, to December 7, 1829: James Robison, from December 7, 1829, to December 5, 1831—having been re-elected in 1830; Jacob Ihrig, from December 6, 1830, to December 7, 1835—having been re-elected in 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834; and again re-elected in 1836, with his term closing on December 4, 1837; Jacob Miller, from December 7, 1835, to December 5, 1836; William Peppard, from December 4, 1837 to December 2, 1839—having been re-elected in 1838; Elzey Wilson, from December 2, 1839, to December 7, 1840; and Thomas Shreve, from December 2, 1839, to December 6, 1841—having been re-elected in 1840; Charles Wolcott, from December 6, 1841, to December 5, 1842; John Larwill and Joseph Willford, from December 5, 1842, to December 4, 1843; Peter Willoz, from December 4, 1843, to December 2, 1844; John Brown, from December 2, 1844, to December 1, 1845; Michael Totten and Joseph Willford, from December 1, 1845, to December 7, 1846; George Emery, from December 7, 1846, to December 6, 1847; Michael Totten, from December 6, 1847, to December 4, 1848.

Wayne and Ashland—Abraham Franks, Jr., and Jacob Miller, from December 4, 1848, to December 3, 1849; Abraham Franks, Jr., and George W. Bull, from December 3, 1849, to December 2, 1850; Charles R. Deming and Clinton Wilson, from December 2, 1850, to January 5, 1852.

Wayne—Clinton Wilson and Josiah H. Hitchcock, from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854; Ezra V. Dean and Joseph H. Downing, from January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856; John W. Baughman and Lorenzo D. Odell, from January 7, 1856, to January 4, 1858; Lorenzo D. Odell, from January 4, 1858, to January 2, 1860; William C. Moore, from January 2, 1860, to January 6, 1862; John Ault, from January 6, 1862, to January 4, 1864; John Brinkerhoff, from January 4, 1864, to January 1, 1866; John Ault, from January 1, 1866, to January 6, 1868; William R. Wilson, from January 6, 1868, to January 1, 1872—having been re-elected in 1869; Thomas W. Peckinpaugh, from January 3, 1870, to January, 1874—having been re-elected in 1871; E. B. Eshleman, from January 5, 1874, to January, 1876; Thomas A. McCoy, from January, 1876, to January, 1878.

Members of Constitutional Conventions.

John Larwill and Leander Firestone, M. D..... 1851–1852
John K. McBride, in Convention of 1873–1874

President Judges of Common Pleas Court.

Benjamin Ruggles.....Aug'st term, 1812
William Wilson.....April term, 1816
George Todd.....May term, 1816
Alexander Harper.....April term, 1822
Ezra Dean.....March term, 1834
Jacob Parker.....March term, 1841
Levi Cox.....May term, 1848
Martin Welker.....March term, 1852
William Sample.....Feb'y term, 1857
William Given.....March term, 1859
William Reed.....March term, 1867
Charles C. Parsons.....March term, 1877
Carolus F. Voorhes elected October 9th, 1877.

Associate Judges.

Christian Smith.....Aug'st term, 1812
David Kimpton.....Aug'st term, 1812
John Cisna.....Aug'st term, 1812
David McConahay.....May term, 1819
Thomas Townsend*...May term, 1819
John Nimmon.....May term, 1819
John Patton.....Jan'y term, 1821
William Goodfellow...March term, 1824
Hezekiah Bissell.....March term, 1826
Jacob Frederick.....March term, 1826
James Robison.....Febr'y term, 1831
Hugh Culbertson.....March term, 1833
Stephen F. Day.....March term, 1833
George Wellhouse.....April term, 1838
Samuel N. Bissell.....March term, 1845
Smith Orr.....Febr'y term, 1847
Neal McCoy.....Febr'y term, 1847
†Thomas Robison.....Aug'st term, 1848
James Swart.....May term, 1849

By the Constitution of 1852 Associate Judges were abolished and Probate Judges substituted.

Probate Judges.

	Served From		Served From
Samuel L. Lorah	1852 to 1855	John K. McBride	1867 to 1870
Henry Buckmaster	1855 to 1858	John K. McBride	1870 to 1873
Thomas Johnson	1858 to 1861	Joseph H. Dowing	1873 to 1876
Thomas Johnson	1861 to 1864	Aquila Wiley	1876
Henry J. Lehman	1864 to 1867		

Sheriffs.

	Served From		Served From
Josiah Crawford	1812 to 1814	Samuel Cutter	1846 to 1848
Robert Orr	1814 to 1818	George W. Lorah	1848 to 1852
John Updegraff	1818 to 1820	John Bechtel	1852 to 1856
Joseph Barkdull	1820 to 1824	Neal McCoy	1856 to 1858
John Smith	1824 to 1828	W. A. Eaken	1858 to 1860
Thomas Robison	1828 to 1832	Joshua Wilson	1860 to 1864
Matthias Johnston	1832 to 1836	John B. France	1864 to 1868
Daniel Yarnall	1836 to 1838	George Steele	1868 to 1872
M. C. Shamp	1838 to 1842	Jacob R. Bowman	1872 to 1876
Samuel Kermickel	1842 to 1846	William Coulter	1876 to 1878

*Thomas Townsend resigning, Thomas G. Jones became his successor at the April term, 1820.

†Filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel N. Bissell.

Clerks of Common Pleas Court.

	Served From		Served From
*William Larwill	1812 to 1826	Thomas Cox	1826 to 1828

From 1828 to 1852, William Larwill, John Sloane and Samuel L. Lorah conducted the office, though here the record is unsatisfactory.

Benjamin Eason	1852 to 1858	John W. Baughman	1868 to 1874
William Weiker†	1858 to 1861	George Power	1874 to 1877
C. C. Parsons, Sen	1862 to 1868	George Power	1877

County Treasurers.

William Smith was appointed first County Treasurer in 1812. The first executed Treasurer's bond on record in the Auditor's office, is that of Francis H. Foltz, dated 1819, the office to be held by him until the first Monday of the following June.

In 1820 we find a similar bond executed by Mr. Foltz.

In 1822 Samuel Quinby was appointed to the office, holding it until 1830, when he was duly elected, filling the position for eight more years.

James Finley was elected in 1837, and held the office twelve years.

	Elected In		Elected In
Neal Power	1849	M. W. Pinkerton	1865
Neal Power	1851	Jacob B. Koch	1867
David Carlin	1853	Jacob B. Koch	1869
David Carlin	1855	John R. Helman	1871
John Zimmerman	1857	John R. Helman	1873
John Zimmerman	1859	Lewis P. Ohliger‡	1875
M. W. Pinkerton	1861	Lewis P. Ohliger	1877
Anthony Wright	1863		

County Auditors.

From 1810 to 1820 the County Commissioners appointed their Clerks, who did the duties now discharged by the County Audi-

* Mr. Larwill was appointed Clerk of this court by the Supreme Judges of the state of Ohio, for 7 years, the length of a term.

† Mr. Weiker was re-elected to the office, but for incompetency, was compelled to resign, when C. C. Parsons, Senior, was appointed March 3, 1862.

‡ Benjamin Eason, appointed February 9, 1875, vice Helman, and serving until Mr. Ohliger's assumption of the office.

tors. In 1820 the office of Clerk of Commissioners was abolished, and that of County Auditor created.

	Served from		Served from
Cyrus Spink	1820 to 1821	Thomas A. Adair	1852 to 1854
Cyrus Spink	1821 to 1822	Frederick Fluke	1854 to 1856
Samuel Knapp	1822 to 1823	Thomas A. Adair	1856 to 1858
Samuel Knapp	1823 to 1824	Frederick Fluke	1858 to 1860
Samuel Knapp	1824 to 1826	T. W. Peckinpaugh	1860 to 1864
Samuel Knapp	1826 to 1828	David Kling	1864 to 1868
John Smith *	1828 to 1834	W. W. Hamilton	1868 to 1870
Michael Totten	1836 to 1840	George W. Henshaw	1871 to 1873
A. H. Byers	1840 to 1844	W. W. Hamilton †	1873
Lucian Upham	1844 to 1846	T. J. McElhenie	1874 to 1876
J. P. Coulter	1846 to 1848	T. J. McElhenie, re-elected	1876
C. C. Parsons, Sen	1848 to 1852		

County Surveyors.

	Served from		Served from
Joseph H. Larwill	1814 to 1815	C. W. Christmas	1837 to 1838
Cyrus Spink	1815 to 1817	John A. Lawrence	1838 to 1844
Samuel Knapp	1817 to 1818	John Brinkerhoff	1844 to 1847
James L. Spink	1818 to 1819	Lorenzo D. Odell	1847 to 1850
Cyrus Spink	1819 to 1820	John Brinkerhoff	1850 to 1863
James L. Spink	1820 to 1821	Jonathan H. Lee	1863 to 1872
C. W. Christmas	1821 to 1832	John Brinkerhoff	1872 to 1875
George Emery	1832 to 1837	Albert Mackey, elected ‡	1875

County Recorders.

	Served From		Served From
Wm. Larwill	1813 to 1819	H. J. Kauffman	1854 to 1858
Levi Cox	1819 to 1833	Emanuel Schuckers	1858 to 1864
Joseph Clingan	1833 to 1836	Gideon B. Somers	1864 to 1867
J. Thompson	1836 to 1842	Charles E. Graeter	1867 to 1873
J. W. Crawford	1842 to 1848	James F. Methven	1873 to 1876
H. J. Conner	1848 to 1854	Jacob Stark	1876 to 1879

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* Smith died, and John H. Harris filed his bond and entered upon the duties of the office, June 6, 1835.

† Died 1874, when Colonel J. H. Carr was appointed until next election.

‡ This gentleman declining to serve, the Commissioners appointed Jonathan H. Lee, who soon thereafter died, when E. D. Shreve was appointed, and then elected in 1877.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Roswell M. Mason	1812	George W. Wasson	1846
Nathaniel Mather	1814	[illegible]	1848
J. W. Halleck	1815	John McSweeney	1852
Alexander Harper	1816	John P. Jeffries	1856
W. B. Raymond	1817	George Rex	1860
H. Curtis	[illegible]	H [illegible] K [illegible]	1864
E. Avery	1819	Thomas Y. McCray	1868
Levi Cox	1825	Martin L. Smyser	1872
Wm. McMahon	1840	Edward S. Dowell	1874
Eugene Pardee	1842	[illegible]	1876

County Commissioners.

1811—James Morgan, John Carr and Jacob Foulkes.
1812—James Morgan, Jacob Foulkes and John Carr.
1813—Oliver Jones, Jonathan Butler and Benjamin Miller.
1814—Oliver Jones and Samuel Mitchel.
1815—Oliver Jones, Samuel Mitchel and Robert McClarran.
1816—Sam Mitchel, Geo. Bair and Aaron Baird.
1817—Geo. Bair, John Lawrence and Thomas Taylor.
1818–19—John Lawrence, James Robison and Benj. Jones.
1820—John Lawrence, Matthew Johnson and James Robison.
1821—Matthew Johnson, Charles Hoy and Jos. H. Larwill.
1822—Charles Hoy, Matthew Johnson and Basil H. Warfield.
1823—B. H. Warfield, Wm. McFall and Charles Hoy.
1824—B. H. Warfield, Wm. McFall and James Hindman.
1825—Wm. McFall, James Hindman and Stephen Coe.
1826—James Hindman, Stephen Coe and Abram Ecker.
1827–28—Stephen Coe, Abram Ecker and Jacob Ihrig.
1829—Jacob Ihrig, Stephen Coe and Geo. Wellhouse.
1830—Stephen Coe, Geo. Wellhouse and John P. Coulter.
1831–32—John P. Coulter, Samuel Wilford and Geo. Wellhouse.
1833—Samuel Wilford, Geo. Wellhouse and James McFadden.
1834—Geo. Wellhouse, James McFadden and Peter Emery.
1835–36—James McFadden, Peter Emery and Andrew Ault.
1837–38—James McFadden, Andrew Ault and Wm. Burgan.
1839—Andrew Ault, Wm. Burgan and James Cameron.
1840—Andrew Ault, James Cameron and John Hess.
1841—John Hess, James Y. Pinkerton and James Cameron.
1842—James Y. Pinkerton, Henry Swart and Josh Kelley.
1843–44—James Y. Pinkerton, Henry Swart and John Walters.

1845—James Y. Pinkerton, John Walters and Clinton Wilson.
1846—James Y. Pinkerton, Clinton Wilson and Moses Foltz.
1847-48—Clinton Wilson, Moses Foltz and John Rice.
1849—Clinton Wilson, John Rice and Henry Kramer.
1850-51—Henry Kramer, James M. Blackburn and Conrad Franks.
1852-53—James M. Blackburn, Conrad Franks and John Hough.
1854—James M. Blackburn, J. B. Gregor and J. Hough.
1855—J. B. Gregor, J. M. Blackburn and Alex Ramsey.
1856—Benj. Norton, J. B. Gregor and Alex Ramsey.
1857—Alex Ramsey, Wm. Barton and Benj. Norton.
1858—Benj. Norton, Wm. Barton and John Sickman.
1859-60—Wm. Barton, John Sickman and Henry Shreve.
1861-62—Henry Shreve, Wm. Barton and V. W. Ault.
1863-64—Henry Shreve, V. W. Ault and Jos. Firestone.
1865—V. W. Ault, S. M. Henry and Jos. Firestone.
1866—V. W. Ault, S. M. Henry and A. Dawson.
1867—S. M. Henry, A. Dawson and John McGill.
1868—S. M. Henry, I. Schriber and A. Dawson.
1869-70—S. M. Henry, I. Schriber and A. Adair.
1871—I. Schriber, A. Adair and John W. Newkirk.
1872—I. Schriber, J. W. Newkirk and F. N. Haskins.
1873—John W. Newkirk, F. N. Haskins and Benj. Weygandt.
1874—Benj. Weygandt, F. N. Haskins and Peter Stair.
1875-76—Benj. Weygandt, Peter Stair and Henry Goudy.

Infirmary Directors.

First Infirmary Directors were Casper T. Richey, John Brinkerhoff and Thomas McKee. Jacob Huffman was elected in 1852, and served four years. I. N. Jones was appointed to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Jacob Huffman, and was elected in 1855 and served for a continued term of ten years. John Hindman was elected in 1856, and served a term of six years. Thomas Elliott was elected in 1857, and served a term of six years. Aaron Franks was elected in 1861, and served a term of six years. Benjamin Norton was elected in 1863, and served a term of three years. Andrew Moore was elected in 1865, and served a term of six years. Jacob Kramer was elected in 1866, and served a term of six years. Jacob Halfhill was elected in 1867, served two months, and died. Charles Gasche was elected in 1868, and served a term of eight years. Joseph Holtzer was elected in 1872, and served a term of six years. Adam Eyman was elected in 1873. John Alexander was elected in 1876. James McClarran was elected in 1877. The three last mentioned compose the present Board of Directors.

Wayne County Judiciary.

The following is a copy of the proceedings had at the first term of the Court of Common Pleas in Wayne County, Ohio, as the same appears on pages 1, 2 and 3 of Journal No. 1:

At a Court of Common Pleas, held in the town of Wooster in and for the county of Wayne, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, 1812, present the Honorables Benjamin Ruggles, Esq., President, and Christian Smith, David Kimpton and John Cisna, Esquires, Associate Judges of said County. The Grand Jury being called, came, to-wit: George Poe, John Lawrence, James Cisna, James Morgan, Jonathan Butler, David Smith, Oliver Jones, Philip B. Griffith, John L. Dawson, Jacob Foulks, John Kinney, Nathan Warner, William Clark, John Foreman and Andrew Lucky, who being sworn, were charged by the Court and sent out. Roswell M. Mason, Esq., was appointed Prosecutor for the State for the present term. Upon application, license was granted unto William Nailer, Josiah Crawford and Benjamin Miller to keep public houses of entertainment for one year in the town of Wooster. Ordered, that Thomas G. Jones & Co. have license to sell foreign merchandise in the town of Wooster for the term of one year. On application of Thomas Caulfield, and the Court being made satisfied that he has been a resident of the United States a sufficient length of time, the oath of allegiance was administered to him in open court.

The Grand Jury returned into Court and made the following presentments, to wit: The State of Ohio vs. Jacob Matthew, larceny—a true bill. The State of Ohio vs. Jacob Matthew, assault and battery—a true bill. On motion, the Court appointed James Morgan administrator of the estate of James Bever, deceased, and John Cisna, John L. Dawson and Jonathan Butler were appointed appraisers. Joseph H. Larwill and William Larwill were accepted by the Court as securities of the said James Morgan. William Larwill presented a certificate from the Hons. Thomas Scott and William W. Irvine, Esqs., two of the Supreme Judges of this State, certifying his being duly qualified to execute the duties of Clerk to this Court; whereupon the Court appointed him Clerk of this Court for the term of seven years—Joseph H. Larwill, James Morgan and Jonathan Butler were accepted as his security. The Court appointed Joseph H. Larwill as Surveyor of this county; William Smith and Robert McClarran were accepted as security. And the Court adjourned without day.

Benj. Ruggles, Pres't.

Extracts from Official Records.

State of Ohio *vs.* Jacob Matthew. } Indictment for larceny, returned at the November term, 1812, as a true bill. And now of May term, 1813, a jury being called, came, to wit: David Noggle, James Dorland, Abraham Oakley,

Thomas Butler, Westell Ridgely, John Mullen, John Smith, Henry Burns, James Goudy, Jonah Crawford, Robert Orr and Philip B. Griffith, good and lawful men, who were empaneled and sworn, and after hearing the evidence adduced and the allegations of the parties, upon their oaths do say, that the defendant is not guilty of the charge in the manner and form as he stands indicted. Whereupon it is considered by the Court that the said Jacob Matthew go thereof without day.

December 24th, 1812.—The Court appointed William Larwill as Master Commissioner in Chancery of this county, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of an act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act directing the mode of procedure in chancery."

May 17th, 1813.—Jeremiah H. Halleck was admitted to practice at this Court, as an attorney and counselor.

Nathaniel Mather was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the term of Court held on the 26th day of September, 1814.

First Execution Issued on Record.

October Term, 1813.

James Campbell *vs.* William Nailer.	Fi. Fa. debt..	$ 1 20½
	Attorney	5 00
	Clerk	3 16
	Sheriff Crawford	51
	Sheriff Smith	16
	Justice	1 02
	Constable	10
	Fi. Fa.	35
	Sheriff's return, Nulla Bonna.	$11 50½

First Lawyers in Attendance at the Wooster Courts.

Roswell M. Mason,	Nathaniel Mather,	William B. Raymond,
C. R. Sherman,	John M. Goodenow,	Elderling Potter,
J. W. Lathrop,	John C. Wright.	

First Place of Holding Court.

Court was first held on the old "Fin." Weed livery stable grounds on East Liberty street, in an old log shanty built by John Bever. The March term of 1813 was held at the house of Josiah Crawford.

In 1814 the Baptist church was built, a frame structure, in the

rear of the lot where the Reformed church at present stands, and in this building, for a time, court was held, theology and law for once in harmony. The county paid fifty dollars per year rent for the church.

The First Court House.

The first court house was built by the proprietors of the town, Messrs. Larwill, Bever and Henry, in 1819. It was one of the conditions with which they agreed to comply when the county-seat was removed from Madison. It was a three story building with a gallery, built of brick, a part of which was occupied by the county officers and the Free Masons.

It was located where the present court house stands on the public square. It was burned down in 1828 during a term of court, and some of the papers and public records of the court and county were lost. In June, 1823, the bell was put on the court house, John Bever having donated it to the county.

The Second Court House.

The old court house standing at present on the north-west corner of the public square, was built in 1831 and 1832. We make a brief extract concerning it from a clipping which appeared in *The Advocate*, a newspaper published in Wooster, by Joseph Clingan, and dated September 21, 1833:

"The court house is a noble edifice, only finished this spring, and cost $7,200. It is doubtless the handsomest in the State, if not in the United States, and confers much credit on the enterprising architect, Mr. McCurdy. It is covered with lead, and from the cupola may be had an agreeable variegated view of the village and surrounding country."

John Babb, of Wooster, made the two balls on the spire. They are copper and were gilded and bronzed by David Barr. The large ball, Mr. Babb says, holds 24 gallons and 3 quarts, and the small one a gallon and a half. McCurdy paid him sixteen dollars for making them.

Third Court House Projected.

The second court house having become dilapidated, and considered dangerous from rotted timbers and defective walls, the City Council of Wooster, condemned it in the summer of 1877, as being unsafe for public use, which official action was confirmed by the County Commissioners after full investigation of the condition of the building. The place of holding court was then transferred to France's Hall, on West Liberty street, where its sessions have been held from that time to the present.

On February 16 and 18, 1878, meetings of the Wayne county bar, and other citizens, were held in Wooster to take action, by which the matter of the erection of a new court house, as a necessity to the county, should be put in motion.

Hon. John McSweeney was Chairman, and Isaac Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the first meeting. At the second meeting Hon. John P. Jeffries was Chairman, and Colonel Benjamin Eason and Captain A. S. McClure, Secretaries.

The following committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the need of a new court house, and also to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for its approval, authorizing the County Commissioners to issue bonds in amount (on motion of E. Quinby, Jr.,) not exceeding $75,000, with which to build a new court house in Wooster:

Hon. George Rex,	Hon. M. Welker,	Hon. John McSweeney,
John H. Kauke, Esq..	Hon. Aquila Wiley,	Ohio F. Jones, Esq.,
Judge J. H. Downing,	Hon. John Brinkerhoft,	Hon. C. C. Parsons,
Hon. Ben. Eason,	E. Quinby, Jr., Esq.,	M. C. Rouch, Esq.,
D. D. Miller, Esq.,	Hon. John P. Jeffries,	G. P. Emrich, Esq.,
Captain A. S. McClure,	Hon. E. B. Eshleman,	Prof. L. Firestone,
Colonel E. P. Bates,	A. J. Thomas, Esq.,	Hon. J. W. Baughman,
Hon, J. K. McBride,	John Zimmerman, Esq.	

The memorial and bill were duly forwarded, and the matter was pending when this History was issued.

The First Jail.

The first jail bult in Wayne county was erected on lot No. 57, and was purchased by the Commissioners of John Bever, for $200. The contract for its building was sold July 13, 1816, to the lowest bidder, and was struck off to Benjamin Jones at $1,311. He executed the requisite bond, and complied with the following terms:

The building to be so far completed as to have room No. 2, east of the entrance and hall, finished in every respect on or before the 1st day of January 1817, and to give the Commissioners, Oliver Jones, Samuel Mitchel and Robert McClaran, possession of said room by that day; the balance of the building to be completed before the 1st day of May, 1817. One-third of the amount to be paid on the execution of the contractor's bond; one-third to be paid when room No. 2 is completed, and the remaining installment three months after the completion of the job.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, August 7, 1817, George Bair, Samuel Mitchel and Aaron Baird, present, we find the following:

The Commissioners do hereby agree to accept of the jail erected by Benjamin Jones in the town of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, as being agreeable to his agreement with them.

The building was chiefly constructed of timber taken from the old block-house, called "Fort Stidger," erected by General Stidger, of Canton.

The dimensions of the first jail were 26 feet outside of the walls each way, and it was set 40 feet from the north-west corner of the lot. Its foundations were of "good stone, laid in good lime and sand mortar;" the floor was of oak timber, laid on sleepers of sufficient size and number; it was one story high, and 11 feet between floor and ceiling, the walls being of hewed timber and not less than 8 inches square, and notched together at the corners "so as to be strong and close." In some of the rooms the logs were doubled. There was a floor laid over the entire inside of the house, at the hight of the story, of 8-inch square hewn logs. The eaves were boxed with plain boxing, the gable ends weather-

boarded, and it was covered with a shingle roof. It had 4 door-frames, of good and sufficient size to make it secure, "fitted to the end of the end logs that were cut off,' and was "well spiked with at least 4 good and sufficient spikes, of not less size than three-quarters of an inch square, etc." It had "4 good and sufficient doors, planed and plowed, of 2-inch stuff, or of such stuff as would make the doors 4 inches thick." The boards were put across each other, and made with "at least 4 good and sufficient iron straps to run lengthways of the door, and at the base 4 straps of the same kind." The doors were hung with "3 good and sufficient iron straps, and hooks to each, of sufficient strength to make it secure." Each door had "a good, strong lock on the inside and outside," the doors to the entry having "a double set of iron bars." The building contained a hall and 3 rooms, distinctively marked 1, 2, 3. The lower floor of the "house" was laid "with oak plank, planed and grooved, well nailed down." The rooms were lined on each side and overhead "with good, dry 2-inch oak plank." Rooms 2 and 3 were "well covered" with "a good coat of coarse sand and small gravel well beat in, so as to fill each crevice between the logs, and then had "a good coat of lime and sand mortar plastered over it."

First Jail-bird in the County.

Thomas Porter, "a prisoner who had escaped from jail and *other service*," as he was advertised by Joseph Barkdull, was confined in the new jail as early as 1818, and was likely its first inmate. The house adjoining the jail, known as the "jailor's house," was built by David Losier in 1824.

The Second, or Stone Jail,

Was built in 1839 by O. Boughton. It was a solid, dungeon-like structure, which caged many of the wild birds of Wooster and the county.

It was burned December 18, 1863, Sheriff Wilson, the then

official incumbent, occupying it. At the time of the conflagration there were confined in it a boy (John Bowers), and Isaac Wiler for attempting to kill his wife.

The Third Jail.

Built but a few years ago, is located on the corner of North Walnut and North streets, and is one of the finest edifices of its kind in the State, and is constructed of brick, stone and iron, at great cost and a view to solidity, permanence and security.

Old County Buildings.

On Friday, March 27, 1829, a special session of the Commissioners was held, composed of Stephen Coe, Jacob Ihrig and Abram Ecker, for the purpose of making arrangements for the erection of public buildings. It was resolved by the Board "to erect on the north-west corner of the Public Square, in the town of Wooster, four substantial fire-proof offices of such dimensions as may hereafter be adopted and agreed upon." The Auditor of the county was authorized to "give notice by advertisement in the *Republican Advocate*" and by "getting hand-bills struck and circulated."

On the 24th of April, of the same year, the Commissioners met in the Public Square of Wooster, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and offered the contract at public auction, Daniel Miller appearing as the lowest bidder; but the Commissioners, upon consultation, concluded he was not a suitable person to undertake the work, and adjourned. On the next morning they repeated the experiment of public outcry, when the contract was awarded to Calvin Hobart. The buildings were of brick and stone; were 72½ feet in length, with walls 8½ feet high between the foundation and the commencement of the arches. Hobart obligated himself to complete the job by the 1st of December, 1829. He took the contract at $989.99. The brick from the

walls of the old Court House, burned the year before (1828), were appropriated in these public buildings.

New County Buildings.

The new county buildings, erected at the close of the war, are situated on the north-west corner of the Public Square. They are constructed of stone, brick and iron, are solidly and massively built and amply capacious for the purposes contemplated in their projection. On the first floor are the offices of the County Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Surveyor and County Commissioners; and on the upper floor those of the Probate Judge, Clerk and Sheriff.

The laying of the corner-stone of these buildings was an occasion of excitement, at which Hon. George Bliss made a speech and read some interesting reminiscences of Wooster, which are in the possession of George Core, of Applecreek, a numismatist, who has many remarkable and antique coins.

County Infirmary.

The Wayne County Infirmary, located two miles east of Wooster, was built after the passage of the new Constitution, and the first session of the Board of Directors, as appears from the record, met July 24, 1852. Simon Christine was the original builder. Dr. S. Pixley, of Wooster, was the first physician in in charge. Cyrus Segner was the first Superintendent, and continued until 1858, when Mr. A. R. Sweeney was appointed, and, with the exception of seven months and ten days, when J. P. Harris officiated, he has served up to the present time most acceptably in that capacity.

The official report for the year ending March 31, 1876, showed the admission of 49 paupers during that year, and 97 paupers otherwise supported by the county, at a total cost of $8,043, or a cost per day of 17 cents per head. The Infirmary farm consists of 280 acres. The building is three stories high, the basement of stone, the balance brick, and including cellars, bath rooms, etc.,

contains 100 rooms, and is heated by hot air. Under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney everything is in capital running order. System, neatness, good taste and cleanliness characterize the entire management, and its apartments and general business are conducted with the method and good order of a first class hotel. In this institution the benevolent spirit of the county finds its noblest expression, and in Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney the county has most faithful servants. Superintendent A. R. Sweeney is a native of East Union township, where he was born, March 15, 1829, and was married, September 18, 1851, to Sarah Humbert, the present matron of the institution.

Agricultural Society of Wayne County.

The Society was organized in 1849. Its first President was Robert Reed, of Dalton, Sugarcreek township. The first address delivered to it was by William Turner, then a resident of Wooster, but now of Cleveland. The first fair was held in the grove near the present residence of D. Q. Liggett, where the exhibitions were continued until 1854.

On the 24th of January, 1859, the Society contracted with E. Quinby, Jr., for eight acres of land on North Market street, where, until 1869, its exhibitions were held. These grounds, for various reasons, were sold, whereupon the board of managers proceeded to make another selection. After due activity, with a view to procuring the same, they purchased of Henry Myers, twenty-four acres of land, a short distance west of the city of Wooster.

The grounds are pleasantly located, gracefully studded with young shade trees, and enclosed by a tight fence, seven feet in hight. The buildings in the enclosure are permanent and capacious, and the track for a "half-mile-go," one of the best in the state.

The present officers of the Society are: Captain G. P. Emrich, President; W. A. Wilson, Vice President; Thomas Kinney, E. B. Connelly, Philip Troutman and Isaac Daniels, Managers.

Old Turnpike Road.

At a session of the Ohio Legislature, in 1824, an act was passed, February 2, of that year, for the incorporating of a company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from Wooster to Cleveland, Ohio. In the April numbers of the *Wooster Spectator* notice is given "that books will be opened at the house of Gaius Boughton, in Cleveland; at the house of John Hickcox, in Medina; and at the house of John Hemperly, in Wooster, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock" for the same. Rufus Ferris was President of the Board of Commissioners, and John Freese was Secretary.

In a short time thereafter the "Pike" was completed. Hon. Benjamin Jones was one of the Directors.

Ohio Canal,

Running from Cleveland to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, a distance of 307 miles, was begun in 1825, and completed in 1832, at a cost of $5,000,000. On the 4th of July, 1825, the ceremony of breaking ground on the National Road, west of the Ohio, was celebrated. On the same day ground was broken at Licking Summit, for the construction of the Ohio Canal. The immortal De Witt Clinton, of New York, whose colossal mind projected "the great Erie Canal," threw out "the first shovelful of earth" on this occasion.

Surveys were made by General Alfred Kelly and M. T. Williams, the Canal Commissioners, through Wayne county, as early as 1823, from the head of Killbuck, and on south through the county, to Millersburg.

A sale of town lots was offered in May, 1824, in Millersburg, which read:

> The situation is high, pleasant and healthy; on the navigable water, and on the Killbuck line of the Ohio Canal.

It is said the route through Wayne county was defeated by a a single vote.

A Transition Period.

One thing is indisputably certain, that the Ohio Canal *furnished the farmers* the old Fulton and Massillon markets—*gave them cash for their produce*, and *the date of its completion defines the transition period in the early history* of Wayne county.

Wayne County Bible Society.

This religious society was organized May 14, 1821, in the Court House, Wooster. At a meeting called to take into consideration the project of a Bible Society for Wayne county, A. Hanna, an elder of the Presbyterian church, was chosen to act as Chairman, and E. O. Jones, Baptist, to act as Secretary.

A constitution was then adopted. The object and spirit of the meeting was presented as follows:

> We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Wayne county, Ohio, deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance of a general circulation of the Holy Scriptures, as the grand means of promoting both the present and the future welfare of men; convinced, also, that in our vicinity there are many individuals and families destitute of the inestimable treasure, and, comparatively, but few families so well supplied as they ought. In order that this deficiency may be supplied to the extent of our means and influence we do hereby form ourselves into a society, etc.

The following persons were chosen Directors: Rev. Joseph Harper, Presbyterian, Rev. H. Sonnedecker, German Reformed, Rev. James Adams, Presbyterian, Rev. T. J. Jones, Baptist, William Goodfellow, Matthew Johnson and Alex. Hanna.

The first meeting of the Directors was held June 9, 1821, at the house of Thomas Robison. The second meeting was held July 16, 1821, at the Baptist meeting house, where it was resolved that $300 worth of books be ordered, and that twenty-five Bibles of one class and thirty-five Bibles of another class be ordered. It was likewise resolved to present a copy of the Union Type Bible to the editor of the *Spectator* for services rendered to the Society, and one to the Sheriff of the county for the use of prisoners. From the beginning the history of the Society was one of har-

mony, prosperity and uniform development. In its earlier stages it annually dispensed about 450 bibles.

Rev. Samuel Irvine served as President from its inception to 1830; Joseph Stibbs, from 1830 to 1840; Rev. Orin Miller, from 1841 to his removal from the county; David Robison, Sen., from 1844 to 1849; William Henry, from 1849 to 1852; David Robison, from 1852 to 1857; John Cunningham, from 1857 to 1863; John McClelland, from 1863 to 1865; J. H. Downing, from 1865 to 1866; John Brinkerhoff, from October 27, 1867, to April 9, 1873; George B. Smith, from 1873 to 1876; J. H. Downing was elected June 1, 1877.

"How Great a Matter a Spark Kindleth."

Less than twenty-five years ago the three daughters of Leander Smith, now deceased, gave Rev. C. S. Martindale three dollars, with the request that it be used to send Bibles to India. He sent it to New York with these directions. The society to which it was forwarded sent it to Dr. Scudder, missionary at Calcutta. Dr. Scudder purchased with these three dollars six Mahratta Bibles, and sent them up to the foot of the Koord mountains. This was the beginning, the nucleus, which in six years after resulted in the establishment of a Union Station, which in 1870 had six out-stations and one hundred and fifty communicants.

Marriage Statistics.

The first marriage that occurred in Wayne county was that of Thomas Butler to Rebecca Morgan, April 12, 1809, both inhabitants of Franklin township, Robert McClarran, a justice of the peace in Wooster, performing the ceremony. The entire population of the county was present at this wedding.

The first marriage on record in the Probate office is that of Daniel Noggle to Lydia Warner, both of Wayne county, November 5, 1812, and was solemnized by Esquire Vatchel Metcalf.

The second marriage on record is that of Thomas Oram and

Elizabeth Logue, September 6, 1813, the ceremony being performed by Robert McClarran, J. P.

The fourth marriage on record is that of Robert Davidson and Olivia Priest, June 17, 1813, by Nathan G. Odell, J. P.

From the 5th of November, 1812, to the 13th of December, 1813, there are six marriages recorded.

From March 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, there were 313 marriages in the county.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

The first railroad agitation of any importance manifesting itself in Wayne county, was with reference to the Cleveland & Columbus line, in the year 1845. A meeting was called on Thursday, October 16th, of this year, agreeably to previous notice published by John P. Jeffries, Esq., and others, to take into consideration prompt and energetic measures for the securing of this most vital link of communication.

This meeting was presided over by the Hon. Cyrus Spink, E. Quinby, Jr., acting as Secretary. It was resolved and determined upon this occasion to convene a county meeting on the first day of the then approaching November.

This call was promptly obeyed, and measures were immediately inaugurated to raise sufficient funds for a thorough and complete survey of the road. This survey was made, but excitement and considerable interest arose in regard to a proposed route from Pittsburg, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., which augmented and intensified, and which ultimately culminated in the construction of said chain of railway.

Hon. John Larwill, Dr. S. F. Day, John McSweeney, Esq., David Robison, Sr., J. P. Jeffries, Jesse R. Straughan, E. Quinby, Jr., Eugene Pardee, Esq., etc., immediately went to work, making speeches, canvassing town and county, and making every conceivable endeavor to procure the indorsements and subscriptions. Everybody went to work, and, shoulder to shoulder, the enterprise

was pressed forward, until the great project was grandly and successfully consummated.

The *Republican* and *Democrat* were jealous of each other's arguments in its behalf, and every week their columns were ladened with details and statistics of the advantages of the railroad system, while every other consideration, through this medium, was presented to induce its speedy construction.

A series of forcible, practical and statistical articles are found in old files of the county papers, upon railroads, and especially upon the advantages of the one then in contemplation. Some of these letters, it appears, came from the industrious pen of J. P. Jeffries, Esq., of this city, from one of which we quote:

> That the stock will be profitable, there is not the possibility of a doubt—that it will net to the stockholders over ten per cent. per annum, is in our opinion just as certain. * * * * Nearly every man in the county is able to take one share, and this he should do, particularly the owner of real estate, because he will be benefited just in proportion to his business, be it great or small. Should every man in the county who subscribes a share of $50 lose it entirely, he will still be the gainer, from the fact that the value of his land, his labor, and the price of his produce will be greatly enhanced; and the business of the merchant and mechanic will increase in proportion to that of the farmer, and thus the benefit of the road will be reaped.

This railroad project was the cardinal, capital and emphatic enterprise of the citizens of Wayne county. The solution and consummation of it is witnessed in the continuous and majestic line of iron threads, known as the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

It must be recorded, to the enduring credit and honor of Hon. John Larwill, that he was chiefly instrumental in procuring its charter, to which systematically and powerfully organized opposition was made by the friends of the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Steubenville and Indianapolis Railroads. The charter being obtained, it was necessary for somebody to follow up the work of soliciting subscriptions, completing the organization, and conducting its affairs to a successful issue.

Except what was doing at Salem, in Columbiana county, no

general convention was had in behalf of the road until June, 1848, when a meeting convened in Canton, and Directors were elected, consisting of Messrs. Robinson and Bakewell, of Pittsburg; Pinney, of Beaver; Street, of Salem; Wellman, of Massilon; J. Larwill, of Wooster; and C. T. Sherman, of Mansfield. At this stage the possibility of making the ascent from the Ohio river up to the table lands in Columbiana county was doubted by the friends, and stoutly denied by the enemies of the route. Nothing was done but to order surveys and explorations in that region, and provide the means to pay for them.

The first chain ever stretched upon the line of the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was at Bowls' Point, at the mouth of Big Beaver, July 4, 1848, by Jesse R. Straughan, engineer, in pursuance of the orders of this board.

By the winter, lines had been run by *all the possible routes* from the mouth of Big Beaver, and that of the Little Beaver, and from the mouth of Yellow creek, and from all this extended and exhaustive data the selection of the route was submitted to the decision of Colonel W. Roberts, Chief Engineer, of Philadelphia, who was endorsed and recommended by the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, as possessing the confidence of themselves and of the eastern capitalists. Amid all the criticisms from persons living within the wide range influenced by this road, there were none to dispute the wisdom of the Board as to the selection of their Chief Engineer.

As the friends of other routes considered that only one road westward from Pittsburg could ever be expected, their efforts were proportionally vigorous and unceasing.

We are furnished with a pamphlet entitled, "A letter to Thomas Bakewell, President of the Board of Trade of Pittsburg," dated October, 1848, and signed, among others, by the distinguished Edwin M. Stanton, containing the following, as one of the arguments against the route selected by Colonel Roberts:

OBSTRUCTIONS OF SNOW.—This is a consideration which you can not overlook. The point fixed in their charter, which they must reach before they assume their

westward course, is North Georgetown, in Columbiana county. * * *

This point is but a few miles south of the south boundary of the Western Reserve. And no one who has paid the least attention to the subject, will estimate the average duration of snow, one year with another, at a depth of from six inches to two feet, at less than thirty days longer in each year than you have at Pittsburg, or we at Steubenville. * * * * It traverses the State on very nearly the same parallel of latitude. * * * * It was with an air of triumph that Colonel Roberts exclaimed, "and to Mansfield, 158 miles, without the obstruction of the Ohio!" but may we not add, 158 miles, through frequent snow-drifts. What traveler on the route in the winter time would not exclaim, with Horatius Flaccus, of old,

"*Jam satis nivis*
Grandinisque dirae."

But upon this line the road was built, the snow-drifts and Horatius Flaccus to the contrary notwithstanding, and this pamphlet in the hands of Mr. Larwill was made to assist in arousing the people to realize the value of a road so anxiously desired by the people along other proposed routes.

As a basis upon which to establish sufficient credit to warrant the beginning of the work, five thousand dollars per mile was to be subscribed in each of the counties in Ohio, and $600,000 in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

This from Wayne county was allotted to Mr. Larwill, who had the untiring assistance of James Jacobs, Dr. S. F. Day, Samuel Knepper, John K. McBride, Smith Orr, John P. Jeffries, and the occasional assistance of J. R. Straughan and many others, but it required meetings, speeches and private effort in every school district within the county. The whole of the winter of 1848--49 was thus occupied, for the gross sum of $150,000 looked as large then as $500,000 at this day, and the last few thousand exhausted the patience and the hopes of the most sanguine. Logic, entreaty, persuasion, the *argumentum ad crumenam*, everything, was employed, and finally with success.

Great as was the labor and consumption of time required in Ohio to secure this subscription, it was accomplished before that in Pittsburg and Allegheny had been begun. They were waiting

a more propitious time, and listening to the snow-drift arguments of enemies. And certainly there were danger and doubt as to this subscription which could not be concealed from the masses. Friends wore anxious faces, enemies and croakers again came forth exultant, with their opposition.

The Board was called to meet at Pittsburg, April 23, 1849, which was attended by the Ohio members with the avowed determination to have those cities come up to their subscriptions *now*, or to return home, and give up all further effort. To some of the Pittsburg people this seemed like a rash determination, but the circumstances demanded it, while the result vindicated the wisdom of it.

But vast enterprises like this have their tempests and cyclones, and that meeting soon showed signs of storm. The Pittsburg directors argued the inauspicious time, the collapse of the city scrip, the dull trade from down the river, etc., and many of the prominent citizens were induced to confirm their arguments, they finally refusing their co-operations in an effort so useless, in their judgment.

It was the fate of this company to have many narrow escapes from destruction. On either side Scylla and Charybdis were ever appearing, and the period now referred to was the first, and in every way, the most important escape. Men like General Moorehead, Joshua Hanna and others, who were not friendly to Colonel Robinson, President of the company, becoming acquainted, through Mr. Larwill, with the views of Ohio members and the opposition of Robinson and his friends, warmly seconded Ohio and offered to assist in canvassing the city for stock, thus securing a large and influential addition to the friends of the road.

At an informal meeting in the parlors of Mr. Hanna, with Moorehead to represent Pittsburg, and only John Larwill and Jessie R. Straughan from Ohio, this plan of operations was devised:

To get the City Council of Pittsburgh to vote $200,000, provided Allegheny City would subscribe a like amount.

Then get the latter city to subscribe $200,000, provided the citizens would subscribe $200,000.

To the first of these arose the united opposition from Steubenville and the Cleveland and Pittsburg lines, both before the Board of Trade and the two Chambers of the Council; but the efforts of Mr. Larwill and his newly found allies--Moorehead and others—not only surprised but defeated their well-drilled forces; the subscription carried. In Allegheny it also carried, the proviso helping it much, as many voted for it thinking, as well as hoping, that the $200,000 individual subscriptions was impossible. The most doubtful part and the most laborious was yet to come—that from individuals.

The Ohio delegation had returned home, leaving only Mr. Larwill and Mr. Straughan to remain, in fulfillment of the promise—or threat—not to return home until Pittsburg had made up its subscription. This was conducted as it had been in Ohio. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, of April 26, 1849, announced a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg, on the evening previous, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, to hear the reports of a number of gentlemen from Ohio, as to the progress of the undertaking. Among the honorable gentlemen present on this occasion was the distinguished Senator from Missouri—Colonel Thomas H. Benton—who delivered, as the above paper says, "a beautiful address." Among the Ohio members Mr. Larwill conspicuously took the lead. He said:

> They had already got subscriptions and stock sufficient taken to justify them in going immediately to work. They of Ohio did not wish Pennsylvania to subscribe their money for the purpose of building the road in Ohio—all they asked them to do was to build that which passed through their own State, and that being done, Ohio was ready to complete the whole of her share. Unless this was done, Ohio would be under the necessity of seeking some other outlet for her products and investments for her capital. In Wayne county alone they had got an individual subscription of over $100,000, and with these facts they were anxious to return home and tell their stockholders and subscribers that Pittsburg was ready. In Ohio the people were perfectly convinced, not only of the feasibility of this route, but also of its superior advantages over all other roads of conveyance, as well as its profitableness as an investment of capital. It was for Pittsburg to look to her

own interests now. Ohio must move in one way or other, and if Pittsburg did not meet them, they would in all probability join with the Baltimore and Ohio line.

Committees now began to canvass every ward in both cities and worked industriously for several days, reporting at headquarters every evening. The $200,000 was reached, but the canvassing was continued until $235,000 was obtained. This news was telegraphed to all points in Ohio, and general joy prevailed.

It was the birth-day of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. In both city and country the meed of praise was awarded Mr. Larwill. Colonel Sloane, Samuel Hemphill, Thomas Robinson, Doctor Day, James Jacobs, David Robison, Judge Orr, and many others energetically identified with this stupendous project, have died—mounted the narrow stairway of the grave, which leads from the illusions of life to the presence of the "Assayer of souls, who proves men." Their united efforts in behalf of the great enterprise, however, will not soon be forgotten, but will appear as fit pictures in the frame-work of their lives.

The arrival of the first passenger train in Wooster, Tuesday afternoon, August 10, 1852, was an event not soon to be forgotten, and in the future will be reverted to as such, not merely for the satisfaction a knowledge of the date will afford, but as a circumstance and occasion by which other occurrences and incidents may be identified. On that day Wooster was in a paroxysm of bustle and excitement. A national salute was fired at sunrise. Four P. M. was the hour announced for the arrival of the train. At 2 P. M. the surging multitude began to gather at the depot, and by 3 o'clock it was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were on the grounds. At 3 P. M. a dispatch was received from Masillon assuring us that two trains were coming with 600 passengers, 500 of whom were invited guests from Pittsburg and Allegheny. At ten minutes past 4 P. M. the train arrived. The scene was magnificent; the people shouted, cannons boomed thunderingly, whirlwinds of gladness swept over acres of clapping hands, and on faces young and aged, a "grand Homeric jubilation was radiant." It was the Pentecost of gayety. The fire companies never looked or

behaved better; the martial music was inspiring and heroic, and the guests were happy and hilarious, both by choice and compulsion. It seemed, indeed, to many, like "Curiosity's Benefit Day."

Processions were formed under direction of Colonel R. K. Porter and J. H. Kauke, Marshals of the day, and proceeded to the grove north-east of the depot, where a table had been spread by H. Howard, Esq., of the American House. The festal arrangement exhibited the uniqueness and taste of perfection. The guests being seated, Judge Dean called for order, when they were welcomed by him, in an appropriate speech. General Robinson, President of the road, delivered an address, when the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

The guests being entertained and supplied, the cloth was removed, and S. Hemphill, Esq., read a series of toasts, to which responses were made.

4th TOAST—Hon. John Larwill, resident director of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The celebration to-day, and the repeated election to his present post, as director, are the best tributes that can be offered to his merits as an officer and a man.

Mr. Larwill returned his thanks for the flattering expression of approbation by his fellow-townsmen and the gentlemen present. The opening of the road was to him a most gratifying event. He had known Wooster from the time the first stick of timber was cut to the present moment. No other improvement had ever so much enlisted his feelings and anxieties. This had been to him a proud day and he was most happy to enjoy it, and to have the privilege of returning his thanks for the honor done him.

Various toasts were responded to, and speeches made by E. Pardee, Esq., and others.

At night the fire companies made a splendid parade, the engines drawn by matched horses, caparisoned with flowers, plumes and floating banners. During the evening there was a gorgeous display of fire-works. George W. Kauffman sent up a balloon, and the firemen of Pittsburg were the invited guests of the Woos-

ter companies at an elegant repast, served in their honor at the United States Hall.

Three other roads have penetrated Wayne county, but to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad we owe the rapid growth, development and material prosperity of the county.

We have thus drawn and gathered *currente calamo* a synoptical statement of the origin, progress and completion of this road, and the part Wayne county enacted. It was, and is, the colossal and gigantic enterprise of her citizens. Boldly conceived, vigorously executed and gloriously completed, it will stand an honorable monument to its projectors, a measureless convenience and blessing to the citizens, forming another solid link in the duplex chain that is to bind the people and the States in

"The immortal league of love."

Other Railroads.

Since the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Columbus, Mount Vernon and Cleveland Railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, have been built, and run through portions of the county.

Revolutionary Pensioners in Wayne County in 1840.

Perry Township—Barnett Hagerman, aged 80.

Plain Township—Augustus Case, aged 87.

Jackson Township—Ezra Tryon, aged 80.

Canaan Township—Rufus Freeman, aged 78.

Wayne Township—John Davidson, aged 84.

Chippewa Township—Christina Franks, aged 73; Isaac Underwood, aged 74.

Milton Township—Benjamin Foster, aged 86; Benjamin Cotton, aged 83.

Greene Township—Conrad Metsker, aged 82.

East Union Township—Jesse Richardson, aged 84; Simon Goodspeed, aged 76.

Wooster—Robert Cain, aged 77.

	Age.		Age.
Robert Hamilton	80	Nancy Mitchell	78
Burgan Covert	80	Jno. Burlingame	87
Richard Davis, Jr.	93	Eleanor Wright	91
Ezekiel Irvin	80	Wm. Woodward	86
Leonard Peckinpaugh	82	Ephraim Ellis	76
Abraham Storm	85	Ignatius Waterman	82
Thomas Arnett	82	Nathan Rice	79
Peter Kesling	90	Aaron Inman	77
John E. Kinney	78	John Payne	79
Wm. Marts	76	Elias H. Wolcott	84
B. Clark	84	Daniel Dunbar	97
Sherebiah Fletcher	78	Thomas Perry	84
Barnabas Otis	83	Benajah Hays	79
Wm. Ellis	91		

Population by Decades.

Population of Wayne County in			1810 was	332
"	"	"	1820 was	11,993
"	"	"	1830 was	23,327
"	"	"	1840 was	36,015
"	"	"	1850 was	32,681
"	"	"	1860 was	32,438
"	"	"	1870 was	35,116

Names of Heads of Families

In Wayne County as returned by the Census taken in 1810:

Alexander Finly,	Isariah Smith,	Amos Norris,
David Smith,	William Metcalf,	Jesse Cornelius,
Richard Healey,	Samuel Martin,	Jonathan Grant,
Josiah Crawford,	James Beam,	Christian Smith,
William Laylin,	John L. Dawson,	John Smith,
Joseph Hughes,	David Kimpton, †	Ebenezer Warner,
Benjamin Bunn,	James S. Priest,	Thomas Eagle,
Robert Meeks,	John Newell,	Benjamin Miller, *
Baptiste Jerome,	John Smith,	Philip Smith,
Hugh Moore,	Andrew Alexander,	William Nixon,
Jacob Foulks,	Westel Ridgley,	John Driskel,
Jacob Amman,	Stephen Morgan,	Samuel Henderson,
Conrad Bowers,	Andrew Luckey,	Valentine Smi h, Sr.,
Valentine Smith, Jr.,	Vatchel Metcalf,	Philip Griffith,
Daniel Doty,	Michael Switzer,	Jesse Richards,
	William Kelley.	

*Joseph H. Larwill enumerated in Benjamin Miller's family.

†William Larwill enumerated in David Kimpton's family.

Valuation of Real and Personal Property.

The following statement gives the aggregate valuation of all the real and personal property placed upon the duplicate for taxation in each township, village and city, and separate school districts in the county, and the rates levied upon such property, stated in mills and decimals, upon each dollar, for 1875 and 1876. The number of mills, therefore, will indicate the amount of tax in dollars upon each thousand dollars of valuation:

Townships, Corporations, etc.	1875.		1876.	
	Valuation.	Rate. Mills.	Valuation.	Rate. Mills.
Baughman	$1,295,353	8.5	$1,305,584	8.85
Orrville Corporation	178,650	14.2	181,450	17.85
" School District	32,825	10.25	32,390	13.25
Marshallville Corporation	123,033	11.7	120,206	12.45
" School District	97,850	10.2	95,780	10.35
Chippewa	1,185,902	8.7	1,149,057	7.7
Doylestown Corporation	241,842	15.6	287,130	15.65
" School District	117,596	15.9	83,865	16.0
Marshallville Corporation	22,660	11.7	25,215	12.45
" School District	9,850	10.0	9,065	9.9
Milton	1,406,814	10.2	1,378,789	10.55
Greene	1,802,493	9.2	1,777,362	8.65
Orrville Corporation	436,616	14.2	452,863	17.85
East Union	1,325,149	12.35	1,292,651	11.2
Salt Creek	597,324	10.25	610,854	13.25
Fredericksburg Corporation	133,562	16.6	139,065	17.0
" School District	62,040	14.75	59,371	15.25
Franklin	1,080,938	8.7	1,073,087	7.9
Fredericksburg School District	3,543	14.55	3,645	14.15
Wooster	1,102,403	11.5	1,104,437	7.9
Wayne	1,347,333	8.45	1,356,598	7.7
Canaan	1,200,497	9.5	1,168,452	8.9
Burbank Corporation	64,658	8.6	75,110	9.35
" School District	1,695	7.35	1,795	8.6
Congress	1,236,040	9.25	1,193,373	10.0
West Salem Corporation	335,398	19.6	296,908	18.25
" School District	61,679	17.1	61,066	14.5
Congress Corporation	63,065	15.1	55,242	16.25
" School District	30,746	14.1	30,858	14.5
Burbank Corporation	14,965	8.6	14,345	9.35
Chester	1,273,417	9.4	1,263,685	9.15
Plain	1,331,482	8.7	1,333,510	9.65
Clinton	919,879	11.15	967,987	12.45
Shreve Corporation	240,265	18.1	267,615	15.55
Wooster	2,606,207	22.05	2,556,247	22.25
" School District	100,282	15.35	97,344	15.25

School Statistics of the County.

For the year ending August 31, 1876, by the report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, Wayne county received the following amount of money for school purposes:

Of State tax, $21,545.60; of irreducible school funds, $4,919.86; of local tax for school and school house purposes, $84,084.54; on sale of bonds, $350; from fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils, and other sources, $2,551.72, or a total of $177,427.40, which includes a balance on hand, September 1, 1875, of $63,975.68.

Amount paid teachers in High School and Primaries, $52,797.78; amount for other expenditures, including the foregoing sum, making a total of $121,101.63.

There were in the county, between the ages of six and twenty-one, 13,473 white children and 9 colored; of this number there were 3,253 between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one; there were of this number 6,828 boys and 6,645 girls, and 5 male and 4 female colored.

There were in the county 138 sub-divisions, 11 separate districts and 11 sub-districts included in separate districts. The total value of school property in the several townships and separate districts, $343,562.

There were employed during the year in the schools within the county a total of 320 teachers, and 10,064 pupils were enrolled; of this number there were 1,029 between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. The average attendance was 6,333.

The Public School System.

We trust we will not be considered as dealing in extravagant assertion, when we say that the cause of Education in Wayne county is perhaps as far advanced as in any other county in the State, and that in its progress and development it can challenge comparison with the foremost in Ohio.

The first settlers did not neglect or overlook its vital claims,

and the *subscription school* was early encouraged and put to practical working, and answered a noble and sublime purpose in those dim by-gone days. The short-term schools of a later period encountered prompt and commendable patronage and support, and were a part of the progressive and civilizing agencies of the times.

It was, however, reserved for the era inaugurated by the adoption of the New Constitution of the State of Ohio, to communicate the powerful stimulant and add the tremendous impulse which at this time so signally discriminates and marks the practical operations of the Free School System throughout the great State of Ohio.

The enactment of the first general law upon this subject, April 14, 1853, imparted a giant impulse and momentum to the cause and progress of education in Wayne county.

This law was prepared by a Senate Committee, consisting of the following members: Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cuyahoga county; Hon. George Rex, of Wayne county; and Hon. Alonzo Cushing, of Gallia county. Its provisions were grand, glorious and beneficent, and for the first time in the history of education in the State of Ohio, enacted an entirely new and enlarged Free School System.

On the taking effect of the law, the people of Wayne county seemed to grasp its advantages without delay. Among the first townships to move under the law was Plain, and the first school-house built under the new law was what is known as "People's College," in Sub-district No. 7. And, as is customary with new enterprises, this met with severe and decided opposition; but, under the direction and management of Hon. Benj. Eason, Jacob Welty and Robert C. Beard, the local Directors, the sub-district completed its building, which served as a model for years for other sub-districts of the county.

Various amendments to the law have, from time to time, been enacted; but in all subsequent legislation upon the subject, the salient features of the original law have been retained; and to-day the same system of free education to all the youth of the State

remains as a monument to the wisdom, intelligence, justice and genius of the framers of the original law.

The Primitive School House and Primitve Schools.

The primitive school house, as described to us, was eighteen feet square, built of logs, round or hewn, as the caprice of the builders suggested. It had a floor of split-logs called puncheons; it was roofed with clap-boards, with ridge-poles to hold them to their places and keep the wind from blowing them away. At the one end was a fire-place, in fact the whole end of the cabin sometimes was the fire-place, and herein were rolled and tumbled immense back-logs. At the other end was a door with a string and latch, and a window was formed by sawing out a section of a log, inserting therein a light frame and stretching over the same some white paper which was oiled.

In the center of the room were slabs which were used for benches, without backs, and these were set on feet, or sticks set perpendicularly at each end. Boards arranged at a slope were fixed for the "on scholars," on which to put their copy books and slates.

The schools were gotten up by subscription, that is, a parent subscribed so much for each member of his family; if he sent one, so much; if more, that much more. These subscriptions were usually for a quarter, and the school commonly began in November. Though it was a short term it was sometimes *long* for the teacher. The teacher was most anybody they could pick up; sometimes an intelligent neighbor, sometimes the peripatetic gentleman "from York State." In those days the teacher was held in great esteem—aye, reverence. He was a *master*, and was supposed to know everything. He could solve puzzles, do sums, make capital letters, sometimes he drank nothing but milk, and his last and most unfortunate gift was, that he could—sing. He always kept "order" in the school-room, his weapons to make the scholars "behave," consisting of a rule and a quiver of "gads."

When he trounced somebody's son he employed his whole intellect. If he thumped him he did it boldly; if he struck his knuckles with his club, he did it with refined courage; if he pulled his ears, why this was—government, and the scholar's father thought his child was being instructed. He pretty nearly always boarded with the scholars, and of nights he would call around him the little, trembling urchins, with black marks on their tender backs which resulted from his cruel hammering during the day, and pat them on their heads and cheeks and tell their parents how apt and smart they were; that *this* was a Cincinnatus, and *that* a Cicero. The father would "take it in," and reflectively remark to his wife of the fame that was to come upon them. Sometimes the scholars would "bar" him out on Christmas or New Year's, and then His Satanic Highness was to pay with a depleted exchequer. He would probably break in the door, or crawl through a window, or jump down the chimney; or, if there were any big scholars in attendance, he would "cave in" and promise to "set things up" the next day. The "treat" he would furnish would be composed of candies, cakes, gimcracks, and sometimes that adjunct of sterling pioneer civilization, a jug of whisky. On the last day of school the heads of families would come in, and the master would cough up some endearing terms of parting to his children.

The subjects taught were the three celebrated R's—"Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic"—to the Rule of Three. If the teacher said he could go this far he was hired. *Parsing* then was unborn, and grammar fit only for barbarians. If a pupil could "bound" the United States he was a classic, and fit to preach or practice law. Spelling was a big thing, for the masters were always spellers themselves, and in addition "worked out the hard sums" of the neighborhood. The children sometimes had a great distance to travel to where the school was taught, and in such cases their parents made furrows with their plows through the woods, or "blazed trees" as guides for them. Here they would gather, boys and girls, the omnipresent "big brother" likewise putting in his appearance. The boys in those days, too, kept an eye to fun,

and they took occasionally their dogs, Jew's-harps, jackknives, and frequently a pistol, along with them.

They all voted for long recesses and short recitations. But under all these circumstances they managed to make some acquirements, and proved to be highly useful members of the new country, and to them are we largely indebted for the legacy of the fine farms and enlightened prosperity we possess.

But in connection with these primitive schools, and the opportunities they offered for obtaining an education, other means of instruction and of intellectual discipline were presented, in the debating clubs and other societies of mutual improvement.

Moreover, and let it be emphasized, there were good, pious fathers and mothers in those days, who had their pleasing stories, fairy tales, instructive legends to relate, which amused, interested and kept open the leaden eyelids of the little urchins as they tired of their "flaring, idle toys." The mother putting away the spinning wheel, the father through with the moils of the day, and

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big Ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
His lyart haffets wearing thin an' bare;
Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And 'Let us worship God!' he says, with solemn air.
They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim:
Perhaps Dundee's wild-warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name.
* * * * *
The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage
With Amalek's ungracious progeny.
* * * * *
Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,
How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed;

How He, who bore in Heaven the second name,
Had not on earth whereon to lay his head.

* * * * *

Then kneeling down to Heaven's eternal king,
The saint, the father and the husband prays;
Hope 'springs exulting on triumphant wing,'
That thus they all shall meet in future days;
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear;
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

CHAPTER XIX.

Wooster.

The seat of justice of Wayne county was laid out in the fall of 1808 by the proprietors, John Bever, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwill, and is 377 feet above Lake Erie, and was made the seat of justice for the county May 30, 1811.

It was so named by Hon. Joseph H. Larwill, in honor of the celebrated Major General David Wooster of Revolutionary renown, and a member of the old and distinguished family bearing that name.

Sketch of General Wooster.

David Wooster was born at Stratford, in Connecticut, March 2, in the year of our Lord, 1710. The strictest scrutiny of his earlier record furnishes but a meager detail of his boyhood. He was a man of prepossessing personal appearance, of rare intellectual culture and accomplished education. His collegiate course was exact and scientific, answering the punctilious curriculum of Yale in 1738.

When the colony constructed what was then called "the guard-a-costa," to be employed defensively in case of assault by Spanish cruisers in 1739, he was designated as second in command, and shortly was appointed Captain. At the close of this service he married a daughter of President Clapp, of Yale College, a lady said to have been admirably suited to encounter the dangerous scenes which were already flinging their dark and ominous shadows upon the future. Valiant women always make braver, courageous men; and Mrs. Wooster had firmness, power and res-

olution of mind combined with exquisite refinement of manners, which aided him immensely in the subsequent experience of his life.

In 1745, when Colonel Burr raised a regiment in Connecticut to join the troops destined to act against Louisburg—a seaport village on the eastern coast of the Island of Cape Breton, an insular colony of British North America—Captain Wooster was appointed to the command of a company in that regiment, and occupied an active place in the reduction of that considerable fortification. After its capitulation, he was ordered to take charge of the cartel which was sent to France for exchange of prisoners. He was not at that time permitted to land in France, but hastened to Great Britian, where he was received by aristocrats, the dwellers of the Court, and velvet-sandaled Royalty itself. He even became a favorite of King George, who presented him with a Captain's baton in a regiment of Sir William Pepperell, with half pay for life.

After one of the Aix-la-Chapelle treaties, and the recession to France of the fortress mentioned, Captain Wooster retired to the serenities of home and the sanctities of private life. For awhile he lived in tranquil seclusion in New Haven, when the sky lowered again, and the mutterings of the Titans of war were heard in the distance. In 1750 he was made Colonel of a regiment, but was not fated to remain there long, as he was soon advanced to a Brigadiership, which office he held until the peace of 1763, when once more he withdrew to the pensive shades of retirement.

We find him next in New Haven, an enterprising, public spirited man, engaged in commercial pursuits. We believe, at one time, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the port of New Haven. And now beams, in faint but terrible lines upon the horizon, the test-hour to men of place and power. The cloud, not larger than a man's hand, grew rapidly, and men had to decide. General Wooster named his position from the beginning, and when the bloody logic of Concord and Lexington was sought to be taught in the school of despotism, although courts had received

him, kings had honored him — honored him with office — and although he held the king's seal, he renounced everything, and poured out "the tinkling crimson tide that plays upon the heart's red brink" for freedom from oppression and the independence of his country. And with the forethought and prescience of a wise man, he comprehended the necessity of the hour, and while Ethan Allen and Arnold executed the drama of the capture of Ticonderoga, we must award to General Wooster a full share of the honor of the conception of the plot of that hazardous and momentous enterprise. He even went to Canada with Montgomery, and for awhile after that gallant soldier fell had supreme command.

In 1775, after a successful vote for the creation of an army, Congress appointed him third in rank among the Brigadiers upon that occasion. In 1776, the epochal period of the national life, he saw much bitter service, though as it was in the inception of the Revolutionary contest, few substantial laurels were achieved, the contest raging long afterward. In the same year he was appointed Major General of the militia of Connecticut, with a supervisory control of the military stores, which were kept near Danbury. The British had a jealous eye upon these provisions, and with a force of two thousand men under Tryon, sought their capture, and succeeded. General Wooster, with seven hundred raw recruits, attacked them April 27, 1776, but, forced to retreat, received a fatal wound. He had, however, the comfort of dying in the sacred circle of his family, on the 2d of May, 1777. His last words were, "I am dying, but with the strong hope and persuasion that my country will gain her independence."

His remains were ensepulchered at Danbury, Connecticut. On June 17, 1777, Congress voted that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory, but measures never were inaugurated to execute the resolution. His grave was not identified until 1854, when, by an Act of the Legislature of that State, the corner-stone of a monument was laid. No wonder our independence was achieved when such intrepid spirits leagued and fell for it! What a priceless boon they have bequeathed to us! What a

debt of love, what a flame of praise we should kindle at the altar of their remembered names!

We discover, then, that illustrious and patriotic memories surrounded the baptism of Wooster. It started in its infancy with the inspiration of the Revolutionary spirit. May it, in the sublime and noble aspirations of a riper and maturer life, glorify the magnificent achievements that spirit prompted!

Wooster, it may here be remarked, was not the first county-seat. The place designated by the first Commissioners was on the eminence east of south of the city, on lands then owned by Bazaleel Wells & Co., and was called Madison. Dissatisfaction accrued from this selection, whereupon the Legislature appointed new Commissioners, when the present Wooster was chosen as the county-seat. But a single cabin was erected in Madison.

Vacation of Town of Madison.

Bazaleel Wells, John Shorb and Joseph Dorsey, proprietors of the town of Madison, in the county of Wayne, having, according to the conditions of the sale of lots in said town, returned the sums of money heretofore received of the purchasers of said lots, and taken up their respective certificates therefor, whereby they are the sole proprietors and owners of said town, and the lots therein, by John Goodenow, their attorney, applied to the Court, then in session, February 21, 1814, to vacate the same, according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

Whereupon the Court, at its April session, 1814, ordered that the town plat of the town of Madison, in the county of Wayne, be vacated.

The *first settlers* in Wooster, and in Wayne county, were the three Larwill brothers, to wit: William, Joseph and John.

The first house erected in the town or county was a "log-temple," on East Liberty street, directly west of what was subsequently known as the William Larwill property. The principal tools employed in its construction were a broad-ax and drawing-

knife. It was raised at the time that the town was being laid out, and its first occupants were William Larwill and a young man named Abraham Miller. Benjamin Miller, the father of this young man, removed, in the spring of 1809, from Stark county with his wife and family and opened a house of entertainment.

Benjamin Miller was the first married man who settled in the town or county.

He kept the first tavern in the town or county, on the spot where J. B. Power has his dry goods store.

He was the father of the first white child born in the town or county. It was a girl, and was christened Tillie Miller, the honor of naming her being awarded to Hon. John Bever. She grew to womanhood, married a son of John Lawrance, father-in-law of the pioneer editor, Joseph Clingan, by which union there resulted seven children, one of whom (Harrison) distinguished himself as a Disciple minister.

The first store started in Wooster was by Wm. Larwill.

In 1810, the first brick house built in the town or county was erected by John Bever, on the corner now occupied by J. S. Bissell & Bro., dry goods merchants.

In 1808, the road from Massillon to Wooster was cut, the first road opened in the county.

The first State road running through the county, from Canton to Wooster, was laid out by the Commissioners in 1810.

In 1809, Joseph Stibbs, then of Canton, built the first grist mill, in the vicinity of Wooster.

In 1811 Hon. Benjamin Jones, leaving Youngstown, Trumbull county, passed through Wooster and on to Mansfield, in search of a location, in the interest of Priest Jones. He selected Wooster and reported so to the "Priest." During the following year (1812) Priest Jones and his family, Benjamin Jones and Betty Scott, arrived at the county-seat. They bought goods and started a store, Constant Lake, father of Constant Lake, of Wooster, hauling a load for them. They opened up in a rough, wooden building, erected by Robert McClarran, father of Rosswell and Clinton Mc-

Clarran, located on the premises now occupied in business by Samuel Geitgey, the second store in the town and county.

Robert McClarran, the carpenter in this instance, was the first Justice of the Peace of the town or county.

The first white man who died in Wooster was Alexander Crawford, in 1808.

The first resident lawyer, who died in Wooster, was a Mr. Raymond.

The first physician * of Wooster was Thomas Townsend, here as early as 1813.

The first minister was Thomas Griffith (Priest) Jones, arriving in 1812 (Baptist), and this denomination built the first church in 1814.

The first school teacher was Carlos Mather, a young lawyer of New Haven, Conn., who taught in 1814.

The first Postmaster of Wooster was "Priest" Jones.

The first school house, a brick, was built on the site of the third ward school building.

The first 4th of July celebration held in Wooster, or the county, was west of town on Christmas's run, the water for cooking purposes being procured from a spring at the base of the hill, on the premises now owned by Judge Downing. The dinner was under the supervision of Wm. Hughes; the Declaration of Independence was read by James Hindman, and "Priest" Jones made the oration.

Renssellaer Curtis carried the first mail to Wooster from New Lisbon to Mansfield.

The first will on record in the Recorder's office at Wooster was made by Frederick Brown, of East Union township.

The first transfer of real estate on record in the Recorder's office in Wooster, is from Oliver Day to Elam Day, of East Union township.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Wooster was in 1812.

The first election held in Wooster was on the first Monday in April, 1810. The following is the list of electors:

* Ezekiel Wells, of East Union, was the first physician in the county.

Josiah Crawford, Jesse Cornelius, Jacob Matthews, William Larwill, Paddy Chest, Robert Carn, Benjamin Miller, Jacob Wetzel (relative of Lewis Wetzel, the renowned Indian hunter of Western Virginia), Luke Miller, Samuel Martin, Matthew Riley, John Driskel, William Smith, John Rodgers, John Wright, Christian Smith, Joseph Hughes and William Riter.

The first fire company was established in 1827, though as early as 1825 a committee, consisting of Gen. Cyrus Spink and Thomas L. Grilling, was appointed to either go to Philadelphia, or correspond with parties there, in regard to the purchase of an engine.

In 1827 Thomas Wilson was appointed a committee to contract for, and superintend, the sinking of a reservoir or well on the public ground, in the angle of Liberty and Market streets, on the north-west corner of the south-east quarter of said public ground, two pumps to be placed in said well or reservoir.

In 1829, Frederick Kauke and Joseph Bergen were appointed watchmen of the town at a salary of $11 per month.

Howe says: "When Wooster was first settled there were no white inhabitants between it and the lake; on the west, none short of the Maumee, Fort Wayne and Vincennes; on the south, none until within a few miles of Coshocton, and those on the Tuscarawas were the nearest on the east." The city is located 86 miles north-east of Columbus, and 52 miles south of Cleveland, upon the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. It lies at an altitude of 50 feet above the Killbuck valley, and is surrounded by a highly cultivated, beautiful and fertile country.

It was incorporated October 13, 1817; advanced to a city of the 2d class September 9, 1868, and divided into 4 wards February 24, 1869, and has a population of over 7,000 souls. It is distinguished for its healthy and excellent location, and during the business days of the week it presents a fine picture of commercial activity. The country surrounding it is replete with rich and diversified scenery, and is under the highest conditions of successful and remunerative tillage. The city government is vested in a Mayor and Common Council.

The plan of the city is principally in squares. It contains numerous well built churches, of different denominations. Many of its private dwelling are expensive, tasteful and elegant, and its public edifices are costly and substantial. It has the best system of natural water works in Ohio. Its fire department is divided into hose companies, although two first-class steamers are retained, the latter seldom being called into operation, as any single hydrant, with hose attached, is equivalent to an engine.

The city is illuminated with gas; an ordinance has passed for the establishment of a complete system of sewerage, and the chief business streets are soon to be macadamized. Manufacturing, though in its infancy, is carried on to considerable extent, and of the ordinary mechanic trades there is a fair representation. Its police arrangements are excellent at present, and the cleanliness and general good order of the place are remarkable. The "Independent Order of Mechanics" have a library and reading-room in the city, and a membership of leading mechanics of all the trades. This is one of the most worthy orders of the city, and is noted for the intelligence, zeal and good character of its composition. A fair quantum of the secret or mystical societies are represented.

The public press of the city consists of two weekly newspapers, the *Democrat* and *Republican*. It may safely lay claim to one of the best opera houses in the State. Its Missionary and Bible Societies are worthy institutions, sustained by earnest men and women.

The public schools of the city are well managed and efficiently sustained. The buildings are of brick; that of the High School, on North Market street, being a gem of architectural art, and an ornament to any city. The course of instruction is graduated, and when the pupils are sufficiently advanced, they are promoted to the High School, where they are instructed in natural science and in the classics. But the University, a history of which, by President A. A. E. Taylor, appears elsewhere, is the crowning glory of Wooster. It ornaments an imposing eminence—the site being donated by E. Quinby, Jr., of Wooster—north of the city,

with a commanding prospect in every direction, and environments embracing splendid drives and gorgeous distances, leaving the city below like a nestling infant, in the midst of gentle slopes and a blooming valley. Its construction was an enterprise of which the citizens of Wooster and Wayne county may be proud, and future generations will point to it as a monument of the wisdom and sagacity of the men who projected it and bore it on to successful completion.

Coeval with the laying of the corner stone of the great Republic was laid the solid foundation of literary and religious truth. Our fathers were not forgetful of this primal duty. There was great need for such an institution as this in Ohio. A college established in a State or community multiplies the number that would seek a liberal education, and imparts to that State or community its general features and nobler aspects of character. Its influence creates an atmosphere around it, and stirs the aspirations, as by an irresistible agency, of those who seem destined to high positions. Princeton made New Jersey; Harvard, Boston; not Boston Harvard; and Germany, in its moral aspects, is but the product of what her renowned universities have made her.

Not the least remarkable of all the noble features of this institution is the co-education of the sexes, and the disposition and determination to advance the standard of female culture. The man, who, in this age of the world, antagonizes the complete and thorough education of woman, should have no ancestry short of the darker eons of mankind. Man now pursues science in her expanded and expanding sphere, and woman must progress and attain her possible elevations. She must and will, if opportunity is afforded, seek and achieve them, and

"Set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words."

Incorporation of Wooster.

Wooster was incorporated as a town, October 13, 1817, and

advancing in population was chartered as a city of the second class, and divided into four wards, February 9, 1869.

First Election after Incorporation.

On the first Saturday in March, 1818, an election was held at the house of Joseph McGugen, in Wooster, for the purpose of electing, according to law, a President, Recorder and five Trustees for the incorporation of the town, with this result: Isaiah Jones was elected President, John Patton, Recorder, T. G. Jones, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Eichar, Thomas Robison and Benjamin Jones, Trustees. On the 12th of March of this year the above officers met at the house of John Patton, and after having produced their certificates of election from the clerk, and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio, as also an oath of office, adjourned.

At their next meeting, in the month of March, the President having taken his chair, the Board proceeded to the choice of a Marshal, Treasurer and Collector, when Daniel Hoyt was elected Marshal, Thomas R. McKnight Treasurer, and Henry St. John Collector. The first step taken was to appoint a committee to draft By-Laws for the government of the Board, which committee designated T. G. Jones and Benjamin Jones. A committee composed of Thomas Taylor, Joseph Eichar and John Patton was next appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the abatement of nuisances, and another composed of Benjamin Jones and Thomas Robison was appointed to bring in a bill to prevent horse-racing and shooting.

On Friday, April 3, 1818, the Board met, and on motion it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the prevention of immoral practices.

At a meeting of the Board, Thursday, April 9, 1818, a bill for the abatement of nuisances, by John Patton, with some amendments, became a law, and as such, is the first on record.

The Second Election

Was held on the first Saturday of March, 1820, at the house of Joseph McGugen, for the purpose of electing corporation officers, William Nailer and Thomas Robison acting as judges, and John Patton as clerk of election, there being thirty-nine votes polled. The names of electors are as follows:

Francis H. Foltz, John Hague, Elijah Tillotson, Daniel O. Hoyt, Thomas R. McKnight, Philip Griffith, John Wilson, John M. McClelland, Robert Orr, Reasin Beall, Jacob Matthews, Wm. B. Smith, Andrew Mackey, David Losher, Thomas Townsend, M. D., Nicholas Mason, Fred Foltz, James Nailer, David Griffith, Joseph McGugen, Trueman Beecher, Henry St. John, John Larwill, Moses Owens, Calvin Hubbard, Charles Connelly, Thomas Robison, John S. Headley, Benjamin F. Coleman, Hugh O. Harrow, William Nailer, John Patton, George Lisor, John Stewart, Edward Jones, Joseph H. Larwill, Robert McClarran, John Yergin.

A List of Candidates at an Election Held in Wooster, March 29, 1824.

President—Samuel Quinby, Edward Avery, Thomas Robison.

Recorder—Cyrus Spink, John Patton, Wm. Larwill.

Trustees—Edward Jones, David McConahay, Francis H. Foltz, Matthew Johnston, Wm. McFall, Joseph H. Larwill, John Christmas, John Patton, Wm. McComb, Moses Culbertson, Cyrus Spink, Calvin Hobert, David Robison, Thomas Robison, Thomas Townsend, Horace Howard, William Nailer, Samuel H. Hand, Edward Avery, Benjamin Jones, Col. John Hemperly.

We do certify that Samuel Quinby had 53 votes for President, and William Larwill had 30 votes for Recorder, and Edward Avery had 52 votes for Trustee, Thomas Robison had 37 votes for Trustee, William McComb had 30 votes for Trustee, William Nailer had 20 votes for Trustee, and Thomas Townsend and John Patton had each 19 votes for Trustee.

(Signed) Matthew Johnston,
William McFall,
Judges.

Attest: John Larwill, Clerk of Election.

Extracts from Public Records.

Ordered, That Joseph Alexander be allowed $25.00 for services rendered by digging up stumps in the Public Square, in July, 1816.

Ordered, That Cyrus Spink be allowed two dollars for attending on David Wolgamot, a State's prisoner, as a guard, in July, 1816.

Ordered, That Joseph H. Larwill be allowed the sum of $5.20 for digging a drain to the Court House, October, 1817.

Ordered, That Thomas Robison be allowed $12.50 for making six pool-boxes for the use of the county, in 1817.

Ordered, That Joseph Alexander be allowed $2.00 for waiting on grand jury, at October term, 1816.

Ordered, December 20, 1817, that Benjamin Franks be allowed $2.00 for blazing a road from Paintville in a north direction.

Ordered, That Nathan Warner be allowed to spend $200.00 of the three per cent. fund allotted to this county, on the State road, west of Wooster, for which he shall receive $8.00.

Ordered, That Benjamin Thompson and Ezekiel Kelly, Trustees of the Baptist Church at Wooster, be allowed $50.00 for use of same, to hold court and transact other public business in, for the term of two years, ending in June, 1831.

Ordered, That David Woolley, Deputy Assessor, be allowed $24.75 for assessing the townships of Sugarcreek, Baughman and Chippewa. June. 1830.

A contract will be sold at the Auditor's Office, November 17, 1830, to the lowest bidder, for the safe keeping and providing for of an idiot called "Crazy Sam."

Officers of the Town of Wooster.

1818—Isaiah Jones, President; John Patton, Recorder; Thomas G. Jones, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Eichar, Thomas Robison, Benj. Jones, Trustees.

1820—William Nayler, President: John Patton, Recorder; John Sloane, Thomas Townsend, William McComb, Thomas Robison, Thomas McKnight, Trustees.

1822—Samuel Quinby, President; Willlam Larwill, Recorder; John Christmas, William Nayler, Cyrus Spink, Joseph Barkdull, Thomas Townsend, Trustees.

1825—Thomas Wilson, President; John Larwill, Recorder; Samuel Quinby, William Nayler, Benjamin Jones, John Smith, Cyrus Spink, Trustees.

1826—John Smith, President; Ben. Church, Recorder; David Robison, Benj Jones, Wm. McFall, John Barr, Joseph S. Lake, Trustees.

1827—Thomas Wilson, President; Ben. Church, Recorder; Sam'l Quinby, David Robison, David McConnahay, Cyrus Spink, Trustees.

1828—J. M. Cooper, President; Wm. Larwill, Recorder; David McConnahay, David Robison, Benj. Jones, Samuel Quinby, Cyrus Spink, Trustees.

1829—Benj. Jones, President; Benj. Bentley, Recorder; Ed. Avery, Ezra Dean, John Larwill, Sam. Irvine, Thomas Robison, Trustees.

1831—Thomas Wilson, President; J. M. Cooper, Recorder; John Larwill, John P. Coulter, Sam. H. Hand, Levi Cox, Trustees.

1832—Thomas Wilson, President; John H. Harris, Recorder; J. P. Coulter, Ben. Church, Ed. Avery, Sam'l Quinby, Wm. McCurdy, Trustees.

1833—Matthew Johnston, President; E. Quinby, Jr., Recorder; Christian Eyster, Wm. J. Sprague, John Swain, Sam'l Cutter, Wm. Goodwin, Trustees.

1834—*Ed. Avery, President; Ben. Church, Recorder; David McConnahay, John P. Coulter, John Larwill, Wm. McComb, Sam'l Quinby, Trustees.

1835—John Larwill, President; Benjamin Church, Recorder; John Jones, Cyrus Spink, Thomas Robison, Levi Cox, Trustees.

1836—Lindoll Sprague, President; J. M. Eberman, Recorder; John Crall, C. H. Eckart, William Taggart, Joseph Hogan, J. J. Fox, Trustees.

1837—Lindoll Sprague, President; James Thompson, Recorder; William Taggart, J. J. Fox, John Crall, William Spencer, J. P. Coulter, Trustees.

1838—H. Lehman, President; Benjamin Church, Recorder; John Crall, Christian Eyster, Joseph Hogan, William Childs, William Nailer, Trustees.

1839—J. W. Schuckers, President; Benj. Church, Recorder; Kimball Porter, Jonas Nachtreib, Wm. Childs, Sam'l N. Bissell, Samuel Coulter, Trustees.

1840—John H. Harris, President; Jonah Crites, Recorder; Thomas Williams, Wm. Stitt, Wm. Spear, Henry Hoke, Jacob Winebrener, Trustees.

N. B. 334 votes polled.

1841—E. Eyster, President; Jonah Crites, Recorder; Thomas Williams, Wm. Spear, Chas. Howard, Jonas Nachtreib, Wm. Stitt, Trustees.

1842—Kimball Porter, President; D. M. Crall, Recorder; Joseph Hogan, Henry Hoke, Wm. Taggart, Jacob Immel, John Fisher, Trustees.

1843—Christian Eyster, President; Jas. A. Grant, Recorder; Thomas Williams, Horace Howard, E. Pardee, P. Vannest, Cyrus Spink, Trustees.

1844—Charles E. Graeter, President; Campbell Beall, Recorder; Rich P. Reddick, Jacob Kauffman, Lewis Gibson, Moses Shaffer, Trustees.

1845—Henry Lehman, President; John P. Jeffries, Recorder; John Wilhelm, Harvey Howard, Wm. Spear, Evans Parker, Samuel R. Curtis, Trustees.

1846—Evans Parker, President; Samuel Woods, Recorder; David Foglesong, Jacob Immel, Lewis Gibson, Philo S. Vanhouten, J. P. Coulter, Trustees.

1847—Thomas Williams, President; John P. Jeffries, Recorder; Thomas Robison, Peter Vannest, Henry Hoke, Kimball Porter, William ———, Trustees.

1848—Samuel L. Lorah, President; George Rex, Recorder; William Slemmons, John Geitgey, Samuel Christine, Abraham Fox, H. L. Wolford, Trustees.

1849—Everett Howard, President; John McSweeney, Recorder; Michael Miller, I. N. Jones, A. McDonald, Gottlieb Gasche, Henry Hoke, Trustees.

1850†—A. McDonald, President; O. F. Jones, Recorder; William McCurdy, John Geitgey, Charles Casche, Samuel Mentzer, Emanuel Schuckers, Trustees.

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*Mr. Avery, declining to serve, Mr. McConnahay was appointed for the ensuing year.

†At this election the vote was taken for or against what was then called the Akron School Law, in pursuance of a law passed by the legislature of Ohio, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1850, which resulted in 194 votes for the law, and 252 against the law.

1851—Christian Eyster, President; Thomas S. Johnson, Recorder; Levi Miller, John Geitgey, Charles Gasche, Philo S. Vanhouten, James M. Blackburn, Trustees.

1852—Jacob Vanhouten, President; Henry C. Johnson, Recorder; Levi Miller, William Stitt, Henry Lehman, E. Quinby, Jr., Henry Hoke, Trustees.

1853—S. R. Bonewitz, Mayor; Henry C. Johnson, Recorder; Chas. Gasche, Wm. Stitt, E. Quinby, Jr., Kimball Porter, J. H. Kauke, Trustees.

1854—S. R. Bonewitz, Mayor; Henry C. Johnson, Recorder; Chas. Gasche, John Crall, Wm. Howard, Michael Miller, J. S. Duden, Trustees.

1855—Wm. Childs, Mayor; Henry C. Johnson, Recorder; Philo S. Vanhouten, Treasurer; Jacob Chapman, Marshal; Wm. Stitt, Jacob S. Duden, James Madden, Wm. Howard, James Curry, Trustees.

1856—I. N. Jones, Mayor; John E. Irvin, Recorder; Philo S. Vanhouten, Treasurer; Stephen Dice, Marshal; Gotleib Gasche, Angus McDonald, John Crall, Wm. Spear, David Carlin, Trustees.

1857—Neal McCoy, Mayor; Jacob Shultz, Recorder; Alexander Laughlin, Jacob Kauffman, R. R. Donnelly, J. H. Baumgardner, J. E. Irvin, Trustees; Arthur Craig, Marshal.

1858—Neal McCoy, Mayor; J. E. Irvin, Recorder; R. R. Donnely, Jacob Kauffman, A. Laughlin, John Crall, J. H. Kauke, Trustees; P. S. Vanhouten, Treasurer; Jos. Plummer, Marshal.

1859—A. Saybolt, Mayor; H. C. Johnson, Recorder; R. R. Donnelly, Treasurer; J. H. Kauke, J. D. Robison, Harvey Howard, E. Quinby, Jr., D. Robison, Jr., Trustees; S. J. Kermickle, Marshal.

1860—J. H. Kauke, Mayor; Eugene Pardee, Recorder; H. M. Curtiss, E. Quinby, Jr., J. D. Robison, A. Saybolt, D. Robison, Jr., Trustees.

1861—J. H. Kauke, Mayor; Ben Douglass, Recorder; A. Wright, A. Saybolt, James Hallowell, E. Quinby, Jr., John McClelland, Trustees.

1862—Geo. Rex, Mayor; Ben Douglass, Recorder; L. Firestone, J. S. Duden, A. Wright, A. R. Chapman, Wm. J. Craighead, Trustees.

1863—R. R. Donnelly, Mayor; Henry Lehman, Recorder; Anthony Wright, W. J. Craighead, James Curry, J. S. Duden, E. Quinby, Jr., Trustees.

1864—J. H. Downing, Recorder; Angus McDonald, John McClelland, C. M. Amsden, John Brinkerhoff, S. K. Funk, Trustees.

1865—G. W. Henshaw, Mayor; J. H. Downing, Recorder; John Brinkerhoff, James Curry, T. P. Baumgardner, P. S. Vanhouten, G. B. Somers, Trustees.

1866—James Curry, Mayor; George Rex, Recorder; G. B. Somers, John Wilhelm, G. B. Seigenthaler, Neal Power, Thomas Woodland, Trustees.

1867—A. Wright, Mayor; A. S. McClure, Recorder; E. Quinby, Jr., Sylvester Gray, David Clark, G. B. Somers, Phineas Weed, Trustees.

1868—R. B. Spink, Mayor; T. S. Johnson, Recorder; A. McDonald, I. S. Gray, A. Johnson, I. N. Jones, George Bartol, Trustees.

City of Wooster Officers.

1869—Charles S. Frost, Mayor; Aquila Wiley, Solicitor; Hugh McAnnanny, Marshal; A. J. Dewitt, Clerk; J. H. Lee, Civil Engineer; James Johnson, Street Commissioner; Jesse Smith, John McMahon, Councilmen 1st Ward; B. Barrett, P. T. Baumgardner, Councilmen 2d Ward; A. McDonald, James Shamp, Councilmen 3d Ward; L. P. Ohliger, W. A. Underwood, Councilmen 4th Ward; Thomas A. Adair, Assessor 1st Ward; John Crall, Assessor 2d Ward; John S. Caskey, Assessor 3d Ward; Chas. Laubaugh, Assessor 4th Ward.

1870—L. P. Ohliger, Treasurer; I. S. Gray, Councilman 1st Ward; Joshua Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; Zac Potter, Wm. Stitt, Councilmen 2d Ward; Sam. Rhodes, Assessor 2d Ward; S. R. Bonewitz, Councilman 3d Ward; D. Hamilton, Assessor 3d Ward; Adam Foss, Councilman 4th Ward; W. S. Rogers, Assessor 4th Ward.

1871—Jos. C. Plumer, Mayor; Zach. Potter, Marshal; Isaac Barnet, City Commissioner; Aquila Wiley, Solicitor; Jno. Zimmerman, Councilman 1st Ward; D. C. Curry, Councilman 2d Ward; G. W. Henshaw, Councilman 3d Ward; Robert Redinger, Councilman 4th Ward; E. Schuckers, Assessor 1st Ward; Jacob R. Bowman, Assessor 2d Ward; David Hamilton, Assessor 3d Ward; R. B. Laubaugh, Assessor 4th Ward.

1872—Mortimer Munn, Councilman 1st Ward; Joshua Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; Enos Foreman, Councilman 2d Ward; J. R. Bowman, Assessor 2d Ward; A. McDonald, Councilman 3d Ward; ———, Assessor 3d Ward; R. B. Spink, Councilman 4th Ward; John Applebaugh, Assessor.

1873—Jas. Henry, Mayor; J. H. Carr, Solicitor; Z. Potter, Marshal; Wm. Mann, City Commisssoner; Jacob Stark, Councilman 1st Ward; Joshua Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; D. C. Curry, Councilman 2d Ward; A. J. Coover, Assessor 2d Ward; D. W. Inmel, Councilman 3d Ward; Martin Gross, Assessor 3d Ward; Perry Miller, Councilman 4th Ward; Jno. E. Applebaugh, Assessor 4th Ward.

1874—John Stevenson, Councilman 1st Ward; Joshua Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; J. H. Kauke, Councilman 2d Ward; S. J. Kirkwood, Councilman 2d Ward; Chas. Laubaugh, Assessor 2d Ward; A. McDonald, Councilman 3d Ward; Andrew Reed, Assessor 3d Ward; Robert J. Cunningham, Councilman 4th Ward; Isaac Mowrer, Assessor 4th Ward.

1875—Owen A. Wilhelm, Mayor; Cyrus Reider, Solicitor; Chas. Shiffer, Marshal; Wm. Miller, Street Commissioner; Jacob Stark, Councilman 1st Ward; Philip J. Spreng, Councilman 2d Ward; John K. McBride, Councilman 3d Ward; Michael Miller, Councilman 4th Ward; Joshua Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; Chas. Laubaugh, Assessor 2d Ward; Andrew Reed, Assessor 3d Ward; John E. Applebaugh, Assessor 4th Ward.

1876—Mortimer Munn, Councilman 1st Ward; J. H. Kauke, Bethuel Barrett, Councilmen 2d Ward; Dan. Dull, Councilman 3d Ward; R. J. Cunningham, Coun-

cilman 4th Ward; Josh. Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; Robert Coffey, Assessor 2d Ward; Wm. Mann, Assessor 3d Ward; Jac. Somers, Assessor 4th Ward.

1877—H. B. Swartz, Mayor; C. A. Reider, City Solicitor; A. H. Dice, Marshal; G. B. Somers, Street Commissioner; D. W. Immel, Water-works Trustee, three years; Wm. Nold, Water-works Trustee, two years; Wm. H. Banker, Water-works Trustee, one year; B. J. Jones, Councilman 1st Ward; Bethuel Barrett, Councilman 2d Ward; D. D. Miller, Councilman 3d Ward; W. A. Underwood, Councilman 4th Ward; Josh. Wilson, Assessor 1st Ward; J. S. Duden, Assessor 2d Ward; Jacob B. Koch, Assessor 3d Ward; Jacob Sommers, Assessor 4th Ward.

1877—George B. Miller, Harry H. Huber, present Police.

Wooster Postmasters.

List of postmasters, and the date of their appointment, at Wooster.

Office established, and Thomas G. Jones appointed Postmaster, December 8, 1812; John Patton, November 20, 1818; Ezra Dean, April 14, 1829; Bezaleel L. Crawford, March 26, 1841; Jacob M. Cooper, July 22, 1845; Thomas T. Eckert, April 36, 1849; George W. Allison, November 24, 1852; Jacob A. Marchand, November 17, 1853—re-appointed April 2, 1856; James Johnson, January 10, 1860; Enos Foreman, April 17, 1861—re-appointed March 17, 1865; Reason B. Spink, November 13, 1866; Addison S. McClure, April 19, 1867—re-appointed March 28, 1871, and March 10, 1875.

First Fire Company of Wooster.

[*Extracts from Minutes of Company.*]

At a meeting of the Wooster Fire Company, No. 1, convened at the house of William Nailer, Esq., on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1827, Captain John Smith called the company to order, and Samuel Quinby was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, That said Company appoint two persons to act as engineers; six persons to act as ladder-men; two persons to act as pikemen, and two persons to act as ax-men for said company.

Thereupon Wm. Goodin and D. O. Hoyt were elected engineers; Samuel Barkdull, David Lozier, James Nailer, John McKracken, Calvin Hobart and Benjamin Jones were appointed ladder-men; Wm. H. Sloane and C. H Streby were appointed ax-men, and I. E. Harriott and ——— were appointed pikemen.

On motion, Samuel Quinby, Moses Culbertson and William Goodin were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the regulation of said company, and report the same at the next meeting of said company. On motion, resolved, That this meeting adjourn, and that said company meet at the house of Wm. Nailer, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Friday, January 26, 1827: Agreeable to adjournment, the members of the Wooster Fire Company, No. 1, met at the house of Wm. Nailer, and adjourned to the Court House. Captain John Smith was called to the chair, and Samuel Quinby was appointed clerk of the meeting. The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft by-laws for the government of said company, made report to the meeting, and, after the clerk had read the by-laws, as reported by the committee, they were amended and adopted. On motion, Joseph S. Lake was appointed Clerk, and John Miller Treasurer of said company, and the meeting adjourned.

The First White Man Who Died in Wayne County.

The first white man who died in Wayne county was Alexander Crawford, brother of Josiah Crawford, the owner then of what is now known as Bahl's mill. Shortly after his arrival in Wooster, his horse was stolen from him by the Indians. He immediately started in pursuit of the savage thieves, going on foot, which was at that time the popular method of travel. He persevered in his search as far as Upper Sandusky, but failing to overtake or capture them, he abandoned the pursuit. On his return he could obtain no water to drink, save what lay in pools in the woods and by the roots of fallen trees, and being very dry, was compelled to slake his thirst with this green-scummed and poisoned water. This was in 1808, and his pathway was amid the solitudes and stolid glooms of dense and dreary woods. On his return to Wooster, he was burning with a violent fever, when he found a stopping place, and to him a dying place, under the protecting roof of William Larwill.

He was sick but a few days, and died in the small office of Mr. Larwill's store, which was situated on the grounds known now as the drug store of Harvey Howard, No. 4 Emporium Block. Mr. Larwill describes his sufferings as being terrible. He had no medical aid. For him "there was no balm in Gilead, there was no physician there."

How, and Where Buried.—Near the present First M. E. church the proprietors of Wooster, William Henry, John Bever and Joseph H. Larwill, had laid out and donated to the town what was called the "Public Graveyard." Here his remains were interred.

John Larwill, Benjamin Miller, William Larwill, Abraham Miller, and one or two others dug the grave and buried him. His coffin was made of rough boards by Benjamin Miller and his son Abraham, and he was carried to his final repose upon spikes of wood on which the coffin rested. His grave no one can identify. The sombre years have swept over it, and it casts no shadow unless upon some stricken heart. The death-ground holds him, and his sleep is as sweet as if under the granite shaft.

John Bever.

John Bever,* one of the original proprietors of Wooster, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America when quite young. His two brothers, William and Sampson Bever, and his sister Jane, also, emigrated from Ireland, but whether in company with the subject of this sketch, we do not know, and settled in Beaver county, Pa. John Bever settled in Georgetown, in Beaver county, Pa., along about the year 1788. He got into employment of the Government, and furnished supplies for the block-houses kept for the security of the adventurous settlers, on the southern side of the Ohio river, from the invasions of the Indians.

After the State of Ohio was organized, he was employed as a surveyor by the Government of the United States. He surveyed Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, and other counties in the State, and was likewise one of the parties that laid out the county-seats of Columbiana, Stark and Wayne.

With these opportunities presented to him, he secured considerable property in the different localities, that in time became very valuable, and, at his death, his wealth was estimated at a quarter of a million dollars in money and lands.

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* John Bever, William Henry and J. H. Larwill each owned a quarter section of land, on which was originally laid out the town of Wooster, and are referred to as the original proprietors of the city. We are able to produce brief sketches of Messrs. Bever and Henry, the latter prepared by Hon. Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, Ohio. No biography of J. H. Larwill appears in this work, and for reasons entirely too frivolous to be mentioned.

His first marriage was to Miss Nancy Dawson, of Georgetown, about 1790, by which union there resulted five children. One daughter grew to womanhood, and married James L. Bowman, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa. Both she and her husband are dead. His first wife died about 1818, and in the fall of 1820 he was married a second time, to Lydia Vaughan, who bore him one child, Henry V. Bever, who now lives in Paris, Edgar county, Ill. She died September 22, 1849, in her 69th year. He built, in connection with Thomas Moore, the first merchant's flouring mill west of the mountains, on Little Beaver creek, and the first paper mill in Ohio; and the second west of the Alleghenies was erected 1805–6, on the same stream. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

John Bever* died May 26, 1836, near the State line, in Columbiana county, Ohio, on what he called his "Springford" farm, and in the house which he had built shortly before his death. He was about 80 years old when he died, and was buried on his farm, which was his expressed wish, about forty rods from his residence. In the year 1855 a land-slide occurred on the face of the hill where he was buried, which badly wrecked the brick wall enclosing his grave, when his son, Henry V. Bever, removed his remains to the burial place of his second wife, on her farm, one mile east of Oneida, Carroll county, Ohio. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and had been many years prior to his death.

The following extract is copied from the American Pioneer, published by John S. Williams, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1842:

When orders were given by the Government to the Surveyor-General of the North-western Territory to have a portion of the public lands therein surveyed and subdivided into sections, many applications were made by persons for situations as deputies. Among the number was a young man from the extreme western part of Pennsylvania, who had, without pecuniary means or the facility of instruction, but

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* John Bever's father was a German by birth, and our best information is, that his mother was Irish. John spoke the German language fluently. It is claimed that religious troubles caused his father to remove from Germany to Ireland. The Irish invariably spell the name Beaver, and the Germans Bever, pronouncing the E as in *ever*.

by his own application and industry during the recess from labor, acquired a knowledge of surveying.

Clad in a hunting shirt and moccasins, the usual habiliments of the backwoodsman of the day, he presented himself personally to General Putnam, at Marietta, O., and made known his desire to have a district to run out. The General replied that there were so many applications he was afraid he could not gratify him, and that he could give no decisive answer for some time. "Sir," said the applicant, "I have come a considerable distance, and am dependent altogether upon my own exertions for my support. Have you any work for me to do by which I can get a support until you can give me an answer?" "Yes," answered the General, "I have some wood to cut." "Sir," answered the young man, "I can swing an ax as well as set a compass!" and doffing his hunting shirt, went at it with full vigor, the General occasionally looking out to see how he progressed. The job was completed. "Sir," again said the applicant, "have you any drafting or platting in your office that I can assist you with?" "Yes," said the General, "I can give you some of that to do." In due time the plat was completed and handed to the General, who examined it carefully, and with apparent surprise, alternately looking at the plat and the applicant, thus responded: "Young man, you may go home; you shall have the district you desire, and so soon as the necessary instructions are made out I will forward them," which was complied with, and so satisfactorily executed to the department by the young surveyor that at subsequent progression of surveys three districts were awarded to him by General Mansfield, the successor of Putnam. The young man thus represented as presenting himself was the late John Bever, Esq., formerly of Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., and who has stated to the writer of this article that that incident was probably the foundation of the ample fortune acquired in after life and possessed at the time of his death, in 1836.

William Henry.

Among the pioneer settlers of the counties of Wayne and Stark, no one is entitled to more honorable mention than the late Judge William Henry.

When the "New Purchase" came into the market, after the treaty of Fort Industry, on the 4th day of July, 1805, the first surveying party, on the lands now included in the tenth range and extending to the sixteenth range, inclusive, was composed in part of the late Hon. Messrs. Joseph H. Larwill, John Larwill, John Harris and William Henry, then young men who had come to the frontier, as the West was then called, to find a fortune. They have all passed away, leaving the memory of a good name.

The "New Purchase" included the lands west of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river, those east having been included in the treaty of Fort McIntosh, made on the 21st of January, 1785. A glance at the county maps shows the territory surveyed by the young men above named, all west of the tenth range being in the now county of Wayne; the tenth range, in Stark county, including the western portions of the township of Franklin, now in Summit, and Lawrence, Perry and Bethlehem, in Stark, and the whole of Tuscarawas and Sugarcreek.

In addition to being one of the original proprietors of the city of Wooster, it so happened that Judge Henry, when the lands west of the Tuscarawas river, in the now township of Perry, in Stark county, came into market, entered fractional section six, upon the south end of which is now built portions of the second and third wards of the city of Massillon.

The older citizens of Massillon who were acquainted with Judge Henry from the time of his coming to Ohio, having passed away, but little can be traced of his early history beyond the fact that he was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and that his appearance in the district now embraced in the counties of Wayne and Stark was with the surveying party, already referred to, in 1807, from which period to 1814, during which both counties were erected by acts of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, he resided in the Tuscarawas Valley, in a log cabin, which is well remembered by the writer, as standing where now is erected the station buildings of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway Company, in the third ward of the city of Massillon; and also in the toll house of the toll bridge, which crossed the Tuscarawas river at the present crossing of Cherry street. Judge Henry was largely interested in the toll bridge company as a stockholder, the bridge being erected on the great territorial road running west from Pittsburg.

In 1814 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, in the State Legislature, for the counties of Stark and Wayne, and served his constituency most acceptably, ever after-

ward declining a re-election and mingling little in politics—the offices he held always sought him, instead of his seeking the office.

The acquaintance of the writer with Judge Henry commenced in 1818, and continued until his death. After his term of service in the Legislature, he was elected Associate Judge for Stark county, and as such was highly esteemed for his uprightness and integrity of character. At the period above named, 1818, he was a successful merchant in Kendal, now the fourth ward of Massillon, where he continued for many years, removing from there to the brick building erected by himself, near what is now the west end of Cherry street bridge, remaining there until he sold out his possessions in the Tuscarawas Valley, and removed to Brookfield, in Tuscarawas township, where he engaged largely in the mercantile business and in the merchant milling. On closing out his interest there, which passed into the hands of his son-inlaw, C. B. Cummins, Esq., he removed to Wooster, where he continued to reside until his death.

Judge Henry was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that portion of the Tuscarawas Valley in Stark county for more than thirty years. He may be said to be one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in that locality, and of which he was life-long an active and worthy member. He was a man of strong will, rarely surrendering his judgment, when once his mind was made up, to that of any other person. Being a man of an order of talents and education far above mediocrity, he was so recognized and respected in all business and social circles. As a merchant no man's integrity stood higher. In the city of Massillon he was one of the first to embark in merchandizing in 1827, while yet the ground plat of which was covered with the leafy honors of the forest, as a member of the firm of A. McCully & Co., and a few years later in the well known firm of J. Robinson & Co., at Fulton, in both of which firms his name was a tower of strength, and a synonym for the commercial integrity which marked the history of his entire life, and in both of which firms he was emi-

nently successful. At his death he left no surviving family, except his second wife, his first wife and all his children having gone before.

Of Judge Henry it may be well said he was a representative man, a representative of the class of men who, in the early settlement of Stark and Wayne counties, endured the hardships of forming new settlements and communities; but of that class it must be said that they laid the foundationsof civil and religious liberty, and succeeding generations are reaping the benefit of their labors.

John Larwill.*

John Larwill was born in Deptford, County of Kent, a Parliamentary borough and naval port of England on the Thames, three miles south of London Bridge, in what is London now, on the 27th of September, A. D. 1792.

He descends from sterling old English stock, both on the paternal and maternal side. His parents immigrated to America in the year 1793, when the subject of this sketch was but a year old. They embarked in a sail vessel, and after a tedious passage of ten weeks, in which they were shaken by tempests and adverse gales, landed at Chester, ten miles below Philadelphia, where unfortunately they were quarantined for several weeks, on account of yellow fever, which so disastrously prevailed that year as well as in 1798.

The family, on their arrival, consisted of three boys, Joseph, William and John, and two daughters, Julia R. and Mary B. Larwill. After landing at Chester they proceeded to Philadelphia, where they remained three or four years, removing from there to Pittsburg in 1798. A somewhat patriotic incident was related to the writer by Mr. Larwill, which transpired soon after their arrival at the latter place, which we here introduce:

In the month of December 1799, a novel but rather impressive ceremony occurred in the city of Pittsburg. All the school chil-

* Died since this was written.

dren of the city, and among them Mr. Larwill, then a youth of seven years, were organized into a column and marched to the Court House, to attend a sham funeral of General George Washington, who had died on the 14th of the same month. Mr. Larwill remembers it as being an exciting and affecting demonstration, and as having for its object the solemnization of the great event upon the juvenile mind.

The family remained in Pittsburg until the year 1802, when they removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, settling at Beaver Bridge, one mile from the mouth of the Little Beaver, near the State line, but in the spring of 1804 going to what was then called Fawcettstown, now known as Liverpool, in the aforesaid county.

His father, W. C. Larwill, was appointed first Postmaster in Fawcettstown, retaining the office for ten years, or until 1814, when he removed to Wooster. Though his residence was in Wooster, he died in Wheeling, Virginia, with his daughter, Mrs. Julia R. Fawcett, wife of our former townsman, John Fawcett. His death occurred November 12, 1832, having attained the age of eighty-five. He had been admitted to the bar in 1803, in New Lisbon, General Beall being clerk of the court ordering his examination.

Mr. John Larwill came to Wayne county as early as 1807, and while his father was yet living in Fawcettstown. He packed provisions on horse-back to his brother, Joseph H. Larwill, and his assistants, who had preceded him, and who, under the management of John Bever, were then running the county off in sections, for the United States Government. Whilst making one of these trips, John Harris, subsequently of Canton, Ohio, overtook Mr. Larwill in the Sandy Valley, now in Stark county, and desiring work, was permitted to take the place of John Taggart, a member of the company who grew frightened and panicky concerning the Indians. To illustrate the difficulty of making it, a boy not fifteen years old then, had to cut a tree across one of the streams to carry his burden over, and was compelled to swim his horse. After delivering his cargo he remained but a week with his brother, then

in camp on what was called Madison Hill, for a few months the seat of justice. After Joseph Larwill had completed his survey, in the early part of 1808, he returned to Stark county, William remaining here. In the following year, or 1809, John Larwill returned again, bringing with him a cow and two calves, and assisted in clearing the grounds at the angle of the streets where he now lives, and putting it in corn, *the first planted in Wayne county.* The grass for his cattle he cut on the meadows now owned by Hugh Culbertson, *the first grass mown in Wayne county.*

Rattlesnakes, copperheads and other varieties of venomous reptiles, were thick as Bible frogs, or leaves in Vallambrosa. The use of the primitive "leggins" was the only guaranty of protection. Bears and wolves were plentiful, and turkeys and deer were seen by hundreds. A Mr. Benjamin Miller, father of the first white child born in the county, and hotel-keeper, frequently visited the "lick" in front of the residence of Henry Myers, and killing a deer, would have venison served at breakfast for his guests. His tavern was located on the spot where Thomas Power has his dry goods store, and that building is now used for a rear appendage to John Hanna's present residence. And this was the first frame dwelling-house ever built in Wooster, with the exception of one made with a broad-ax and drawing-knife principally, erected probably a little while before this, by William Larwill, in which he kept a few articles, chiefly to trade with the Indians, such as powder, lead, tobacco, blankets, etc.

In 1809, John Larwill returned to Fawcettstown, and engaged as an apprentice in a paper mill, near the mouth of Little Beaver, Columbiana county, Ohio. In this capacity he served three years and a half, when he returned to Wayne county, in 1813, since which time he has resided here.

In 1814, Mr. Larwill went to clerk for "Parson" Jones, in the dry goods business, staying with him six months. He then engaged with his uncle, Edward Jones, of Pittsburg, received a supply of goods, and opened a store at the grocery corner now owned by Daniel Black; and so muddy and swampy were the

streets that log walks had to be laid to some distance east of where the Public Square now is, for the accommodation of the people. Remaining about a year with his uncle, the business was closed out. In 1814, Joseph and John Larwill brought on a load of goods from Philadelphia, for the transportation of which they paid $14 00 per 100 pounds, and sold out the same in what afterwards was the parlor of William Larwill's house. In 1818, they and Thomas Watson and Thomas L. Girling, of Philadelphia, formed a partnership under the business style of Larwill, Girling & Co., their rooms being on the corner where Mr. Larwill lived thirty years, and now owned by Benjamin Bowers. This partnership existed for a space of five years, when it was dissolved, Girling taking the goods and John Larwill the outstanding accounts. At the end of three years, spent chiefly in collecting, Mr. Larwill, in 1826, entered the dry goods business, in the frame building adjoining his then brick residence, where he continued till 1862.

We subjoin a schedule of prices of the earlier time as recollected by Mr. Larwill, in 1818:

Coffee per pound	62½
Tea per pound	$3 00
Common keg tobacco, per pound	50
Coarse muslin, per yard	50
Calico, per yard	50 to 95
Nails, per pound	18 to 20
Iron, per pound	16
Salt, per bushel	4 00
Indigo, per ounce	1 00
Powder, per pound	1 00

Other things in proportion. Transportation was $10.00 per hundred from Philadelphia, and $3.50 from Pittsburg, brought in wagons. It took thirty five days to make the trip from Wooster to Philadelphia. The teamster obtained one-half of his pay for the trip before he left here and the remainder at the city. To the city he carried the furs and skins of bears, beavers, otters, coons, deer, together with dried venison-hams, and such other commodities as

were staples of exchange, and then brought back with him goods and wares for the dealers.

At that time a saddle of mutton could be purchased from the Indians for a quarter of a pound of powder.

While Mr. Larwill never sought politics as a means of self-promotion, or personal agrandizement, he, nevertheless, was tempted, at times, to mingle in its turbulent waters, but with the steady purpose, at all times, of subordinating the politician to the man. He abhorred the petty strifes, nasty jealousies and sinister tactics of political wars. He was a puppet in the hands of no man or men, and when promoted to honors, did not permit himself to be carried passively around the circles of public policy without the exercise of an independent presiding will.

In 1820 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Wooster township, holding said office a period of six years. At the end of his term, the docket was cleared, all collections closed up, constables all paid off, an appeal from judgment having been taken but in one instance. During his official career he married sixty-two couples. In 1824, he attended the first Democratic Convention ever held in the State of Ohio, at Columbus, in the month of July, William McFall and Hon. Benjamin Jones being the other two delegates. The convention was composed of seventeen delegates, who formed the electoral ticket for Jackson, all of whom are dead but Mr. Larwill. On motion of Mr. Larwill, Benjamin Jones was nominated as elector of this Congressional district. In 1832, he was chosen as elector to Baltimore, when General Lewis Cass was a candidate for the Presidency. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1841, during the great currency excitement, but was defeated for re-election by a Mr. Willoz, because he was opposed to a re-chartering of the bank of Wooster. He was elected member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, from Wayne county, engaging in the animating discussions of that session and serving acceptably, both his constituents and the State.

The active, prominent and forward movement taken by Mr. Larwill, in the location and construction of the Pittsburg, Fort

Wayne & Chicago railroad to the city of Wooster, is fresh in the memory of the people. His intimate relation to that colossal scheme; the commotions that threatened it and shook it; the opposition he encountered and the ultimate victory that he achieved, are all fully set forth in another chapter of this work. In public life Mr. Larwill adopted the independent course; in fact it would have been difficult for him to have done anything else, in view of his strong convictions, positiveness of character, and native dislike of all speciousness and pretention. He is a ready talker, and his public speeches are characterized by sterling common sense, pointedness of expression, and impressive energy. He never addresses himself to expectation, and has that other facility, so rare among men, "*dares to displease.*" His conversation is agreeable and instructive, interspersed often with flashes of humor, and again with whole salvos of sarcasm. When aroused, his denunciations are "caustic as frozen mercury." When he assails an adversary, it is not with a penknife, but with a sword. His intellect is clear, incisive and quick.

A severe dignity and rigid decorum characterize the man. He despises the glitter which invests the summits of society, detests nonsense, sensationalism, all vaporing, pretense and sham. Domesticity, and a warm, fraternal feeling toward his family, are exemplified in him. His page of life, now nearly written to the edge, enshrines many a worthy and virtuous deed. Although advanced to his eighty-second year, he possesses considerable muscular energy, and retains to a remarkable degree his mental strength.

He was married January 31, 1826, to Miss Ann Straughan, of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, by "Parson Jones," who rode horse-back from Wooster to perform the ceremony. He is the father of seven children, three boys and four girls, one of the former dying in infancy, and another in his third year. John S., his only surviving son, is located in Fort Wayne, Ind., and is a partner in the Perkins Engine Works of that city. He is an accomplished business man, a fine scholar, and graduate of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Larwill is living in tranquil retirement, in the city of Wooster—his permanent home for over sixty years—with his aged wife, and three daughters, in the enjoyment of

> "All that should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience."

Robert McClarran.

Robert McClarran was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and removed from Westmoreland county to Wooster, Ohio, in 1811. He was then a young man, energetic and industrious, and was a carpenter by trade. Many of the first houses in the town of Wooster were built by him, some of which are still standing, and are solid, substantial dwellings.

In 1812 he was married to Grace Cook, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who accompanied him to his new home, to share with him the privations as well as the romance of life in the wilderness.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after its close he purchased a large tract of land adjoining Wooster on the south, on which he moved, built a saw-mill and made improvements.

He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Wooster or Wayne county, and as such married the first couple ever married in Wayne county, and solemnized the majority of the first marriages. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature December 1, serving therein from December 1, 1823, to December 6, 1824. He held various positions of public trust, the duties of which he discharged with ability and to the satisfaction of the entire community. He was the father of Roswell and Clinton McClarran, the former of the city of Wooster, the latter of Wayne township. He died March 7, 1831.

Many are the stories handed down of the fun and frolic the settlers had in McClarran's days. The following is an instance: At the north of town stood the old block-house, in which lived an old lady the men had nicknamed "Widow Block-house." Suddenly she surprised the little community by announcing that she had concluded to doff her mourning and take to herself another husband in the person of an old fellow who had neither money nor home. This was fun for the "boys"

of that period, and they made Widow Blockhouse's marriage an extra event that passes into history. All the jovial spirits of the settlement were present on the evening of the wedding. It was a lively occasion; 'Squire McClarran, an inveterate joker, performing the ceremony with the greatest humorous solemnity. In the beginning, after a few remarks on matrimony in general and this case in particular, he asked if there was any one present who had objections to this lovely couple "renewing their hearts" in marriage; whereupon a gentleman impressively arose, and in a complimentary speech withdrew all his claims upon the affections of the bride. Then another arose, and another, until every man present had made remarks and given his consent to the marriage, it being made very evident from their words that they felt they had a sort of personal claim upon the affections of the charming widow, but felt forced to give way to a more favored suitor. The ceremony concluded, the 'Squire ordered every man in the company to kiss the bride. This was complied with by all, until it came to the turn of the last, a gentleman who is yet a citizen of Wooster, who emphatically refused, saying he "would be —— if that was not asking too much!"

Andrew McMonigal and Family.

Amongst the earliest settlers in Wayne county was Andrew McMonigal, who visited this section with his father, in 1807, following the Indian trail from the Ohio river, prospecting for land. He, however, after a short stay, returned to Pennsylvania, where, in Carlisle, on April 21, 1814, he married Miss Sarah Glendenning.

In May, the following year, 1815, Mr. and Mrs. McMonigal emigrated to Wayne county, coming in a four-horse wagon, *via* Pittsburg, and settled two miles west of Wooster, on what is now known as the Lawrence farm, which land McMonigal entered from the Government.

They lived there, farming, for three years, then moved into the Wooster settlement, and kept a "general store," Mrs. McMonigal waiting on customers jointly with her husband. Their business place was where John Taylor's brick grocery store building now stands, on West Liberty street, and their residence was on South Buckeye street, opposite Farnham's present livery stable, and was the only house at that time erected on the street.

In 1821 they quit merchandising and again resumed farming,

removing two miles south-west of town, where he had entered a tract of land. On this place, called the "Old Homestead," which they wrested from the wilderness and wild prairie, and which property still remains in the family, they lived and reared their children until 1839, in which year they moved back to Wooster, where Mr. McMonigal died May 9, 1846, aged fifty-five years, leaving a large estate. His remains were interred in the Seceder church-yard, on Buckeye street, but were afterwards removed to Wooster Cemetery. Mrs. McMonigal is still living, and in possession of excellent health for one of her years.

Andrew McMonigal was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1791. His father was born in County Derry, Ireland; his mother American born; her maiden name, Nancy Mahattan. Mrs. McMonigal was born near the town of Fintona, in County Tyrone, Ireland, November 11, 1793, and emigrated to America in 1801.

Their children were nine—Nancy, who married John Black; James, married to Sarah E. Hall; Jane, married to John P. Jeffries; Sarah, married first to John R. Wilson, and second to John Copland; Martha, married to Henry G. Saunders; Mary, married to William C. Rice; Eliza, married to Elias Cosper; William, married to Kate Carr; and Andrew, married to Mary Hess. Of these, Nancy died in 1835; Mary, 1843; Sarah's first husband, 1853; James, 1865; Martha, 1868; Andrew's wife, 1872. The rest are still living.

Andrew McMonigal was an active business man, and ever recognized as of the strictest integrity. He was one of the founders of the Seceder Church in Wooster, of which he was an exemplary member for many years and until his death.

John McClellan, Sen.

John McClellan, Sen., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 3, 1785, his father being a native of Ireland. Nancy Elder, his wife, was born in Franklin county, same State, December 4,

1787. They were married in Beaver county, Pa., September 22, 1806, by Rev. D. Emery, at which time they there resided.

In 1813 Mr. McClellan and wife emigrated to Wooster, Wayne county, with their two children, John and Rebecca. He remained in Wooster, making it his home until 1824, when he removed to a farm five miles south of Wooster, where he lived until 1831, then removing to Greene county, near Xenia, where he died March 1, 1867.

Besides John and Rebecca, already named, Mr. McClellan had six children born in Wayne county, to wit: James, Jane, Clark Beveridge, William E., Mary Ann and Harvey Robert.

He was one of the pioneers of Wayne county, and one of the earliest members of the old Seceder church.

John McClellan, his oldest son, was born June 2, 1810, near Greensburg, Beaver county, Pa., and came to Wooster with his father when a child. His first entrance upon business was at the age of eighteen years, when he commenced clerking in the dry goods store of Hon. Benjamin Jones, with whom he served for one year. He next engaged with J. P. Coulter, M. D., who was then in the drug business, with whom he acted in the capacity of clerk until 1831, when he negotiated partnership relations with him. In 1842 he began the sale of goods on his own account in Fredericksburg, where he continued until 1853, when he removed to his farm, four miles south of Wooster, remaining there four years.

He was married November 14, 1837, by the Rev. Samuel Irvine, of the Seceder church, to Maria M. Mitchell, daughter of Samuel Mitchell, of Franklin township, one of the pioneers of that section.

He has a family of five children, three girls and two boys. His eldest daughter married J. B. Moderwell, a druggist of Geneseo, Illinois.

Joseph Stibbs.

Joseph Stibbs was born in Washington county, Pa., November 2, 1779, and both on the paternal and maternal side, descends

from old English stock. His father was a merchant tailor in London, and at an early period immigrated to America, and settled in Washington county, Pa., where he died about 1786.

Joseph Stibbs, the subject of this notice, left Pennsylvania about the year 1803 and went to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he went into business with William Hogg, of Brownsville, Mr. Stibbs, however, remaining in Lisbon. He continued the partnership with this gentleman in the dry goods business until the spring of 1813, when he removed to Wayne county, settling across the race and west of what is now called Naftzger's mill, having been out in 1809 and built the grist mill * and a cabin.

He now took possession of the mill which he had constructed four years before, superintending it personally, and as it was the only one then in the county its patronage came from all quarters. Soon after his arrival, and in about 1816, he added a carding machine to his mill property, having made the necessary arrangements for this addition. This was the first carding machine constructed in the county.

James Miles was the first carder, and frequently would facetiously offer Mr. Stibbs six and a quarter cents to pick packages of wild thorns to pin up the rolls.

He next erected a woolen factory on the site of the one which was burned, and which was subsequently re-built by his son, Thomas Stibbs.

After the building of the woolen factory he built an oil mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. A grist mill was also run in connection with the oil mill, and he had an interest in the old Plank grist mill.

He was married September 21, 1809, to Elizabeth, daughter of Reasin and Rebecca Beall. He died, August 19, 1841, after a brief illness. At the time of his death he owned 1,200 acres of land on Apple Creek, the principal part of which was in Wooster township. Mr. Stibbs was an active, enterprising and useful citi-

* This is the mill at which the powder explosion occurred, killing Michael Switzer, etc.

zen, and his various public improvements were of incalculable value to the early settlers. He lived a consistent Christian life, and died in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he had long been a member.

His sons, Reasin, Joseph and Thomas, are dead. Reasin B. Stibbs was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 12, 1812, and was married to Miss Sprague, sister of Lindoll Sprague, of Wooster. He led an active business life, engaged in numerous public enterprises, and had various banking connections. He was a moral, earnest working man of most agreeable and fascinating manner, a member of the Presbyterian church, whose life was exemplary, and whose death was the occasion of a general sorrow.

Joseph S. Lake.

Mr. Lake was a native of the State of New Jersey, and was born at Salem, on the 30th day of June, 1800. His parents, Constant and Ann Lake, both being consistent members of the Baptist church in that place, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, a great and good man. Hence it may be inferred that their son Joseph had, from his earliest years, the example of right living set before him.

In the spring of 1815 Mr. Constant Lake, with his family, took up his residence in Wooster, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch began his active business life. By close application and persevering industry, he became prosperous and acquired an honorable reputation as a merchnnt. One of the old and well known energetic firms in Wooster was that of Jones & Lake. It was a step in the right direction for Joseph S. Lake, in the beginning of his business career, that he became associated with Mr. Benjamin Jones, a man of good judgment, and correct principles, kind and liberal. His generosity was not often seen in the highways; but his helping hand was opened and help bestowed where worthily needed, unknown and unseen by the public.

Mr. Lake was married the 18th day of April, 1822, to Eleanor

Jos. L. Lake

Eichar, daughter of Joseph Eichar. His wife and five of his children still survive him, three of his children preceding him to the "Spirit land."

During his long residence in Ohio, Mr. Lake was frequently called on to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was appointed by President Jackson Register of the land office at Wooster, which office he held until the land belonging to the Government was nearly all sold, and the office at Wooster closed.

Subsequently he was chosen one of the Fund Commissioners for the State of Ohio, General McCracken, of Lancaster, and Kilgore, of Cadiz, being his colleagues. During his term of office he was distinguished for his activity, integrity and efficiency as a business man. He was among the foremost workers in establishing the Bank of Wooster, and nearly succeeded in carrying it through the most perilous times for banking in Ohio that ever tried men's souls.

In the year 1841, Mr. Lake removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1845 he removed to the city of New York, commencing the banking business in Wall street, and in 1846 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange Board, and remained a member thereof until his death. During his connection with the Board he experienced both prosperity and reverses. It might truly be said of him, that he made two or three fortunes in Wall street, if he could have known the right time to retire. He was ever conscientious in regard to keeping within the legitimate bounds of business. One who knew him well from the beginning to the close of his business in Wall street, said of him at his departure, "Mr. Lake was transparent as glass, yet solid as marble."

But he is gone! and the places that once knew him will know him no more, forever.

He died suddenly, on Tuesday evening, March 26, 1867, of paralysis, at his residence, No. 38 East 29th street, in the 67th year of his age.

Such was the announcement of the daily morning papers. Allow me yet to make a quotation from the Cleveland *Herald:*

"We hear that Mr. Joseph S. Lake died suddenly, on last Tuesday, of apoplexy, in New York city. Mr. Lake, some years since, was a political and financial power in the State of Ohio. Belonging, in those days, to the Democratic party, Mr. Lake was, perhaps, the most influential politician in Ohio. He was not an office-seeking politician, but he wielded an influence over the politics and legislation of the State of Ohio that was well nigh omnipotent in the party to which he belonged. He was largely interested in the banking business at Wooster twenty-five or thirty years ago, and no man's name in the State was more prominent in financial circles than his. Since he left Cleveland he has been residing in the city of New York, more retired from public notice. He was a man of great energy of character—having a remarkable character for controlling men; his personal sympathies were warm, he was genial, and his generous hospitality was proverbial. His death will be a severe blow to his family, and deeply regretted by large numbers who formerly knew him, when in the hight of his prosperity and power."

In the winter of 1854, Mr. Lake being in Galveston, Texas, he became interested in "the one thing needful," and gave his heart to his Savior, and was immersed in the Gulf of Mexico by the Rev. James Huchins, pastor of the First Baptist church in Galveston. He lived and died a consistent member of the Baptist faith, a pious believer in Christ, and when the call came he was ready. The chariot had come, and he went up without a farewell! while his wife and son stood, as it were, stunned beside him.

* *

Reminiscences of Wooster, by Mrs. Joseph Lake, of New York City.

We arrived at Wooster, April 15, 1814. Levi Cox and Carlos Von Julius Hickox were the editors of the Ohio *Spectator*, the first newspaper published in Wooster. It never wanted contributors to its columns, and called out a great amount of talent, so that, by general consent, it was conceded that Wooster was the "Athens" of Northern Ohio.

Joseph Christmas was perhaps the most distinguished of the poets, who com-

posed a very interesting poem, entitled, "The Artist," in which many of the old masters had honorable mention. I remember but these four lines:

"Rembrandt, to whom the rules of art were vain,
Too proud to mingle in the imitating train,
Like some bright meteor of the northern skies,
To amaze the vulgar and confound the wise," etc.

Then Mr. William Robison (no relative of Mr. David Robison) was considered a very gifted poet. He wrote some pleasant little verses on Mr. Joseph Stibbs' mill, the first one in the county, only one verse of which I can recall:

"God's blessing on Joe Stibbs' mill,
The hopper and the stones,
For it puts meat upon our backs,
And marrow in our bones."

Mr. Robison was a tanner by trade, his tannery being near the residence of Mr. Quinby. Upon one occasion he put a *dunning* notice in the paper, the following lines of which I remember:

"Come, you that owe, and pay what 's due,
Or give your notes, or we will sue,
Or something else that's equal—still
Bring slaughtered hides to our bark-mill—
Still buy of us in usual manner,
But mind to pay the needy tanner."

Mr. William Larwill, father of the then young men, Joseph H., William and John, was a good writer in both prose and poetry. Upon two occasions—1817 and 1818—he wrote the Carrier's Address for the Ohio *Spectator*. I can well remember several other contributions, and one or two Fourth of July orations, of which Wooster might be proud to-day.

Dr. Thomas Townsend was also a writer in prose and poetry, and some of the best political articles in the paper were from his pen.

Ithamar Spink was a splendid poetical genius, gifted by nature and education. Occasionally he stirred the whole town, especially when he wrote on politics, or the suffering Greeks. On this subject we all believed he wrote about as well as John Randolph of Roanoke.

Permit me here to give an invitation to a thanksgiving dinner more than fifty years ago, in Wooster, about the time when Turkey was oppressing Greece:

"Dear Mr. and Mrs. A———

"Much sympathy is felt for the struggling Greeks, while little has been done by any part of the civilized world. We have concluded to make an expedition against Turkey, on next Thursday. General B— is expected to make an attack on

the main body, at one o'clock; the right wing is assigned to your wife, the left to mine. Gravy, a well-known ally of Grease, will be with us, from whose presence the most sanguine expectations may be anticipated. Come! Come!

"—— —— B."

This is a very small part of what should be recorded of the early times of Wooster; and yet, it is enough to carry you down the stream of time to Greece—and to Rome, also. The school girls, when they spoke of the junior editor of the Ohio *Spectator*, always called him Carlos Von Julius Cæsar Augustus Pompey Hickox.

About this time there was living in Wooster, Xenophon Christmas, who was a charming little boy, and when we wished to speak to him in honeyed words, we called him "Xennie Lycurgus Eichar," but he seemed too good for earth, and was called to the spirit land in 1821.

Solon Spink was a lovely child, who died in early life, and after the death of these two children, Mrs. Nailor, a very intelligent and pious woman, was heard to remark to a friend, "that this looked to her like a judgment upon the parents of these dear children for giving them heathen names."

Ithamar Spink wrote some humorous rhymes, of which I remember but the following:

"Wooster! Wooster! come assemble in your might,
Like honest, bold Republicans,
Each in his native right,
To choose the States a President
Of wisdom and of fame,
As Steubenville of late has done,
And tell the world his name.
And soon the hall was circled round
With townsmen shy and keen,
And many a daring combatant,
Amid the crowd was seen.
First up rose Major Do Do, proud,
With cheeks, like cherries, plump,
A man of width, but not of length—
Faint emblem of a stump.
A long and learned eulogium
He offered to the chair,
Which sounded high the shell-bark name,
And did his deeds declare."

Colonel John Sloane.

Pre-eminent, conspicuous and foremost among the brilliant pioneers of Wayne county, distinguished for his superior intellect

and abilities, and the recognition of them by his contemporaries and the Government of the United States, was Hon. John Sloane.

He was a native of York county, Pa., but at a very early period emigrated, with his father's family, to Washington county, in the same State. From there he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, before the admission of Ohio into the Union, and afterwards changed his residence to Columbiana county.

Upon the admission of Ohio into the Federal Union, Colonel Sloane, though a young man, attracted public attention, and soon achieved the reputation of a gentleman of decided talent and intelligence. In 1804, he was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and was re-elected in the fall of 1805–6. In the winter of 1807–8, while still a member of the Legislature, President Jefferson appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys of the new land office, soon to be opened at Canton, and which was probably opened in May of that year. From about this period, in charge of the Receiver's office, he made Canton his residence until April 1, 1816, when he, in conjunction with General Beall, under instructions from the Government, removed the land office to Wooster, where Colonel Sloane continued to reside, unless when absent upon public business.

He remained in the Receiver's office until March 4, 1819, when he resigned, having the fall preceding been elected to Congress. During the ten or twelve years he held the office of Receiver he became extensively known throughout the State. By his public spirit and enterprise among the settlers of a new country, his faithful attention to his office and his urbane manners to persons doing business with him, he acquired a universal and deserved popularity, which manifested itself in his election to Congress in the fall of 1818, from a district embracing a large territory, over a prominent and talented competitor then holding the seat in the National Assembly. For ten years in that body he was a popular and influential member, maintaining and vindicating the interests of his district and the country with signal power and ability. In 1825 he supported Mr. Adams for the Presidency in preference to

General Jackson, and notwithstanding the cyclone of excitement that grew out of Mr. Adams' election, such was the powerful grasp which Colonel Sloane had upon the affections of the people of his district that he was elected for a fifth time to Congress in the fall of 1826, and although the excitement alluded to continued to gather strength for the succeeding two years, yet such was Mr. Sloane's popularity that, in the Congressional race of 1828, he was only beaten by a very meager majority.

After his term expired in Congress, in 1829, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Wayne county, on the 5th of March, 1831, which place he held for seven years. The Legislature in 1841 appointed him Secretary of State for three years, for which period he performed the duties of the office.

The last office which he held was that of Treasurer of the United States, by appointment of President Fillmore. During the war of 1812, he was a Colonel of militia, and an ardent and patriotic supporter of the war, even advancing his own private funds to feed and clothe the soldiers who were in need. In all his official relations he discharged his duties with strict, scrupulous fidelity and distinguished ability.

After his return from Washington, in 1853, he sought retirement from public life, and repose of mind.

"Even those whom Fame has lent her fairest ray,
The most renowned of worthy wights of yore,
From a base world at last have stol'n away.
So Scipio, to the soft Cumæan shore
Retiring, tasted joy he never knew before."

He died May 15th, 1856, at his residence in Wooster, after a short illness, aged 77 years.

The life of Colonel Sloane remains to be written. We have not space upon these pages to devote to it. He is a part, not of ours, but of the State's and Nation's history. The public confided in him, and showered upon him a pentecost of honors. The government which he so ably served was not ungrateful to him, and we can not repress a feeling of pride as we record the appointment

of a life-long citizen of Wayne county to the exalted position of Treasurer of the United States.

John Patton.

John Patton was born October 15, 1790, in Pleasant Valley, Huntington county, Pa.

In the month of June, 1808, he removed to Canton, Ohio, and there for a season pursued the occupation of a carpenter. From there, in 1809, he went to Wooster in company with a friend, who was engaged to build a small frame house for John Bever, on a lot adjoining the public square. On the arrival of Mr. Patton at Wooster, "the only white men," says he, "that we found were Benjamin Miller and his son, Abraham, who were engaged in a trafficking business with the Indians, and Matthew Reily and Jack Whitzel who were employed in excavating a mill site on Apple Creek, near Wooster, for Joseph Stibbs. Miller and another man, whose name I do not recollect, were building a log house. We all messed together in an Indian camp, enclosed with bark peeled from green trees, until Miller finished his house."

After the completion of Mr. Bever's house, Mr. Patton returned to Canton. The Secretary of the United States Treasury having directed the land office at Canton to be removed to Wooster, Mr. Patton was sent to the latter place, April 9, 1815, in charge of the office, in consequence of Colonel Sloane, the Receiver, being detained by sickness. In the fall of 1818 he was appointed postmaster of Wooster in place of Rev. Thomas G. Jones, which office he retained about 11 years. He was one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas with John Nimmons and William Goodfellow, the latter receiving his commission from Governor Jeremiah Morrow, in 1827.

From Wooster he went to Massillon and engaged in business with Hiram and Michael Wellman; thence to Bolivar and Navarre, where his wife died about 1844. From Navarre he went to one of the Western States, where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Winchester. He died but recently.

Mr. Patton was a man of intelligence, and in his earlier years was a sharp, ready political writer. He had good business habits, but was unfortunate in some of his transactions. He was a generous and benevolent man.

General Reasin Beall.

General Reasin Beall was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 3d of December, 1769. In a few years thereafter he accompanied his parents to Washington county, Pa., where they made a permanent settlement. This was probably in 1782, for in that year his father, Major Zephaniah Beall, was an officer in the unfortunate campaign made by a body of volunteer militia from Western Pennsylvania, under the command of Colonel Crawford, against the Indians of Upper Sandusky.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Beall entered the office of Hon. Thos. Scott, at one time a member of Congress, a gentleman of considerable note in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and then Prothonotary of Washington county. With that gentleman he remained until he was 21 years of age, and on quitting his employ received the most flattering testimonials of good conduct. The privations which were experienced by the hardy and intrepid pioneers who first undertook to tame the forest west of the Allegheny mountains has no parallel in anything of the kind that has ever existed. Favored with no government aid or protection; without roads other than such as they opened by their individual efforts; having to scale a rugged mountain wilderness of more than an hundred miles in extent, on their arrival on the western borders for a long time they had to subsist mainly by the chase. But this was not all. The treaty of peace which acknowledged American independence brought no peace to them. The Indian nations, who espoused the cause of the British during the war, were not content to desist from their depredations upon the Western settlements; and such was the inefficiency of the government, under the confederation, that it was not until the new organization, under the present Constitution, that measures were taken to

repel their incursions. In 1790 an expedition was fitted out and marched against the Indians on the heads of the two Miamis.

The command of this corps was given to General Harmar. Mr. Beall served in this expedition as an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, and was with the army when a severe action was fought between a detachment under Colonel Hardin and the Indians near Fort Wayne in 1791. That expedition having failed of its object, the troops returned to the Ohio river, near where the city of Cincinnati now stands, and Mr. Beall returned to his friends in Pennsylvania. Subsequent to this General St. Clair marched a second force on the same route, and, unfortunately, met with an entire defeat. These repeated disasters determined the government to put forth all its energies in order to secure peace by the chastisement of the savages.

On General Wayne's being appointed to the command of the North-western Army, Mr. Beall received a commission as ensign, and after some time spent in the recruiting service, repaired to head-quarters, then at Legionville, on the north bank of the Ohio, near the site of the present town of Economy, in Beaver county, Pa. It was in the campaign which succeeded that Mr. Beall became acquainted with General, then Captain, Harrison, and subsequently President of the United States. Mr. Beall remained with the army until some time in the year 1793, when he resigned and again returned to his friends in Pennsylvania to consummate a matrimonial engagement of long standing. Soon after his return he married his late wife, then Miss Rebecca Johnston, with whom he lived till her death, in 1840. Like many enterprising men of his age, Mr. Beall fell in with the current of emigration, which has constantly set to the West, and consequently several times changed the place of his residence. In 1801 he removed to Steubenville, from which he emigrated in the fall of 1803 to New Lisbon, where he remained till 1815, in which year he removed to Wooster.

On his settlement at New Lisbon, he received the appointment of Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, which offices he held nearly the whole time he remained in the county. Al-

though Mr. Beall had served but a few years in the regular army, it was sufficient to give his mind a military bias. Previous to the war of 1812, he took much pains to infuse into the militia of his county a military spirit, confidently anticipating that the difficulties then existing between this country and England would ultimately end in war. Soon after his settlement at New Lisbon, he was chosen Colonel of a regiment (being at that time the entire militia of the county), and in a few years thereafter a Brigadier General. The war of 1812 found him in that capacity. On the surrender of General Hull at Detroit, a general panic seized upon the people, many of them fleeing from their homes and seeking places of safety. In this state of things much confidence and expectation was centered in General Beall. He immediately organized a detachment, and in a few days put himself at the head of several hundred men, and marched to the support of the frontier inhabitants of Wayne and Richland counties, and ultimately continued his route to camp Huron, where he joined the troops from the Western Reserve, under Generals Wadsworth and Perkins. At that place they were visited by General Harrison, the Commander-in-Chief, who attended in person to the re-organization of the corps; and as the whole was not more than sufficient for a brigade, the command devolved on General Perkins as the senior officer. After this General Beall returned home.

In the spring of 1813 President Madison issued his proclamation for a special session of Congress, and the seat for the northern district being vacant by reason of the death of Mr. Edwards, the member elect, General Beall was at a special election chosen to fill the vacancy. He served in Congress during that and the succeeding session, assisting, to the full extent of his abilities, in providing ways and means for a vigorous prosecution of the war, then rendered extremely difficult by the prevalence of a reckless party spirit in various portions of the country. But his domestic inclinations being strong, the Congressional life did not suit him.

The office of Register of the land office for the Wooster land

district becoming vacant in 1814, General Beall was appointed, and resigned his seat in Congress.

The office of Register he resigned in 1824, when he retired from all public employment. At the great Whig Mass Convention at Columbus on the 22d of February, 1840, he was chosen to preside over its deliberations, and was afterward chosen one of the electors of President and Vice-President, and had the honor, as well as the pleasure, of casting his vote in that capacity, for his old friend and military associate, General Harrison. This was one of the pleasantest incidents of his life, and was the last public trust he discharged for his fellow citizens, his death occurring on the 20th of February, 1843.

In disposition General Beall was peaceful and unobstrusive. His watchword was uprightness and fairness, for if there was any offense he condemned and hesitated to forgive it was that of dishonesty.

He was munificent in his contributions to all objects of general interest, especially such as tended to the advancement of morality and religion.

General Beall was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the full and calm conviction of its truth, reality and genuineness, together with an unshaken and moveless confidence, that he was a subject of that salvation which was purchased through the atonement of the Author and Founder of our most holy religion.

History of the First Schools of Wooster.*

About the first of June, 1814, the Rev. Thomas G. Jones and Joseph Eichar, Sr., went around among the people of the settlement to ascertain who would be willing to send their children to school. They found that all in the place, both boys and girls, would only make up a small school.

It was commenced in the block-house, on the site where the

* Written by Mrs. Joseph S. Lake.

Wooster Female Seminary now stands. A little before this time a young lawyer, by the name of Carlos Mather, came from New Haven, Conn., intending to open a law office in the enterprising town of Wooster. But la! there was no law business to do there. In those early times we had no need of locks or bolts; everybody was honest then. This Mr. Mather had been educated at Yale; was said to have been a finished scholar, a promising, industrious, good young man, wanting to be doing something to make our town a little better for his having lived in it, and possibly wishing to be doing a little something for himself. He was offered the situation, which he accepted, of the first schoolmaster. The first morning the school was opened the children first at their post were Enoch and Lucretia Jones (children of Rev. T. G. Jones), Eleanor and Nancy Eichar (daughters of Joseph Eichar); next came Wm. Nailor (Mrs. Judge Dean's brother), John Griffith (son of the church clerk), John Smith, Nancy Crawford, Josiah Crawford, Polly Welch, and besides these there came, also, the children of the very earliest settlers—almost semi-Indians. I can name only a few of them—the Driskels, Poes, Meeks and Feazles, etc. Allow me to illustrate what I want to say of them by repeating a little anecdote we heard: Just a few days ago, at a school anniversary, to show how susceptible children were to the power of kind words, the speaker told of three boys, picked up in the purlieus of this city, who were taken to the Industrial School. The teacher, in a kind, gentle voice, asked the first, "What is your name?" He roughly roared out, "Dan!" The teacher said, in kind, silvery tones, "You should have said Daniel." To the second, "What is your name?" He answered, "Sam!" "You should have said," added the teacher, "Samuel!" To the third, "What is your name?" who gently replied, "Jim-uel!"

Our school was opened by reading a chapter from the New Testament. All who could read were arranged into a class. Our second lesson was from the introduction to the English Reader, which was our common reading book.

Mr. Mather was very popular in the town generally, and every-

body entertained a high respect for him. We school children believed Mr. Mather knew everything. He would not permit us to say the "master," neither would he allow the children to call names *for short*, such as "Bill," "Pete," "Bob," etc. After about a year and a half, our good, kind teacher began to talk of leaving Wooster. We all returned home with heavy hearts, after hearing this, and told the sad news to our parents. While we were talking, Priest Jones dropped in, and father told him that Mr. Mather was going to leave, and how sorry his children were to lose their good, kind teacher, and he was afraid that it would be no easy matter to fill his place. Mr. Jones said his children were much attached to Mr. Mather, and, besides, he had the faculty of making them feel pleased with themselves and all the world. The whole school believed Mr. Mather knew everything.

He said it reminded him of a little place up in the country, not far from Philadelphia. The settlers were greatly annoyed by some kind of a wild animal coming at night and carrying off their chickens. They finally resolved to go out *en masse* and try to capture it, whatever it might be. They did so, and caught a *fox*. They brought it in alive, when everybody was asleep, and put it under a hogshead, raising it a very little from the ground, to give it air. In the morning they soon had a crowd around it, trying to guess what was under the hogshead. After a little while one cried out, "The schoolmaster knows everything. If only he was here he could tell." He was brought there, and, taking off his hat, walked round the hogshead and knowingly said, "*Well, and so the old fox is caught at last!*" Then the whole crowd raised a tremendous shout. The boys, one and all, threw up their hats, and with one voice, roared out, "*I knew the master could tell, for he knows everything.*"

Mr. Mather returned to New Haven, Connecticut, but he left the impress of his kindly, genial nature upon the children who attended his school at Wooster.

The next stirring event was, when Colonel Sloane came to Wooster, and bought the land, including the site on which the

block-house stood, which, with its stockade, was taken down, all its heavy timbers removed, every vestige of this noted land-mark taken away. It was almost a sacred spot; in time of danger it had sheltered defenseless families from an attack of hostile Indians; in it Priest Jones had prayed like a prophet; the first church was constituted in it, while a few armed men stood guard to protect them from the scalping knife of the Indians; and lastly, in 1812 the first school was organized in it. Why! O, why! had it to be torn down? Colonel Sloane wanted that beautiful location on which to build his family residence, and which, after about three years he did erect. It looked like a very grand mansion to us in those days, and there Colonel and Mrs. Sloane dispensed a very generous and whole-souled hospitality.

From the year 1815 to 1817, several prominent families moved into Wooster, to-wit: Mr. William Larwill, General Reasin Beall, Colonel John Sloane, Judge Coulter, Mr. Matthew Johnston, Mr. Constant Lake, Sen., and Mr. John Wilson, and many others, too numerous to mention here. But as events shadowed forth, the most important arrival to us was a young man from the east, Mr. Cyrus Spink, a gentlemanly man, and very prepossessing in his personal appearance. While he was looking around, he was offered, and accepted the situation of teacher in our school. The block-house was gone, and our school under our second teacher Mr. Cyrus Spink, was opened in the Baptist meeting-house, a small wooden building, near the spring on the extreme north border of the town. Mr. Spink was an excellent teacher, and took great pains to improve our reading. The first thing in the morning was always the reading of a chapter from the New Testament. He promoted us from the Introduction to the English Reader, which was then our reading book.

Occasionally "Priest Jones," and sometimes Doctor Townsend and Mr. Larwill and others, would step in to hear us read. These visits contributed not a little to inspire us with confidence and self-respect. I well remember once, when Mr. David Robison, Senior, and Mr. Edward O. Jones called in, Mr. Spink called

up the class in the English Grammar to read the Apostle Paul's noble defense before Festus and Agrippa. We all did our best, and after they had left our teacher complimented us, and took the book and read a few sentences himself, to show where there was room for improvement, and then remarked that "this was one of the most powerful speeches that we have in the English language." He then told us the next one would be the speech of Adherbal to the Roman Senate, imploring their protection against Jugurtha. When the time came, we read this great speech so well that Mr. Spink said he was "proud of us." Not long after this we were promoted to the Sequel to the English Reader. About this time Mr. Spink gave up his school, for which there was grievous mourning. He had received the appointment of surveyor, or a position in the land office, I don't remember which. Business men spoke of him as a rising young man.

Our next, and third teacher, was Mr. Samuel Whitehead. He was considered a scholar of the first order, and quite a distinguished linguist; his object was to prepare boys and young men for college.

Enoch Jones, Edward and James Thompson, Joseph S. Lake, Elisha Garrett, of Garrettsville, Jabez Larwill, Thomas Jefferson Bull, of Kendal, and many other honored names, too numerous to mention in this brief history, attended this school. By this time the citizens had built a brick school-house for Mr. Whitehead, and so many educated men, so much culture and moral worth, took up their residence at Wooster, that it was considered the Athens of the West.

Our next and fourth teacher was the Rev. Thomas Hand, who came to Wooster from London, England, bringing with him his wife, a very accomplished lady, and his brother Samuel H. Hand, afterward of Jeromeville, Ashland county. Soon after his arrival, I think, in the autumn of 1817, the citizens of Wooster engaged him to take charge, as Principal, of the Wooster Female Seminary, that was to be, and which was. It was commenced on South Market street, in a house nearly opposite to where E. Quinby, Jr.,

now resides, and was opened under very encouraging prospects. The three English readers—the Introduction, the English Reader, and the Sequel to the English Reader—were now laid aside, for which we were very sorry. The series of school reading books by Lindley Murray were the best I have ever seen in any school. Geography and history were our principal studies; in ancient history, especially, we made great proficiency. It was said of these young misses, by those who were supposed to know, that they were the most industrious and persevering students in the State of Ohio.

And now I have a kind of weird spell on me to embrace this opportunity of transmitting their names, or some of them, to posterity. Allow me to do so, viz: Hannah and Mary Sloane, daughters of Colonel John Sloane; Jane Thomson, sister of Bishop Thomson; Nancy and Harriet Beall, daughters of General Reasin Beall; Eleanor and Nancy Eichar, daughters of Joseph Eichar; Emily C. Bull, of Kendal, Stark county; Ella Wilson, and other names equally deserving mention.

Near the beginning of the year 1819, the Rev. Thomas Hand, Principal of the Wooster Female Seminary, received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Franklin Street Baptist church, in New York city, which call he accepted, and bade farewell to this model school. For the time being a part of the younger of the ladies were sent to Mr. Whitehead's school, but, alas! for the older ones, that was the last of their school days in Wooster.

Following upon these events several schools were organized in the town of Wooster and in the vicinity. Mr. Alexander McBride's school-house was a well-known preaching place; a short distance south of town, and a little further on was Dunbar's school-house, and east of town Mr. Joseph Stibbs had a school near his mill.

In the summer of 1868 I stood upon the spot where the old block-house stood in Wooster over half a century ago! But the friends of my youth were gone. I could have groaned aloud;

"Where are they?" The distant hills might have given back the wail, and echo answered, "Where?"

"Where are the friends that erst we knew,
In youth's unclouded, sportive time,
When rapturous moments swiftly flew
Upon the wings of Time,
And brows were yet untouched by care?
Where are they? Echo answers, 'Where?'"

Dr. John Cunningham.

John Cunningham, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pa., February 19, 1792, his father emigrating to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1783, marrying soon after his arrival Miss Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Hon. Thomas Scott, the first representative of that district in Congress, during the administration of General Washington. His death took place May 12, 1804, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Cunningham graduated at Washington College, Pa., under the Presidency of the elder Dr. Brown, and began the study of medicine in the office of S. Murdock, M. D., where he remained three years, with the exception of the time engaged in attending the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated.

He came to Wooster, July 5, 1827, making the trip hither on horseback, his horse dying in five days after his arrival. Here he practiced his profession for several months, when he went to Jeromeville, and where he married Miss Maria Stibbs Beall, March 20, 1830. He continued practice for some time thereafter in Jeromeville, when he returned to Washington county, Pa., where he devoted himself to professional pursuits until 1848, when his determination again impelled him to Wooster, where he re-established himself in practice. His wife died June 20, 1846, of typhoid fever, and is buried in Washington county, Pa. His family consists of four children, all of whom are living. He became a member of Dr. Brown's church at an early age, and joined the Presbyterian congregation at Wooster on his arrival, then under the pastoral

care of Dr. Barr. Drs. H. Bissell, Hoyt, Day, and probably Shaffer, were his professional competitors when he came to Wooster. Judges Edward Avery, Levi Cox and Ezra Dean were the principal if not the only lawyers. The area of Wooster was then quite diminutive, as contrasted with now, as the doctor says there was but one house built at that time east of the present residence of Samuel Woods, Esq. It was a boarding-house (since burnt down), kept by Mrs. John Wilson and a Mrs. McMillen, where Messrs. Avery, Cox, Bissell, the Hacketts, etc., were handsomely entertained.

Dr. Cunningham is an affable, worthy, intelligent citizen, a good and exemplary Christian, of excellent qualities of mind and disposition. Near three-score years of his life have been consecrated to the service of his Master,

> "Who guides below and rules above,
> The great Disposer and the mighty King."

General Cyrus Spink.

General Cyrus Spink was born in Berkshire county, Mass., March 24, 1793. Both on his father's and mother's side he came of Revolutionary stock. His father, Shibuah Spink, served through a large part of the Revolutionary war, and was at the bloody struggle known as the Battle of Long Island, and passed through the memorable scenes of suffering, privation and patriotism of the winter encampment at Valley Forge, 1777–8. His mother, Delight Spink, had a brother in the American army at Valley Forge, and he died during that terrible winter. The parents of General Spink were of the Quaker denomination, and his father was one of the few of that belief who took up arms in defense of the rights of his country. One of General Spink's sisters ultimately became a preacher among the Quakers. Shibuah Spink and family removed from Berkshire county, Mass., to Chautauque county, New York, somewhere about 1800. From thence General Spink set out to seek his fortune in Ohio in the spring of 1815. He made some excursions through the State, but for the time being engaged in teaching school at Kendal, in Stark county, he then being 22 years of age. Hon. Joseph H. Larwill, who was County Surveyor of Wayne county, in the fall of 1815 came across General Spink at Kendal, and without any acquaintance, other than perhaps a kindly word from Judge Wm. Henry,

Cyrus Spink

subsequently an honored citizen of Wooster, at once appointed him Deputy County Surveyor. The appointment and oath of office bear date October 18, 1815, and he continued to act as Deputy Surveyor under Mr. Larwill until December, 1816. All the recorded surveys during that period, or nearly all of them, are in his hand, and were made by him.

In December 1816 he was appointed County Surveyor, and continued to fill that post until December, 1821. During a part of this latter period he was also District Surveyor. In the meantime, from September 26, 1820, to October 15, 1821, he performed the duties of County Auditor for more than a year, and for such service received pay for 72 days' labor at $1.75 per day, or $126 for the whole period. The contrast between the expense of the Auditor's office then and now is very suggestive. He was married to his surviving companion, then Nancy Campbell Beall, daughter of General Reasin Beall, February 19, 1819, fifty-nine years ago. In the fall of 1821 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, and faithfully served in that capacity during the winter of 1821–2. During a portion of the time from 1816 to 1822 General Spink was clerk in the Land Office, then located at Wooster, either under Colonel Sloane, in the Receiver's office, or General Beall, in the Register's office. From 1822 to 1824 he was with General Beall in the Register's office, and on the resignation of General Beall, in 1824, he was appointed his successor. His first commission as Register was issued by President James Monroe, and bears date January 14, 1824.

He was reappointed by President J. Q. Adams for four years, by commission dated January 28, 1828. He was removed by President Jackson in 1829. He was one of the Presidential Electors for Ohio in 1844, and met with the College of Electors to cast the vote of Ohio for Henry Clay.

He was a member of the State Board of Equalization for this Senatorial District in 1846, and attended the sessions of the Board at Columbus in the fall of that year. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, which nominated General Scott for the Presidency, though he never endorsed the platform of that Convention. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Chase one of the directors of the Ohio penitentiary, but resigned his office in the summer of 1858. In the fall of 1858 he was nominated at Lodi in Medina county for Congress, and triumphantly elected. For a period of 44 years he was intimately connected with the interests,

progress and the prosperity of Wayne county. He came to Wooster when a young man, and spent the fire of youth, as well as the years of manhood there. He faithfully performed every duty imposed upon him, and from early manhood to the day of his death he secured the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He shared the toils of the early settlers, slept with them in their cabins, and camped with them in the dim old woods. From 1815 to 1821 he traversed the county more and become more intimately acquainted with the settlers than, perhaps, any other man of his time. There are a few survivors yet whose memories recall most vividly the wilderness camp-fire and the night bivouac with General Spink in the solemn woods. But they are fast passing away.

He was a man of fixed principles and settled convictions, and through his whole life sought to do no violence to them. He read extensively, thought much and had an exceedingly retentive memory. Opposed to change he tended to conservaism, but when convinced that wrong would be perpetrated or extended by conservatism, he was a radical. He was slow in forming attachments, but true as steel to them when once formed. He was a devout believer in the Christian religion, and for twenty years of his life he was an exemplary and honored member of the Baptist church. Few men possessed as extensive and correct stores of information on political matters as did General Spink. He was an acute observer, and for the last thirty years of his life he preserved, in some shape, a record of what transpired of importance in the political world. General Spink died in Wooster on the 31st day of May, 1859, in the 67th year of his age. He was the father of six children. Lieutenant Reasin B. Spink, who served gallantly in the war of the rebellion, to whom we are indebted for the data of this sketch, was his youngest son.

Although elected he was never permitted to take his seat in the council of the nation, for in the sound maturity of advanced manhood and enriched intellect, he was summoned to the high assemblage of purified spirits, and that loftier Congress constituted and chosen of God.

His death was announced in Congress by Mr. Blake, his successor from this district, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this house, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Hon. Cyrus Spink, deceased, late a

Representative from the State of Ohio, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for 30 days.

Resolved, That the proceedings in relation to the death of Hon. Cyrus Spink, be forwarded by the Clerk of this House to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased this House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate a copy of the foregoing proceedings to the Senate.

Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, said:

I have known General Spink from my boyhood. His manly form is now before me, as distinct in my memory as you, sir, or any of our associates around me, is distinct to my view. He was not a great man in the sense in which that term is used. The flashes of genius did not disturb his judgment, nor the fierce energy of ambition consume his strength, or consign his name to the adulation of friends, or the hate of foes. * * * * Trained in the early days of Ohio, when the life of a pioneer was a continual war with uncultivated nature, he lived to see the forest give way before the labor of a hardy race; the rude log hut superseded by the comfortable mansion, and scattered settlements, commenced in a wilderness, rising into cities, towns and villages. In this contest of civilization he was not an idle spectator; he performed a part. If he did not conquer a land flowing with milk and honey, he, and those like him, made one. His conversation was a local history. Added to the information he acquired by his intercourse with men, he had read much and communicated his information with a genial humor that always made him a favorite, especially with young men. * * * If he had lived to add the personal acquaintance of his fellow members to the testimony of his friends, the death of but few of our number would have caused more personal grief. He would have been true to his party associates, and yet kind and forbearing to all. He commenced his political career as a supporter of President Monroe; was attached to the Whig party during its existence, and at his death was an earnest Republican. * * * But he has been called to that mysterious realm, through whose darkening gloom reason can not guide us; but he has left to his colleagues and friends an example of rectitude and Christian purity, demanding our respect and worthy of our emulation.

Thomas Townsend, M. D.

Thomas Townsend, the pioneer physician of Wooster, was of Quaker parentage, and a native of Pennsylvania. He removed to Wooster in 1810–11, remained there about thirty years, when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he died. He owned the property now in possession, and built what is now the frame portion, of Mr. Sprague's residence, in which he lived and had his office. Dr. Townsend was a man of marked ability in his profession, and performed a conspicuous part in the civil organization of the town and county. He held different positions of official re-

sponsibility, prominent among which was an Associate Judgeship in 1819.

Daniel McPhail, M. D.

Daniel McPhail was one of the pioneer physicians of Wooster, settling there as early as 1818. He was born and educated in Scotland; was a man of unusual acquirements, and a splendid chemist. He practiced his profession in Wooster eleven or twelve years, but prejudice rose against him and he was sued for malpractice. Judge Charles Sherman, father of General Sherman, defended him, and Judge Edward Avery conducted the prosecution. In the trial Dr. McPhail vanquished his persecutors and was triumphantly vindicated. Desiring to avoid other hostile combinations, he removed to Tennessee and thence to New Orleans. He subsequently returned to Tennessee, where he acquired a vast practice, and where he died, having achieved great reputation.

Thomas Robison.

April 8, 1791, Thomas Robison, father of Dr. J. D. Robison, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, within six miles of Chambersburg, near Rocky Springs. His father came from York county to Franklin, where he died. Thomas left Franklin county in 1806, removing to Columbiana county, Ohio, and remained there until the spring of 1807, when he went to Zanesville, and remained there until the following December. He then went back to his native county in Pennsylvania, and learned the cabinet-making trade in Chambersburg, working as an apprentice for three years. He then returned west, and landed in Wooster, November 15, 1813, in company with his brother, David Robison, Sen. On their arrival, David and Thomas bought a tan-yard from a man named John Smith, who subsequently, in 1824, became Sheriff of Wayne county. The tannery is the one located on North Buckeye street, and now owned by George Seigenthaler. Thomas, at the same time, started a cabinet shop on North Buckeye street, where Shively's barn now is, he running that branch of business and David the tannery. In a few years the brothers dissolved partnership.

In the fall of 1816 he went to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was married, on the 12th of November, to Jemima Dickey, at

the residence of Alexander Robison, returning with his bride to Wooster, December 20, 1816.

He sold out his cabinet establishment along about 1830, when he joined in mercantile pursuits with Moses Culbertson, on the north-east corner of the Public Square, now occupied by J. S. Bissell & Brother. After being a while in trade they sold their store to Jacob Eberman. Several years afterward, say in 1839, Mr. Robison again engaged in merchandizing with Wm. Jacobs, brother of James Jacobs, and after a successful career retired from commercial pursuits.

He was one of the most popular men in the community. Soon after marriage he was elected Justice of the Peace, and thereafter was the choice of the people for several offices. He was Sheriff of the county from 1828 to 1832; member of the State Senate from December 3, 1832, to December 5, 1836, having been re-elected in 1834; was chosen one of the Associate Judges of Common Pleas Court in 1848, besides filling several other less important offices, such as Director and Superintendent of the Wooster and Cleveland Turnpike, etc. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and was Moderator of one of the earliest Presbyteries held in Wooster, proving himself by success to be one of the most zealous members in efforts to procure subscriptions and money to build the old brick Presbyterian church on West Liberty street.

He died suddenly in Wooster of neuralgia of the heart, on the 14th of September, 1857, his wife surviving him until March 10, 1869.

Thomas Robison was an exceedingly popular and enterprising citizen, and held in universal esteem by all who knew him. He was full of good humor, and was kind, benevolent and cordial. In his positions of public trust he sustained a reputation for honesty, fairness, fidelity and integrity.

He was conscientious and sincere in purpose; of magnanimous and indulgent disposition; an unassuming, buoyant-minded, hopeful, earnest, Christian gentleman.

Bishop Edward Thomson.

Edward Thomson, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Maria Thomson, was born on the 12th of October, 1810, at Portsea, England, being a remote relative of James Thomson, the author of "The Seasons." In the year 1818 the family removed to America, and

after tarrying briefly in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, they located early in 1820 in Wooster, Ohio. The family being in easy circumstances, Edward had good opportunities, as times then were, for education, which he improved with the avidity of a susceptible and eager nature. His father being a druggist, he was early inclined to the study of medicine, and having attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received his medical diploma when nineteen years old. He practiced in Jeromeville and in Wooster. Medical study, and perhaps youthful associations, developed in him a bias toward skepticism. A labored effort which he made to disprove Christianity, revealed to him the weakness of his cause, and he surrendered to the authority of truth. After his admission of the truth of Christianity some time elapsed before he accepted its saving power in his heart. His first public acknowledgement of the reality of Christianity was made at a class meeting at C. Eyster's, of Wooster. In less than one week, at a prayer meeting in Wooster, he gave his hand to Rev. H. O. Sheldon, his counselor, and his name to the church. When he consecrated himself to the church he said, "They are a people who make a business of religion."

His parents were Baptists, and his father consented with reluctance to his becoming a Methodist. He was baptized on the 29th of April, 1832, and was licensed to exhort the next day. On the 1st of July, 1832, he was licensed to preach, and the conference at Dayton, Ohio, September 19, 1832, admitted him on trial. He preached his first sermon in Dalton. 1844–46, he was editor of the *Ladies' Repository*; 1846–60, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University; 1860–64, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate and Journal;* 1864–70, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He soon displayed intense zeal in the cause, and from the inception of his ministry, his labors were blessed with the most gratifying and abundant success. At a two days' meeting, soon after his assumption of the sacerdotal office, and following his sermon, sixty-five penitents appeared at the altar, of whom forty-six united with the church in probationary membership. In Detroit his services gave evidences of a rare gift of eloquence, accompanied with a power purely spiritual to a degree seldom realized in the labors of the ablest divines. During his pastorate in Detroit he was married, July 4, 1837, in Mansfield, Ohio, by Rev. Adam Poe, to Miss M. L. Bartley, daughter of Hon. Mordecai Bartley. Her

death occurred December 31, 1863, in New York. Perhaps the highest achievements of Dr. Thomson were in the department of education. Here he seemed a prince in his native domain. He ruled by the charms of personal goodness and by the magic spell of an inimitable character. He taught with facility and made every topic luminous by fertility and aptness of illustration.

Many of the men who have given character to the N. O. Conference were educated partly or wholly at the Norwalk Seminary during his principate. The names of Ward, Cooper, Goodfellow, and others, which are either in our presence, or our memories, are all of them monumental honors to the Bishop. While yet at the head of Norwalk Seminary he was invited to the Presidency of the nascent Ohio Wesleyan University.

That University was chartered by the Legislature of Ohio in March, 1842. The Board of Trustees was organized at Hamilton, the then seat of the Ohio Conference, on the first day of October, 1842. Dr. Thomson was then elected President, to be called into service by the Board at a later date. The University classes were preparing under the charge of Rev. Dr. Howard, now President of the Ohio University. This arrangement continued until 1844, when Thomson was, by the General Conference, elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*. The Trustees of the University met that year in Delaware, Ohio, 25th of September, and Dr. Thomson sent in his resignation of the Presidency. This was accepted, and he was immediately re-elected President. At a meeting of the Trustees in Cincinnati, 5th of September, 1845, Dr. Thomson said, that if the Ohio and North Ohio Conferences would advise him to leave the *Repository* for the University he would do it. Each of those Conferences did pass a resolution, not advising the course suggested, but expressing their gratification if he should see fit to take such a course. He resigned his editorial chair and assumed the duties of the Presidency about the first of June, 1860.

In July following he delivered his first baccalaureate, and the same day his inaugural address. He was married a second time May 9, 1866, to Miss Annie E. Howe, well known for her piety and eminent poetic genius.

Bishop Thomson died of pneumonia on the 22d of March, 1870, 10:30 A. M., in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, and was buried in Delaware, Ohio, 26th of March.

His record as President of the University is known to the world. His success as editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*

is admitted. His faithful labors as Bishop endeared him to the church. Though exalted to the Episcopate, he never forgot his friends and associates.

"Priest Jones."

The following is extracted from a biography of this early Baptist divine, published in the Wayne County *Democrat*, 1873:

Thomas, son of Griffith Jones by Annie, his wife, baptized May 3, 1778.—Parish Register, South Wales, county of Rednor.

So is it recorded. On earth, they simply said that a man child was born, but in Heaven, in the great Book of Life, the angel noted, in letters of light, the creation of an immortal soul.

Of his early life we know little, save his two births; the first, as we have noted; the second, his spiritual birth at the age of seventeen. With the thoughtfulness characteristic of strong natures, he thus early became absorbed in the great mystery and the great truths of life. At that time religion, theoretically, was at high tide, practically, at its lowest ebb. In England, intolerance, with sword in hand, mocked at that religion which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated; whilst in France the Reign of Terror was at its hight, the Christian religion suppressed, the Sabbath abolished, and, by the passing of a decree, the only French deities from henceforth were declared to be Liberty, Equality and Reason. A mind vigorous and expansive and thirsting for knowledge could not fail to be absorbed with these momentous subjects of controversy. The strong defense of the Christians on the one side, going boldly to the root of the whole matter, maintaining their position with arguments trenchant as steel, and sharper than any two-edged sword; on the other side, the scoffs and sneers of the atheists, with the still more dangerous, because more subtle, influence of this keen, cold philosophy. Not content to be swayed by the opinion of others, he determined to know for himself this truth which maketh free from all doubt and all fear, thus searched the Scriptures, quaffing deeply of the fountain of life. The plan of salvation to him was lucid and complete; with characteristic decision he accepted it joyously, gladly, and the church books tell us that, like the church of old, "he straightway went down into the water and was baptized," becoming a member of the Baptist church at Dolan, in his native county, Rednor. This was one of the ancient churches of the principality of Wales. It had passed through a series of bitter persecutions. Surrounded and beset by the cruel enormities of religious intolerance which marked the reign of Charles I., it could at first boast no place of worship, saving such as nature provided. The green concealment of the woods, with the wide-spreading, intervening branches of the trees, forming the Gothic roof of their temple; their only choir nature's grand orchestra of birds, they not daring to praise their God in song, lest it should discover them to their enemies. But these very persecutions served to develop the strong Christian character which, even at the present day, marks the Welsh Baptist.

In such a school as this, Thomas Griffith Jones learned the great lesson of life, solved the problem of existence, and deduced his own conclusion. His desire to become a minister of the gospel becoming known to the church, they encouraged him to use his gifts on various occasions, until becoming satisfied that it was the

will of God, he received their approbation to go "into all the world," and tell this "wondrous story of the Cross," which he did, with all that pleading earnestness which constitutes the thrilling eloquence for which the Welsh are justly noted.

We learn through the written testimony of one who was a cotemporary member of the church at Dolan, that "Thomas Griffith Jones was regarded by the church and his friends generally, at that time, as a young man whose youth was full of great promise, possessing gifts and talents which, with God's grace, would make him eminently distinguished."

He made vigorous efforts to acquire the literary and theological qualifications so essential to the ministry, and at this time studied with a clergyman of the Church of England.

During these years the spirit of emigration was running wild. The glories of the land beyond the sea were on every tongue, until America, looming up above the mists and spray of the ocean, in all its western splendor and wealth of natural endowments, seemed to the care-worn denizens of the old world an Arcadia of love and promise; a Canaan, flowing with milk and honey; an Elysium of peace and rest; a Paradise, having its tree of life without its serpent. His impressible mind, eager for progress and enlargement, became impregnated with the pervading enthusiasm, and thinking to find broader, richer fields in which to gather grain "white already to the harvest" of his Lord, he took a last farewell of the land of his nativity and sailed to the United States in 1800. He brought with him testimonials of his high Christian bearing, and ministerial character.

His first location was in New Jersey. He spent his first season in America with Dr. David Jones, a Baptist minister of wide reputation, and a chaplain in the Revolutionary army. With his efficient aid he prosecuted his studies together with Dr. Jones' son, the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, who was also at that time preparing for the ministry under the instruction of his father.

Even while a young man, Thomas G. Jones viewed mankind from a standpoint of cool, keen judgment, and generally set the right value on men. Broadcloth and beaver, velvet and jewels, did not constitute the gentry in his clear, unbiased eyes, but innate refinement and education of heart, before brain.

His life was consistent with his avowed opinions. The poorest of his parishioners was greeted with as hearty respect as the wealthiest. The golden calf received no worship from him, such as in this idolatrous day, when even the clergy condescend to bend the knee. Perhaps the homage is rendered conscientiously, hoping thereby to advance the interest of the church by an influx of wealth, but even receiving it through such a charitable medium one can not but be convinced that it detracts from the minister's influence. Within a year one heard his minister boast that "his church was made up of wealthy men." The poor are crowded out of our elegant churches, with their rented pews. It is "doing evil that good may come." Thomas G. Jones held such policy in infinite scorn.

His second season was spent in the companionship and under the tuition of Dr. Stoughton, an eminently successful minister, justly celebrated for his eloquence, profound scholarship and universal philanthrophy.

In 1801, Thomas Griffith Jones took to wife Susan Jones, daughter of Mr. Enoch Jones, who resided on what is generally known as the Welsh tract in Delaware. She was the niece of Dr. David Jones, and cousin to his first American friend, the Rev. H. G. Jones. She was a woman of unusual beauty and high mental and moral culture, and it has been said by cotemporaries, that "seldom was a handsomer couple seen than the young Welsh minister and his bride."

About two years after his marriage, he was ordained by a council convened for

that purpose. After this, he preached in various places with marked success. He supplied one church in Cumberland county, New Jersey, for about two years.

In the summer of 1804, is recorded his first visit to the West. So we read, that in 1804, he went out West and preached at Warren and Garrettsville, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa. On the third of September, in the same year, the Baptist church at Sharon gave him a call to become their pastor. He was then living in Shiloh, Cumberland county, Pa. In the following spring the church at Sharon sent a brother "to bring him over the mountains to the West," it is quaintly recorded.

He arrived at Sharon the 20th of April, and on the 22d of June following he united with said church. On the same day the membership renewed the call; he, however, suspended the acceptance, under a year; providing, that if, at the expiration of that time, they were mutually satisfied, to remain. During the trial year, pastor and people became greatly attached; and at its termination, he was fully recognized as pastor. This relation he sustained to that church, and to the Baptist church in Warren, until 1812, laboring alternately in each, and residing part of the time within the bounds of one and part in the other.

Nine years after he had been in America, he laid aside his allegiance as an English subject. Long before he came to the United States, he had entertained the most ardent admiration for our Republican form of Government; that grand independence by which men determined to govern themselves, struck an answering chord in his proud Welsh spirit. The tyrannous rigor of British rule he had felt before he left his native place. Being subject to conscription during the war between England and France, he obtained a substitute, who was shot dead upon the battle field. Thus one life was sacrified for another.

In 1809, having been nine years an alien, he was naturalized; the crisp, yellow bit of parchment, with its ancient look, which we hold in our hand, bearing testimony thereto, having the following on its folded side: "Admission of Thomas G. Jones as a citizen of the United States of America."

Two years after this, we find him raising his voice in making the laws of his State. In his legislative capacity, he was ardent and faithful; socially as well as publicly, he wielded a mighty influence; he had rare conversational ability, and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.

He was among the early abolitionists, and was often heard to say, that, "Slavery was a blot on our National escutcheon." The cause of the oppressed always met the quick impulse of redress in his great kind heart.

In 1812 he went to Wooster, at that time a small western village, with a mere handful of inhabitants. He found a few Baptists among them; they organized a church, meeting for that purpose in the Block-House, whilst a body of men, armed with guns, stood guard about the building to give warning and protect them in case of an attack from the Indians. They gave the church the expressive appellation, "Bethany" (house of obedience). He became its pastor, and sustained that relation until 1839, a period of twenty-seven years. During this time, however, he was absent one or two years, laboring as a missionary. The church was blessed under this ministry.

He was not really popular as the minister, but beloved as the pastor. He was kind, earnest and sympathetic—generous, too, and hospitable. The stranger was always welcome to a seat at his board. It might be said of him as of Sir Walter Scott, "He entertained half Scotland."

He was charitable and benevolent, and threw all the energy and force of his strong nature into whatever work he undertook. He was one of the earliest friends

of education in the State of Ohio. He took a very prominent part in the formation of the O. B. Education Society, organized at Youngstown, in 1816.

He was one of the first agents of Granville College. He visited most of the churches of Northern Ohio to present its claims, and solicit aid on its behalf.

In addition to the important trusts which we have already mentioned, Thomas G. Jones held, for a short period, the office of Associate Judge of Wayne county, and was, also, for some time President of the Wooster Bank. He was also, for some years a part of the time quite extensively engaged in the mercantile business.

We have said he was pastor of the church at Wooster twenty-seven years. He resigned the charge in 1839, being at that time sixty-one years of age. His portrait, at about this period of life, done in crayon, is before us. He is clad in clerical black; the vest buttoned closely up to the chin, a white tie knotted carelessly at the throat. The figure large and fleshy, the face still the face of his youth unchanged, save where time and trouble had left their traces; the brown hair a silver grey; the eyes kind and earnest, but with a certain tinge of sadness in them, rendered the more marked by tense lines across the grave smooth brow; the mouth showing the increased strength of character, which the years had developed, but yet retaining its curves of humor, which his oft repeated chin, when he laughed, intensified; whilst about all rest a certain grandeur of bearing, and dignity of thoughtfulness, that causes one, all unconsciously, to repeat to one's self, "Kings and Priests unto God"—and again, "A royal priesthood."

After his resignation, he by no means ceased working in his Savior's cause. He continued to preach constantly in the surrounding country. We have looked over some of his sermons. They are mere diagrams of thought, to be filled extemporaneously. The Savior's love was the burden of his theme. That story of the Cross, so old, yet ever new, he portrayed with most touching pathos, and most thrilling eloquence.

He was a great historian; his sermons were graphic in historical allusions and illustrations which made them valuable, both for the practical lessons they imparted and the rare gems of historic lore they contained.

He was a great admirer of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," that book. so grand in its earnest simplicity, and often drew on its infinite resources in delineating the Christian's journey heavenward.

In disposition he was kind, and though oftentimes *quick*, was ready to acknowledge his faults, both to God and man. As a friend he was faithful. He was honest and frank in his likes and dislikes, hating dissimulation, and discarding conventional hypocrisy.

The first Sabbath in May, 1845, he administered the Lord's Supper, and preached in his old church—taking for his text:

"Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us Kings and Priests unto God and the Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

At its close, his appeal to the unconverted was touching and pathetic. He said—

"This I feel will be the *last time* that I may address you in such a meeting. O be entreated to lay down the weapons of your rebellion, that you may become Kings and Priests unto God."

On the last Sabbath in the June following, Priest Jones, accompanied by his youngest daughter, went to visit the Baptist church at Fredericksburg. Here he preached for the last time. On their way home they were overtaken by a heavy

shower. Then death, that true marksman, bent his bow. A few days after he reached home the wound from the fatal arrow was palpable. He faced the great enemy of mankind without agitation. He knew "in whom he had trusted." Christ had never forsaken him; he did not now. A little before he died he called his wife to him and said, "My dear, I have not a splendid fortune to leave you; but trust in the Lord, keep close to the Lord." Soon after a neighbor present asked him—"Do you feel willing to put your confidence in that God you have just recommended to Mrs. Jones?" He replied—"O yes, to me He is all in all."

Just as he was dying a friend said, referring to his favorite—"Pilgrim's Progress"—"Brother Jones, you are now passing over that river you have so often described to your people—do you feel the support so needful to you at this time?" He answered, as he stepped unfearingly into the dark cold stream, now light with effulgence emanating from Deity—

"O yes! I am passing over; bless the Lord, my feet are on the Rock." A few minutes after he died. Can we doubt he reached the hither side and "entered into the joy of his Lord?" Thus ended his earthly career—July 10, 1845, being sixty-seven years of age.

Samuel Quinby.

Samuel Quinby was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1794, and died February 4, 1874, at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. His father, Judge Ephraim Quinby, removed with his family to the site of Warren as early as 1798, two years before the county of Trumbull was organized, and five years before the State was admitted into the Union. Upon his arrival, or soon thereafter, in Trumbull county, he bought 400 acres of land, lying on both sides of the Mahoning river. After his emigration, and for several years, he lived on the tract lying on the east side of the river, and during his residence there, and in 1801, he laid out the town of Warren, and named it in honor of Moses Warren, of Lyme. Here he engaged in mercantile business, his store room being located upon the banks of the river. In 1808–9 he removed to the west side, although he had as early as 1807–8, erected a grist mill and carding machine on the west side, directly opposite to the present town of Warren. In 1812 he also built a grist mill and carding machine, on the Mahoning, in Liberty township, 12 miles south of Warren. Carding machines in those days were concomitants of grist mills.

Howe, in his Historical Collections of Ohio, says:

The plat of Warren, in September, 1800, contained but two log cabins, one of which was occupied by Capt. Ephraim Quinby, who was proprietor of the town, and afterwards Judge of the court. He built his cabin in 1799. The other was occupied by Wm. Fenton, who built his in 1798. On the 27th of this month Cor-

Samuel Quinby

nelius Feather and Davison Fenton arrived from Washington county, Pa. At this time, Quinby's cabin consisted of three apartments, a kitchen, bed-room and jail, although but one prisoner was ever confined in it, viz: Perger Shehigh, for threatening the life of Judge Young, of Youngstown.

He was a member of the first Legislature of the State of Ohio in 1803, and was afterwards chosen Associate Judge, which position he ably filled for ten years. He was one of the prominent, enterprising and influential citizens of his county, and one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Warren. The Indians of that section entertained for him a great regard, and treated him as a friend. He inclined to cover the fierce nature, savage habits and untutored ways of the Red Man with the broad mantle of a generous and sympathetic charity.

He was Captain of a military company, and in his history of Ohio John S. C. Abbott speaks of him: "There was at Warren an excellent man, mild and judicious, by the name of Captain Quinby. He was familiarly acquainted with the Indians, for they had often stopped at his house, which was a great resort. His honorable treatment of them had won their confidence and affection."

But if he was distinguished for his genial, glowing hospitality, he was equally conspicuous for his placid determination and calm but unquailing courage. We may be allowed to introduce a single incident recorded by Howe to illustrate this, a serious difficulty having occurred with the Indians in the summer of 1800, and which cast a shadow over the peaceful prospects of the new and scattered settlements of the whites:

Joseph McMahon, who lived near the Indian settlement at the Salt Springs, and whose family had suffered considerable abuse at different times from the Indians in his absence, was at work with one Richard Story on an old Indian plantation near Warren. On Friday of this week, during his absence, the Indians coming down the creek to have a drunken frolic, called in at McMahon's and abused the family, and finally Captain George, their chief, struck one of the children a severe blow with the tomahawk, and the Indians threatened to kill the whole family. Mrs. McMahon, although alarmed, was unable to get word to her husband before noon the next day.

McMahon and Story at first resolved to go immediately to the Indian camp and kill the whole tribe, but, on a little reflection, they desisted from this rash purpose, and concluded to go to Warren, and consult with Captain Ephraim Quinby, as he was a mild, judicious man.

By the advice of Quinby, all the persons capable of bearing arms were mustered on Sunday morning, consisting of fourteen men and two boys, under the command of Lieutenant John Lane, who proceeded towards the Indian camp, determined to make war or peace, as circumstances dictated.

When within half a mile of the camp, Quinby proposed a halt, and as he was well acquainted with most of the Indians, they having dealt frequently with him, it was resolved that he should proceed alone to the camp, and inquire into the cause of their outrageous conduct, and ascertain whether they were for peace or war. Quinby started alone, leaving the rest behind, and giving direction to Lane that if he did not return in half an hour, he might expect that the savages had killed him, and that he should then march his company and engage in battle. Quinby not returning at the appointed time, they rapidly marched to camp. On emerging from the woods, they discovered Quinby in close conversation with Captain George. He informed his party that they had threatened to kill McMahon and his family, and Story and his family, for it seems the latter had inflicted chastisement on the Indians for stealing his liquor, particularly on one ugly-looking, ill-tempered fellow, named Spotted John, from having his face spotted all over with hair moles. Captain George had also declared, if the whites had come the Indians were ready to fight them.

The whites marched directly up to the camp, McMahon first and Story next to him. The chief, Captain George, snatched his tomahawk, which was sticking in a tree, and flourishing it in the air, walked up to McMahon, saying: "*If you kill me, I will lie here—if I kill you, you shall lie there!*" and then ordered his men to *prime and tree*. Instantly, as the tomahawk was about to give the deadly blow, McMahon sprang back, raised his gun, already cocked, pulled the trigger, and Captain George fell dead. Story took for his mark the ugly savage, Spotted John, who was at that moment placing his family behind a tree, and shot him dead, the same ball passing through his squaw's neck, and the shoulders of his oldest papoose, a girl of about thirteen.

Hereupon the Indians fled, with horrid yells; the whites hotly pursued for some distance, firing as fast as possible, yet without effect, while the women and children screamed and screeched piteously. The party then gave up the pursuit, returned and buried the dead Indians, and proceeded to Warren to consult for their safety.

Judge Quinby died in June, 1850.

Samuel Quinby, son of Judge Quinby, throughout a long, active and honorable public career, continued to maintain the enviable name and reputation established by his father. He was, at an early age, appointed Assistant Postmaster at Warren, by General Simon Perkins, the first Postmaster of the territory. He was clerk in his father's store from 1814 to 1817, aud during the last named year he became one of the proprietors of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, one of the oldest journals on the Reserve, and which position he held till 1819.

Upon the election of the late John Sloane to Congress from the Sixth District of Ohio, he was appointed, by President Monroe, to succeed Mr. Sloane in the office of Receiver of Public Moneys of the United States Land Office, for the district of lands subject to sale at Wooster, Ohio, removing hither in May, 1819.

During his residence in Wooster he was nominated by the Whig

party for Congress, and although it was a hopeless contest, he ran far in advance of his ticket. He held the office of Receiver of Public Moneys until the year 1835, and that of Treasurer of Wayne county from the year 1822 to 1838.

In 1840 he returned to Warren, where he lived until his death. During most of his life political discussions were unusually stormy and turbulent. In the election of 1828 he supported John Quincy Adams for President, and when the political tempest which overwhelmed his administration for its alleged extravagance and corruption broke upon the country and defeated his re-election, and elected General Jackson in his stead, the triumphant party did not succeed in displacing Mr. Quinby, as was the case generally of others, though great efforts were made for that purpose. During the administration of General Jackson he continued to hold the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Wooster, his ability, integrity and purity of character, and the high esteem in which he was held as a faithful public officer, at home and at Washington, having insured him against removal from office. His well known hostility to slavery transferred his allegiance from the Whig to the Republican party, of which he continued an esteemed and influential member to the close of his life. He was twice elected to the Senate from Trumbull county, serving full terms—the first in 1844 and the second in 1861. He was for many years a director of the Western Reserve Bank, and the associate of Perkins, Parsons, Freeman, and others, who gave the institution its good name and reputation.

The twenty years, principally of official life, spent by Samuel Quinby in Wayne county defines an era in its history. Having but few predecessors, he inaugurated the Augustan age of public and private virtue. He left an example of official purity and personal integrity worthy of emulation for all time. He was not a politician, according to the construction of that term in these days of corruption, misrule and mal-administration. When elevated to positions of honor and public trust he was chosen because of his signal fitness for the place, and he discharged its duties with punctilious fidelity and scrupulous regard to his conscientious as well as his official obligations. No temptation or illicit motive swayed or swerved the inflexible bent and purpose of his aim. His official reputation is without a stain. His public records are models of methodical system, aptness and exactness. His penmanship is in the perfection of the art, each word a lithograph, and as sym-

metrical as the scrivener's of old, who, after a long life of devotion to his art, died with the King's syllables upon his pen. A promise with him was equivalent to its fulfillment. Honesty was inscribed upon his shield; it was the rule of his life, and the assurance of that possession by the humblest citizen entitled him to Mr. Quinby's consideration.

The surviving pioneers of the county bring united testimony to his noble impulses and generous disposition. He appeared at a crisis in their midst when they sorely needed a counselor and when substantial assistance became one of the unforgotten boons. As Treasurer of the county for many years he had opportunity of knowing the financial distresses of the toiling, moneyless settlers. They had entered, or purchased their lands, had brought on their families and were bravely fighting the battle of life amid untold hardship and suffering. They could produce corn and wheat, oats, &c., it is true, but they brought little or no money. The home market was a fable; its moral was disappointment. The *inevitable tax-day* came around, and many a struggling, industrious, frugal land-owner was found penniless. Some could sell the one or two hogs they had fattened for the winter's meat; some, more fortunate, could meet the collector's demand; others could send to friends in the East and procure the scant remittance, and others again beheld the grim tax-gatherer coming with sick and aching hearts.

With this latter class is where Mr. Quinby rose to the dignity of *the pioneer's true friend*. We have it from the lips of old men yet living in Wayne county that upon a candid and truthful representation of their financial condition, *he voluntarily paid their taxes for years, never exacting a cent of interest, and only asking back what he paid, and affording any reasonable time to pay it in.* To those who spoke regretfully of leaving comfortable homes in other States, and talked of selling out and returning, he addressed words of encouragement, saying, "This is a great country, let us make it ours and our children's." A decided affirmative answer to the question, "Will you stay with us and help fight our battles?" relieved the heavy heart of many a penniless tax-payer.

His name is to-day laden with a fragrance in the memory of the pioneers, and they revert to his manifold kindnesses with sighs and sadness.

Such a man, in such times of trial rises to the majesty of a benefactor, and such a life leaves more than a transient impression upon the age and period where its activities are displayed.

He was a prominent and respected member of the Baptist church in Warren, and in his daily life and conversation illustrated the virtues of the Christian gentleman. He was twice married—first, to Lucy Potter, daughter of Rev. Lyman Potter, of Steubenville, Ohio, who died in 1833. He was married a second time, in 1847, to Mrs. Emma Brown, of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, who survived him.

Of the six children by the first marriage, two only, and of the five by the second, one only, survived him. He was an older brother of Ephraim Quinby, Jr., a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work.

It is emphatically evident that the Quinby family was an enviably prominent one. In their successful operations for the development of the resources of the country, they have demonstrated a high order of business ability and commercial integrity. Their personal example and laudable endeavors to elevate the moral and religious tone of the communities in which they moved, celebrate their virtues and the excellencies of their lives. The unstained and unimpeachable characters they maintained in the various positions of responsibility and honor entrusted to them by the people constitute an enduring monument.

Levi Cox.

Judge Cox, as he was familiarly known for a quarter of a century, removed from the State of Pennsylvania to Wayne county as early as 1815, and may with propriety be classed with the pioneer attorneys of Wooster.

He was widely known as one of the most upright and distinguished members of the Ohio bar, and to the citizens of Wayne and adjacent counties as "an honest lawyer," in the completest acceptance of the term.

From the time of his emigration to the town he signalized himself as a man of ability and enterprise, employing his energies constantly toward advancing the general welfare and promoting the best interests of the new community in which he had anchored his fortunes. The usefulness of a man like Judge Cox, at such a time and under such circumstances, can not be over-estimated. That he was a man of public spirit, and had genius and brains, and was unselfish, all will admit. The very best elements of human

character were blended in him, and his very presence in society gave it gravity, dignity and tone.

The introduction of the newspaper press in Wooster is due to his intelligence and enterprise. He established in 1817 the *Ohio Spectator*, the first newspaper ever published in the county, thereby depositing the seed which germinated and grew, and now in 1878 blossoms in the *Republican* and *Democrat*—two of the most vigorous and ably conducted weekly papers in Northern Ohio.

All honor to Judge Levi Cox for this most praiseworthy of his achievements! At the close of a long life of active toil he left behind him no wealth, no statues of bronze, no home intrenchments of brick or stone for a monument; no brown fronts or granite hotels, no college legacies, no flaunting portraits of himself—simply and only a name.

His neighbor testifies to his goodness; the business man asserts his integrity; the lawyer vouches for his honesty; the moralist endorses his private life; the philanthropist asks, "Who is this man?" and receives from his minister the answer of, "Christian gentleman." He is not a robber of his neighbor's goods; he is not a swindler in his dealings with his fellow man; he is not an extortioner in his profession, sucking blood from his clients and stabbing with the spear of his cupidity the unfortunate patrons of his office. A believer in human nature, and holding on with a death grasp to the original elements of his soul, he meets the world with a bold face and deals with his fellow man as with a brother.

He had faith in an independent press, and amidst doubts, dangers and difficulties, he planted it in the new town of his choice. He believed in the editorial age—the age of intellect. It is an old, worm-eaten Gothic dogma of the world, thought he, to suppose that publicity given to every event by the press is fatal to the interests of mankind. He had faith in the jury for the trial of criminals, and to him the press was the living jury of the nation.

He served as County Recorder for fourteen years, was in the Ohio Senate, and for five years he was Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under the old Constitution, besides holding other important and responsible positions. He discharged the duties of these various trusts with the strictest regard to honesty, and a desire to deal justly with all men. An immense philanthropy possessed him, and with his means he was liberal to a fault. With those who had professional contact with him he dealt most

kindly. His charities were only compassed by his ability to bestow them. His nature glowed with the heat and sunshine of summer. His moods were always pleasant and genial.

"All his tickets from nature were stamped with a smile."

For several years previous to his death he was a member of the Episcopal church.

He died at his residence in Wooster on the 31st of December, 1862.

David McConahay.

David McConahay emigrated from the neighborhood of Lewistown, Pa., to Wayne county as early as 1816, when he entered a farm south-west of Smithville about a mile, and began improvements thereon. Being single when he first came out, in the course of a year or so he went back to Pennsylvania and married Lydia Dunn, a native of that State, when he returned to Wayne county and settled upon his farm in Greene township.

In 1822–23 he removed to Wooster and started a tannery, occupying the two lots just south of the present residence of E. Quinby, Jr., following this pursuit until about 1837, when the business passed into the hands of J. E. McConahay, a nephew of his. He had two children, Jane E. and Catharine McConahay. His death occurred Dec. 6, 1841, his wife surviving him until May 5, 1862, both of whom were members of the Presbyterian church.

He was twice elected to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, and was one of the early Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Wayne county, serving at the May term in 1819.

Lindol Sprague.

Lindol Sprague, a native of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, was born October 12, 1798. His father was a Rhode Islander, a tradesman and farmer, and removed to the Empire State in 1794, and with whom his son remained until 1815.

Mr. Sprague first commenced public life by clerking in a store in Hartwick village, a few miles from where he was born, kept by Dr. John Seymour, with whom he read medicine three years.

Before going west, he taught school one term of three months, for which he received in round numbers $36.00, having boarded with the scholars. His capital consisted of $33 00 when he departed from home, arriving at Columbus, Ohio, May 24, 1818, a distance of seven hundred miles, which he made on foot.

From Columbus he immediately pushed to the country, eight miles distant, where he began teaching school, teaching five consecutive terms.

He next went to Columbus to acquire a fuller knowledge of his trade, that of jeweler, working under instructions from William A. Platt one year. On the 9th of November, 1820, he came to Wooster, since which time he has resided here. He formed a partnership under the firm name of Lindol & Hezekiah S. Sprague, which continued until 1829, when Hezekiah removed to Newark, Ohio.

He was married December 23, 1828, to Margaret Lippincott, of Belmont county, Ohio. In 1838 he built the brick house which he now occupies on the corner of Walnut and West Liberty streets.

When Mr. Sprague came to Wooster, in 1820, Cox and Avery were the only lawyers, and McPhail and Daniel O. Hoyt the only doctors here, and stores were kept by Benjamin Jones, William McComb, Bentley and the Larwills.

Mr. Sprague has been a member of the Presbyterian church for forty years, and is a worthy and respected citizen.

John Christmas.

John Christmas was born in Manchester, England, and emigrated to America when he was eighteen years of age. He lived for a time in Washington county, Pa., across the Monongahela river from Brownsville, and from there removed to Georgetown, at the mouth of the Little Beaver, opposite Smith's Ferry.

Here he followed merchandising until 1818, when he came to Wooster, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. His wife was of the Beall Stibbs family. His son, Joseph Christmas, became a Presbyterian minister, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in the old brick Presbyterian church. He was an artist and poet of ability, and died in New York city, at the age of 27.

Charles Christmas, his oldest son, was born in Washington county, Pa., November 20, 1796, and removed with his father to Wooster, in 1818. In February, 1821, he was appointed Surveyor of Wayne county, by Judge Parker, serving three consecutive

terms, by appointment. In 1829 he surveyed public lands on the Elkhart Plains; in 1830–31 he surveyed in Michigan, and in 1832 on the Seneca Reservation.

In 1850 he left Wooster, and arrived at the Falls of St. Anthony in July of that year. He helped to organize Hennepin county, Minn., in 1852, had the first appointment as Surveyor of the county, and helped to establish Minneapolis, the county seat. He was married to Mary A. Rogers, in December, 1820, and had fifteen children. He is now, if living, 81 years old, and the only survivor of the family bearing the name. He surveyed a great deal of the present site of Wooster, and is the author of what is known as "the old Christmas map" of Wayne county. His father built the brick house now occupied and owned by Samuel Johnson, Esq., and the stream known as "Christmas Run" was named for him.

Edward Avery.

Edward Avery was born, we believe, in the State of Connecticut, and, according to our information, was a graduate of Yale College.

He settled in Wooster in 1817, and was married December 28, 1823, to Jane, daughter of John Galbraith, of Steubenville. With Judge Levi Cox, he was one of the pioneer lawyers at the Wooster bar.

He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county in 1819, and held the office until 1825. He was a member of the Senate of the State of Ohio, serving from December, 1824, to December 4, 1826.

He served in the capacity of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio prior to the adoption of the New Constitution.

He died June 27, 1866. On the 28th of June a bar meeting was held at the office of Rex & Jones, at which George Rex, William Given and John McSweeney were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Judge Avery was a distinguished jurist, possessing many public and private virtues, his life long, honorable and useful to the community and State. In all ways he was an enlightened, patriotic citizen, an accomplished, honorable man, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

James Jacobs, Sr.

James Jacobs was born in Mifflin county, Pa., September 18, 1799, and moved to Ohio in February, 1826.

Ambitious in his disposition, resolute in his determination to accomplish something for himself, he directed his steps to the West.

Being of graceful deportment and having quick business qualifications, and withal a courteous and affable gentleman, he soon found employment as clerk in the office of Hon. Wm. Larwill, at that time Register of the Land Office, of Wooster. This relation was sustained during that summer, and in fact into the autumn, when, desiring to be released from the restraints of an employe, and with the bolder purpose of conducting and controlling his own personal affairs, he concluded to surround himself with the perils as well as the profits of business. In pursuance of this resolution, in the fall of 1826, he entered into commercial transactions with Mr. J. S. Lake, making a specialty of no particular branch, but conducting a general dry goods, hardware, queensware, &c. business. This partnership existed for about four years, when a dissolution both desirable and mutual in its character took place, when Mr. Jacobs proceeded to conduct affairs on his own account.

From this time forward, and until his retiracy from the active concerns of a life of assiduous business toils, he was the same enterprising, persevering citizen which so distinctly characterized him from the hour of his entrance upon business life.

He was married May 14, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth W. Eichar, the nuptials being solemnized by Rev. Samuel Irvine, one of the eminent pioneer ministers of the county.

His death, a sudden one, occurred June 30, 1863, in his sixty-fourth year. His wife, Elizabeth, with whom he lived over a quarter of a century, was first to enter the Valley of the Shadow, having died November 23, 1858, in her fifty-first year.

> "For years they climbed life's hill together—
> They sleep together at its foot."

James Jacobs can not properly be identified with the pioneers of the county, but his embarkation hither was at that opportune moment when that element of our population so surely needed the infusion of his public spiritedness, the zeal of his character and the momentum of his enterprise.

He was a patron of the common school and a co-operator in the cause of education, not because he had sons and daughters to educate, but because he believed it a companion that no enemy could alienate, no clime destroy, or no despotism enslave. He was a staunch adherent of the church, and a believer in the ultimate triumph of all truth. Hence he gave of his means for the promulgation of Bible truth, for he was of opinion that the principles of Christianity had projected themselves into the civilization of the age with the fixedness with which a continent thrusts itself into the sea. He was one of the earnest advocates of railroad communication with our city, and, with Dr. Day, the Larwills, and others, contributed largely to the location and completion of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, that has proven so incalculable a benefit to the whole community.

In his business relations he was unswervingly affable and polite; so in his private walks was he cheery, agreeable and intelligent. He was modest, calm and self-possessed under almost any emergency.

He was a Presbyterian of the rigid order, ardently attached to the Sunday-school, ever present at the prayer meeting. There was no looseness in his views of theology. The screws had to be tight on every bolt. He could have said:

> "I have never known the winter's blast,
> Or the quick lightning, or the pestilence,
> Make nice distinctions when let slip
> From God's right hand."

For he believed there was a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. He was a lover of all that was beautiful in the world. To him a beautiful church was a sermon in stone; its spire, a finger pointing to the Throne. A lady, speaking to us of Mr. Jacobs, remarked that he was a handsome man. Such he was, and of elegant grace, genial disposition and serene dignity. He was a gentleman by birth and culture. The emerald was in his composition, and one ray of it constantly streamed upon his soul.

He was kind, gracious and indulgent, not only in the circle of home, but in his relations with every one. He had a pleasant word for all, and a special fondness for children. The little boys on the street, "these young princes of God," knew him, and he had a smile for them, which was a benefaction. His kindness to

the poor was proverbial, and his feelings were easily aroused, either with pity for suffering, or indignation at injustice or wrong.

He loved home, friends, kindred, the good that is in the world, that was, and will be. His heart was set to the music of friendship, as the stars are to the melodies of Heaven. He had the Christian's love for his fellow-man, and if at times its disc was clouded by a resentment or a doubt, they soon vanished in the warm sunshine of his nature, as the ice-jewels of an autumn morning disappear before the radiance of the sun.

This, and no more than this, must we say:

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

Newspaper Press.

"The newspaper has become the log-book of the age."—*Anon.*

"I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, Heaven rejoiced and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as the sheets fly out, I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty, proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, 'Lazarus, come forth!' and to the retreating surges of darkness, 'Let there be light!'"—*Talmadge.*

To the late Judge Levi Cox is justly due the credit of supplying the people of the county with the first newspaper press. In the earlier portion of the year 1817 he imported from the East the materials of a journal office, and about the same time issued proposals for the publication of a weekly paper to be entitled the *Ohio Spectator*, in the village of Wooster. Having after a short time realized, as he supposed, an adequate support, he took into partnership a young man from Wilkesbarre, Pa., named Samuel Baldwin, he being a practical printer, Mr. Cox not being familiar with "small caps," "nonpareil," etc. Having called in their subscription lists they went to work, and after a brief time the *Ohio Spectator* appeared, under the imprint of Cox & Baldwin. This was the midsummer of 1817.

The size of the paper was a medium. The materials being all new and the workmanship good, the paper though small, made a respectable appearance. The character of the paper was neutral with regard to party politics. Its aim was to promote the general welfare, comprising within the same wide field the interests and prosperity of the town and country. The subscription patronage

was a little over three hundred, the advertising maintaining an average of two dollars per week. The partnership of Cox & Baldwin closed at the end of the first year, Mr. Cox withdrawing, and a Mr. Asa W. W. Hickox, of the Western Reserve, taking his place. The latter left at the end of the year, when Mr. Baldwin continued it alone; but being bodily quite infirm, he soon fell a victim to that terrible scourge, consumption.

Dr. Thomas Townsend, a relative of the deceased, assumed control of the paper and closed out the remainder of Mr. Baldwin's year. He managed the business of the office, edited the paper, and Mr. Joseph Clingan executed the printing of it. At the end of the year the paper became defunct, and the county was without an organ for a time, excepting a temporary sheet, published occasionally, termed the *Electioneerer*, established exclusively to advance personal claims to office in the pending election of 1820. Mr. Cox having a lien upon the office, resumed the possession of it, and soon thereafter issued proposals for a renewal of the *Spectator*. The offer not being sufficiently patronized, Mr. Cox concluded on relinquishing the enterprise and sold out his property in the press to Mr. Benjamin Bentley, of Wooster, who had conceived the idea of instituting a paper there. Being in no sense a practical printer, he proposed a partnership to Mr. Clingan in the contemplated sheet, to which he readily assented.

Subscription papers were soon issued and returned, and on the 13th of January, 1820, the Wooster *Spectator* breathed the breath of life. It was published for two years jointly by Mr. Clingan and Benj. Bentley, when the latter withdrew, Mr. Clingan purchasing Mr. Bentley's interest in the press and conducting for five years longer the paper himself.

In the spring of 1826 Col. John Barr, of Hagerstown, Md., bought the office, preparing and issuing from it a paper entitled the *Ohio Oracle*, devoted to the support of General Jackson for President. This pretentious journal, in name at least, had a career of about four years. It is probable it had no prototype and will have no successor. Col. Barr sold his office to Mr. David Sloane, of Wooster, who issued therefrom a paper denominated the Wooster *Journal and Democratic Times*. He ran the issue four years and then transferred it to his brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Schuckers, who published it for a like period. Both papers were well gotten up, and the "man of the quill" was understood to be

Col. John Sloane, one of the most bitter, vituperative, incisive and powerful writers of the day. A Mr. Wharton was the printer.

Mr. Schuckers disposed of the concern to Daniel Sprague, who took charge of it June 23, 1836, conducting it under the caption of the Wooster *Journal and Democratic Times*. September 16, 1840, he changed the title of the paper to the Wooster *Democrat*. Having ably conducted the paper for over 16 years, he sold out, his successors, H. C. Johnson and Enos Foreman, assuming control of it August 5, 1852. For a time we believe Mr. O. H. Booth, a practical printer, and at the present time the efficient telegraph superintendent at Mansfield, had an interest in the concern.

May 12, 1853, its managers resolved to change the name of the paper, and thereafter the winged messenger appeared in the baptismal freshness of the Wooster *Republican*. August 12, 1858, H. C. Johnson retired from the management and office, removing to Sandusky City, Mr. Foreman issuing the journal himself, being both proprietor and editor. Mr. Johnson was a pleasing and fertile writer and a man of fair ability and excellent private character. We regret that we can not record the date of his death. July 25, 1861, Mr. Foreman issued a daily from the *Republican* office, which was continued, without intermission, until November 30, of the same year. This was the first daily in the county and was devoted to war news. Mr. Foreman disposing of the office August 4, 1870, Captain A. S. McClure and Joseph G. Sanborn assumed the proprietorship and publication of the *Republican*.

We have thus concisely and as sententiously as possible endeavored to indicate the origin of one of the lines of the press, and to sharply pursue that course down to the present time. Another remains to be treated in like manner, and to this end we turn.

Some time in the summer of 1826 Mr. Joseph Clingan prepared for the publication of another paper in Wooster. In the same year, we may here announce, that a Mr. John Sala, from Canton, Ohio, established in Wooster a German paper, entitled the Wooster *Correspondent*, which had an extremely meager circulation, and died in the very agonies of its birth. Mr. Clingan having consummated his arrangements, as above set forth, in September of the year 1826 sent out, booming with force and freshness, the *Republican Advocate*. Its partial object was the advancement of the claims of General Jackson to the Presidency. It was liberally encouraged and supported, and was continued twelve years under its originator,

when he sold out to a Mr. Samuel Littell, who purchased the *Western Telegraph*, established by Mr. Martin Barr.

Mr. Littell merged the two papers, their politics being identical, and then issued a sheet entitled the *Democratic Republican*. This journal had a life of three years, when it was transferred by lease to James G. Miller and a Mr. Carpenter, a practical printer, they publishing it for a year and then abandoning it. Mr. Isaac N. Hill then leased the office and issued the *Democrat* from it for a few years. After this Mr. Littell sold the office to Messrs. Carny and Means, who published until the death of Mr. Means.

Hon. John Larwill obtaining proprietorship of the paper after the death of Mr. Means, sold the office to Jacob A. Marchand, who owned the *Democrat* up to the time of his death, which occurred August 28, 1862. On the 1st of April, prior to his death, Mr. Marchand rented the office to Messrs. Franklin Harry and John H. Oberly, for the term of one year. His decease necessitated the sale of the *Democrat*, when it was purchased by John H. Oberly, in 1863, who for a year conducted it with vigorous and signal ability. In 1864 Mr. Oberly sold to Colonel Benjamin Eason, who, on the 1st of November, mounted the editorial tripod.

In 1866 Mr. Eason sold the office to Hon. John P. Jeffries, under whose auspices it was managed for a year, with his son, Linnæus Q. Jeffries, as publisher, when he sold it to Benjamin Eason and Asa G. Dimmock, the former doing some of the writing, but especially invested with the managerial interests of the paper, as Mr. Dimmock was at that time Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton county. In May, 1867, Mr. Eason sold his interest to Mr. Dimmock, who took Lemuel Jeffries into partnership, under the firm name of Dimmock & Jeffries. Subsequently they sold the *Democrat* to James A. Estill, of the Millersburg *Farmer*, who took charge of it April 30, 1868. Mr. Estill retired February 25, 1869, Hon. E. B. Eshelman, of the Columbus *Statesman*, purchasing his interest, the paper being conducted by Messrs. Eshelman, Franklin Harry and John J. Lemon. On the 23d of October, 1872, Mr. Lemon sold his interest to John H. Boyd, who, on August 2, 1876, transferred his share to Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, the *Democrat* now (1878) being owned and published by E. B. Eshelman, Franklin Harry and T. E. Peckinpaugh, under the firm name of E. B. Eshelman & Co.

Cotemporary with these two series of papers, there were a few others, but disconnected with them, and which had but short tar-

ryings on "the gay island existence." Born in the day-light, they absorbed and reflected little of its lustre. Darkness encompassed, them for a while, but like the fire-fly, which "lights, if not to warm, the gloom," they revealed a "gleaming wing," then fell from sight forever.

One of these was by R. V. Kennedy, christened the Wayne County *Standard*, which "rose to explain" in 1844. It was a large sized paper, mechanically well executed, and edited with considerable ability. But with all these deserving commendations it did not survive beyond its first year. In politics it was Democratic. Another of these isolated issues was the "*American Eagle*," which was established about 1855, by a young man and a native of the county, named Howard Coe. It was to be feathered anew, under the auspices of the then office-holders of the town, who had *promised* the owner of the bird crumbs of comfort, rare tid-bits and much *fat* and singular picking. But, says Mr. Clingan, to whom we are indebted for much of the above data: "Alas! for the too confiding wight, they scarcely doled him a pitiful morsel, in consequence of which the poor fowl dropped from its lofty roost to earth, greatly to the damage of its center of gravity, and like to the fall of Lucifer, it never rose again." And says he, "It was certainly deserving of a better fate, for it was a neatly plumed bird, and during its brief period of six months it behaved itself in the sight of male and female with commendable propriety and decency of deportment."

Horace Howard.

Horace Howard was born in Swansey, New Hampshire, 1787, the family being of English descent. His father was a farmer, with whom Horace remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the carpentering business. In 1811 he married Lydia White, of Winchester, and removed to Wooster in the winter of 1818. On his arrival he visited the families of Calvin and Cyrus Baird, of Plain township, they being Eastern people. He purchased a quarter of land soon thereafter in what is now Ashland county, two miles east of Jeromeville, on the State road. He then returned to New Hampshire for his wife and the other two children, Harriet and Everett—Charles and Harvey, who had come out with him, having been left with Calvin Baird—bringing them hither in the spring of 1819.

He remained on the farm a year, when he removed with his family to Wooster and engaged in the manufacture of patent water wheels, with Mr. Elisha Hale. About 1825 he purchased two lots, 120 feet frontage, now known as the residence of John Crall and Widow Seigenthaler, where, on the corner of the east lot, he built a one-story frame building 24x60, and here he conducted the manufacture of carding machines, and here the Hackett boys commenced their apprenticeship with him.

In 1827 he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and there engaged in hotel keeping. In 1830 he went to Cincinnati and became overseer and manager of the cotton factory owned by Wm. Tift & Co. Whilst in that city, 1831, his wife died. By this marriage, in addition to those named, was born Alfred and William Howard. In Cincinnati he remained several years, when he returned to Wooster, staying about a year and marrying Mrs. Abigail Weed, when Mr. Tift sent for him to return to the Queen City and once more assume control of his factory.

In 1838–39 he removed to Detroit, Mich., thence to Jackson, Canaan township, Wayne county, and thence to Wooster, taking charge of the "White Swan," a hotel situated upon the site of the old "Exchange," now Zimmerman's Exchange Block. He afterwards removed to Loudonville, and then to Wooster, taking charge of the "American House," in the spring of 1847, remaining there fifteen years, after which time he retired from active business, dying August 4, 1870, aged 82 years.

George (deceased) and Lewis Howard, of Wooster, were his sons by the second marriage.

Horace Howard was a natural genius and a first-class mechanic. He was a man of great decision and independence of character. He was dignified, courteous and social, fond of bright society and mirthful conversation. He possessed a wonderful memory, and was much inclined to poetical recitations. He could for hours and days quote from the Old and New Testaments, from Byron and Burns, and was familiar with the newspaper literature of the day.

Joseph Clingan.

Joseph Clingan, one of the pioneer printers of Wayne county, was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., February 29, 1789. At an early age he served an apprenticeship at the printing business, and in 1818 he journeyed to Wheeling, West

Virginia, and established a newspaper, which not proving to be a successful or profitable enterprise, in the latter part of 1819 he removed to Wooster, Ohio.

On his arrival he took charge of a newspaper for Benjamin Bentley, called the Wooster *Spectator*, which he conducted for a year, when he returned to Pennsylvania. Mr. Bentley being a merchant and having no practical knowledge of the office, did not succeed in the management of his publication, and after Mr. Clingan's departure wrote for him to come back and assume editorial supervision of the *Spectator*, offering him a partnership interest in the profits of the same.

This arrangement being satisfactory and promising to be advantageous to Mr. Clingan, he again took charge of the paper, the subscription list soon being enlarged from three hundred to five hundred subscribers, payment usually being made in coon skins, hickory wood and corn meal, with occasionally a little "wild-cat" money. Some of the leading merchants would patronize the office to the amount of five dollars a year by way of advertising. Flushed with the importance and influence of his position, Mr. Bentley, against the expressed wish of his partner, inaugurated a series of personal attacks through the columns of his paper against some leading aspirants for political favor, prominent among whom was Mr. ———, a candidate for the Ohio Senate. This nameless gentleman instituted an action against the publishers of the *Spectator* for libel, when a trial was had, resulting in a verdict of six and one-fourth cents damages. But the libelant was too plucky to submit to such an award, and, obtaining a second hearing, he obtained a judgment of six hundred dollars. This was a terrible blow to young Clingan's prospects, a very "slice of the day of judgment," and he was compelled "to step down and out," as all his surplus capital was absorbed in payment of his share of the "blood money," and in defraying the costs of suit and their lawyer, who was none else than Hon. Thomas Ewing.

In consequence of this prosecution he was obliged to dispose of his interest in the Wooster *Spectator*. About this time the Presidential difficulty between John Quincy Adams and General Jackson was assuming political significance, when Mr. Clingan proposed establishing an organ in the interest of the Jackson party. In this project he was warmly seconded and encouraged, and, with some additional aid, in 1826 the *Republican Advocate* was established. This movement was entirely successful; the Jackson party at the

next election was overwhelmingly victorious, and the *Republican Advocate* became the leading oracle of the day.

He continued its publication until 1837, when failing health obliged him to relinquish the editorial calling. He rented the office to Mr. Samuel Littell, and finally disposed of it to this gentleman. After having undergone a succession of changes, it was ultimately merged into the *Wayne County Democrat*, so deservedly popular under the editorial management of Hon. E. B. Eshelman.

In 1840, Mr. Clingan sought retirement in the country, and died in Knox county, Ohio, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

He was slender in build, always delicate, never weighing over one hundred and thirty pounds, straight as an arrow, and to the time of his death was quick and active. His life was exceedingly temperate and abstemious, he never using tobacco, either by chewing or smoking, and never indulging in spiritous liquors of any kind whatever. He was a man of fair abilities, a nervous, forcible writer, always expressing himself with great clearness, and employing the fewest possible words to convey his meaning. He was an incessant reader, had an excellent library, and included among his volumes many valuable and precious publications. He had a thirst for old books, and reveled in the researches of antiquated authors. With the politics of his generation he was remarkably familiar, and took a prominent part in their discussion. He was a close student and reader of modern literature, prose and poetical, and was intimate with the best passages of the best authors. He was elected to the office of Recorder of Wayne county in 1833.

He was married in 1824, to Clarissa, daughter of John Lawrance, who resided near Wooster then, on what is now known as the "Thomas farm."

E. G. Clingan, of Wooster, his son, makes frequent excursions to Parnassus, and we here introduce one of his poems, published in *Bennett's Magazine* some years ago:

BELL McLAIN.

BY E. G. CLINGAN.

Ever with the rolling year,
Summer comes; then do I hear
A voice again
From memory dear—
Bell McLain!

Now my summers long have fled,
But the hallowed joys they shed
Will remain
A lingering thread,
Bell McLain!

Like the songs of summer birds,
Sinless were your thoughts and words;
But again
I hear from lips unstirred,
Bell McLain!

Brief were your unclouded days,
Kind and gentle all your ways;
But in vain
Is earthly praise,
Bell McLain!

Life and beauty sometimes meet,
And sever with the winding sheet;
But oh the pain
When life was sweet,
Bell McLain!

Some have thought it for the best
Now that you will ever rest.
Green the plain
Above your breast,
Bell McLain!

Reminiscences by Rev. M. E. Strieby.

My father, C. H. Strieby, came to Wooster, July 7, 1822. His trade was that of a clock maker, and I presume that many of his clocks are yet to be found among the Germans and others, in various parts of the county. He removed from Wooster to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1847, thence, in 1856, to Syracuse, N. Y., and thence, in 1869, to Maple Wood, N. J., where he died June 28, 1872, aged 84. My mother still survives him, and resides in my family. She is now in her 81st year.

I was seven years old when we came to Wooster, where I enjoyed the school advantages of the place, and also spent a year or two as clerk in the stores of J. W. Schuckers, and of John Larwill. At the age of sixteen I determined to go to college, and few things mark the progress of Wooster in educational advantages more than the fact, that then it had nothing of higher grade than the common school, and I went to Hudson College on the Western Reserve, while now near the place where we boys gathered hazelnuts, there stands a college that rivals the one at Hudson. A year or two after I went to Hudson an Academy was started in the Court House in Wooster, which I attended for a time, but afterwards I went to Oberlin College, where, in 1838, I graduated. After my graduation I studied theology, and in 1842 became the pastor of the Free Presbyterian church in Mount Vernon, Ohio. It afterwards became a Congregational church. In its early his-

tory it was frequently mobbed on account of its anti-slavery sympathies, one of these mobs occurring soon after I went there.

In 1852 I left Mount Vernon and went to Syracuse, N. Y., where I organized the Plymouth Congregational church, and remained its pastor nearly twelve years. In 1864 I was appointed one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Misssonary Association, and that position I still occupy.

Ezra Dean.

Concerning the life, incidents thereof, public services and death of Hon. Ezra Dean, we make the following extracts from the Ironton *Semi-weekly Journal*:

He was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, April 9, 1795, and was descended from an ancient family which settled in Massachusetts in the year 1630, as shown by a register found among his papers. Among them is Silas Dean, who took an active part in the Revolution, who, in September, 1776, was chosen by the Continental Congress one of the embassadors, in connection with Dr. Franklin and Thomas Paine, to conduct the negotiations between the Confederate Colonies and France, which resulted in the treaty of alliance signed at Paris, February 6, 1778. Others of the family, less conspicuous, were doing duty in the ranks of the army of the Revolution.

It is said of Judge Dean that he attained to the maturity of manhood at an early age. When in his seventeenth year, on the 17th of April, 1814, he was appointed, by the Secretary of War, an ensign in the Eleventh Regiment of United States Infantry, then doing duty against the English on the northern frontier.

The 20th of February, 1815, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by President Madison, to take rank from October 1, 1814, for meritorious conduct in the sortie of Fort Erie, the 17th of September, 1814. He was in the battles of Bridgewater and Chippewa. His regiment held the advance in the storming of Queenstown Hights, in September, 1814.

At the close of the war he was placed in command of a revenue cutter on Lake Champlain, before he had attained the age of twenty, in which capacity he rendered effective service against that ever-daring class engaged in smuggling. After about two years in guarding the trade of the northern frontier, he resigned that position, and was next assigned a place in the corps of Government engineers that ran the north-east boundary line between the State of Maine and New Brunswick. He was engaged in that service about one year. He then resolved to enter upon a more independent mode of life than that of public service under Government, when he went to Burlington, Vt., and was initiated a student of law with Governor D. P. Van Ness, under whose instructions he remained about two years, when he went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and completed his preparatory course of study. The 1st of October, 1823, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of New York, a member of the bar of that State.

In the year 1824, when Ohio was among the young and thinly peopled Western States, he emigrated to Wooster, and entered into the practice of law in Wayne and the surrounding counties. In 1825 he married Miss Eliza Nailor, who survives him. *

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* Since dead.

In the year 1832 he was chosen by the General Assembly to the President Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, his circuit being composed of the counties of Wayne, Knox, Holmes, Richland, Medina and Lorain. He served in that capacity the full constitutional term of seven years.

In the campaign of 1840, Mr. Dean was elected to Congress from Ohio, and took his seat in that body on the 4th of March, 1841. He was re-elected in 1842. Such was the sense entertained of his merits as a public man, that he lacked but one vote of being the choice of his Democratic friends in the Legislature for United States Senator, when Benjamin Tappan was chosen. Upon his retirement from Congress he resumed the practice of his profession in Wooster, and in the year 1852 took into partnership his son, and only child, Ezra V. Dean, whom he trained for the bar. This relation continued until 1865, when the son moved with his family to Ironton, Ohio, and engaged in an active practice there. The father could not endure a separation from his son and grandchildren. He at once resolved to set his affairs in order, and to spend the evening of his life with them, on the banks of the Ohio; he accordingly moved to Ironton, in the year 1867, where he made his home and found his grave.

Judge Dean possessed a healthy and upright intellect, stored with various knowledge. Few men were better read in ancient and modern history, and especially the history of England and his own country. His convictions were deep and settled in whatever he believed to be right, and he adhered to them with a firmness and uttered them with a boldness which neither the roar of the tumult could drown nor the clamor of opposition modify or subdue. It was the force of these convictions which sometimes gave him the appearance of dogmatism in conversation; yet he was most tolerant of what he believed to be errors of opinion in others.

From the great diversity of life which he experienced in the vicissitudes of a soldier's camp, the deck of a revenue cutter, or tracing a boundary line between the possessions of his own country and those of Great Britain, the practice of the law and its administration among a pioneer people, to that of a legislator in the Federal Congress, he had garnered up in the well-arranged storehouse of an unfailing memory a variety of knowledge, interwoven with the history of his country and of his adopted State, curious and interesting. Besides the diffusion of thought and sentiment which animated his discourse, it was enlivened by ingenious illustrations, pointed sentences, and always seasoned by a vein of good humor which, among all, the old and the young, the learned and the ignorant, recommended him to favor and attention.

In stature he was above the middle size, manly, athletic and well proportioned; his countenance was marked in visible characteristics of deep thought and inflexible resolution, yet bearing an air of serenity and satisfaction, the natural result of a vigorous intellect and conscious integrity.

The habits of intellectual and physical activity which he had practiced through a long life, continued until within four days of his death.

On Sunday evening, the 21st of January, he complained of being unwell, and continued to decline until Thursday evening, the 25th of January, 1872, when all that was mortal of Ezra Dean perished without a struggle or a groan. He was fully conscious to the last, when he took affectionate leave of those most dear to him, and with filial confidence resigned his spirit to the common Father in full trust that those he had loved here would each in their appointed time re-unite with him in the future life.

On receipt of the startling intelligence in Wooster of the death of Judge Ezra Dean, a meeting of the members of the bar of the city was called and a committee of three appointed to frame a memorial and draft resolutions expressive of their sorrow and suitable to the character and memory of the deceased. At an adjourned meeting of the bar of Wooster, at the office of Rex & Jones, on Saturday evening, March 9, 1872, Hon. John P. Jeffries in the Chair, and Benj. Eason Secretary, the committee, appointed at a former meeting for that purpose, composed of Hon. George Rex, Hon. Martin Welker and Hon. C. C. Parsons, Sr., presented their report, which, on the first day of the ensuing term of the Court of Common Pleas, was ordered to be placed on record. Mr. Jeffries, after the presentation of the resolutions in Court, indulged in a brief but touching and eloquent speech, testifying his high esteem and reverence to the moral worth, intellect and ability of the deceased. John McSweeney, Esq., then pronounced an eloquent eulogy, and other members of the bar spoke befitting words.

Stephen F. Day, M. D.

Stephen F. Day, M. D., was a formidable man in the profession of medicine, and wore the baton of a field marshal in the empire of physic. The annals of medical practice may supply a more illustrious name, but we doubt if, as a practitioner in his chosen sphere and field, he had either many equals or superiors. He entered the lists, not for the purpose of eliciting applause, starving competitors, or of being a subaltern. His was a higher aim—that of acquiring a transcendent skill; of mastering the abstrusities of the books; of penetrating the mysterious origins of disease; of exploring the ingeniously contrived, most complicated and most wonderfully constructed Temple of Life; of ennobling the ministry of pain, and exalting and glorifying his profession.

His pronounced motto was,

> "To guard is better than to heal,
> The shield is nobler than the spear."

He despised that Goth and Vandal herd of mountebanks and quack professors—professional Assyrians, who swoop upon a community, devastate human habitations, augment the total of human misery, and who, in the solemn flight from death, allow not a single straggler to get home.

He ever insisted that infinite mischief was occasioned by this piebald army of dog killers, insect hunters, weed pickers, spider catchers, cockle shell-mongers, and brass-faced, unlettered charlatans that too often infest communities and levy their pretentious and ruinous services upon unsuspecting and luckless victims. Like the British army in Cæsar's time, they slay in chariots and they slay on foot.

This most remarkable man was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, where he was born September 4, 1798. At the tender age of seven years he accompanied his father to Washington county, Pa., where his time was spent upon a farm, and where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He now, with iron resolution, determined to make a forward movement in the interest of himself, and calling on the powers with which God and nature had endowed him, advanced to deliver battle to the world.

Home, its wedded light and shade, its opulence of boyish fancies, and all of its endearments, were forsaken, and, on horseback, attired in home-spun clothes, and with twenty-five cents in his pocket, he quitted the family mansion to blend in the great fretting sea of human life, where so many are stranded, and where too often a lone sail points to the voyagers beneath. Ample opportunity was afforded him to exercise those faculties of industry and economy always so characteristic of him. As a basis of the contemplated professional life upon which he was about to enter, some judicious disciplinary preparation was essential, and how well he succeeded in this respect his subsequent and distinguished career quite clearly demonstrates. His elementary studies of medicine were with Dr. Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Pa., his course concluding with a diploma from the Medical College of Philadelphia. He immediately entered upon practice at Florence, Pa., equipped with the redoubtable pill, the nauseating jalap, the savage knife and the blades that shine, prepared to make or heal a scar.

In the spring of 1827 he came to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, the arena of a life of patient, laborious, exhaustive toil, and the theater of his subsequent professional exploits. Here he continued in practice until 1861, when approaching bodily infirmities admonished him to surrender the field and fortress he had so long and valiantly maintained, and that competitors and antagonists had assaulted in vain. He was married in the year 1833, to Miss Eliza E. Straughan, of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. In March,

1863, he was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, but was confined to his bed until the 25th of November, 1869, when a second attack suddenly precipitated him from time to eternity.

And thus closed the earthly career of one of our most estimable and conspicuous citizens, and to the period of his death the most capable, most skillful and accomplished physician and surgeon that ever settled in Wayne county. It is safe to assert that no practitioner ever located in our midst who held such a supreme monopoly of his profession, and who had bound to him, by the ties of friendship and confidence, the hearts and affections of so many people. His circuit of visitation was not confined to his own county, but extended far beyond its limits. In surgery especially did he excel, although he made a specialty of no particular branch of the profession. Was there a fracture to be replaced, a dislocation to be readjusted, an adventitious tumor to be incised, an excrescence to be slashed, or a limb to be amputated, Dr. Day was summoned and the work was done. By some it has been charged, and the belief entertained, that he was too violent in his operations—that they were even cruel and barbarous. Not so. The work of the surgeon is his own work. All responsibility is with him, and all consequences. His dispensations to act emanate from himself. Once entrusted with the case, he must be his own master, and for the time recognize no superior. There must be no flinching or quailing; to falter is to fail. His position is a grave and decided one—the middle-ground of Life and Death. The heart may bleed in sympathy with the victim, but for the time it must be stone and steel; the eye may witness, but be blind; the ear hear, but, as the adder, must it be deaf. There must be no delicacy, no *mauvaise honte* when Life's fountains are being gashed. Be he a skillful operator and does his work well, the harder, deeper and faster he cuts the better. If he rushes through that he may know the end, no one is gladder than the sufferer. There can be no refinement when the edge of steel pierces the trembling flesh.

Call it cruelty, barbarism, or what you will, he is the true physician, who by the quickest, best and most skillful process, rescues the greatest number of sufferers from the tents of death. He shall be crowned the Autocrat of his Art, and the incense of grateful and remembering hearts shall pervade the air that inspheres his mausoleum. No surgeon ever wielded a knife in whose breast

throbbed a tenderer heart than in that of Dr. Stephen F. Day. There is abundant testimony to this fact by those yet living who have witnessed his operations and are competent judges. Even in the less difficult and complex operations his deep pity was aroused and he was moved to tears. Moreover, it must be remembered that in those days surgery was performed under embarrassing conditions, entirely or almost unknown to the operator of the present day. This is the era of anæsthetics—of chloroform, of ether, of devilish gases and subtle fluids. Is there a leg to be taken off, a skull to be trepanned, a contusion to be manipulated, or what not, the anæsthetic is called in, and the operation is performed without consciousness on the part of the patient, who may be out-dreaming John Bunyan, and happier than the soul of a Scandinavian hero in Valhallah.

In his time, anæsthetics had not been popularized, or brought into general use. Their properties were not so well defined, and their administration was supposed to be accompanied with more or less peril. Surgery was performed when the patient was in a state of entire consciousness. He knew he had to suffer, what it was to suffer, and that he had to endure it. Frequently the strong man had to be pinioned, or put in chains. The situation became essentially an embarrassing one to the surgeon, and a distressing one to the subject. The scalpel could have no velvet edge, the saw no cushioned tooth. No wonder the sufferer writhed, and that the operation was performed in the midst of agonizing screams. But, despite all these embarrassments, Dr. Day rose to the altitude of superior and distinguished surgical eminence.

He was a man of clear judgment, positive opinions, and was extremely cautious of his conclusions at the bed of sickness. When his position was taken, it was upon tenable grounds, and none could with more delicate, acute and ringing eloquence, defend it better than he. He was free from all acrimony and resentments toward his professional brethren, and when assailed by them, had little but regrets to indulge that such things should occur. He was a man of most affable and pleasing manner; of great politeness, and could read human nature as though it were a printed book—hence resulted his characteristic tact of dealing with men, of influencing masses of men, and of ingratiating himself with so many people and so many families. In point of character he was emphatically independent, and confronted the world with a manly countenance. The time-server and the timid shuffler, who only

dare to look up at life through blinkers, and who only have an opinion to advance when there is a crowd to back it, he despised. As a public speaker he was graceful, fluent and forcible, and the active part he took in inducing subscriptions for the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will not soon be forgotten. In aid of that enterprise he was one of the effective canvassers, and one of its most eloquent advocates. Not only was he a pleasing and convincing speaker, but he excelled in conversation. There was a richness, copiousness, versatility and enthusiasm in it, which, though it sometimes bordered upon art, nevertheless fascinated and regaled. He was an expert in controversial argumentation. Every word was as smooth as if dropped in oil.

Personally he was a man of imposing appearance, stood over six feet high, and erect as a column, and, in his more youthful days, was a model of physical development and muscular perfection. In later life he became exceedingly corpulent. He was an incessant and indefatigable worker until he retired from the profession of his choice — one which had rewarded him with honors, competence and wealth.

Many young men of talent took their rudimentary course in his office, two of the most prominent of these being Dr. Edward Thomson, the renowned Methodist Bishop, who died in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 22, 1870, and Dr. Leander Firestone, the eminent surgeon of Wooster. The former was in the office of Dr. Day from 1833 to 1836, the latter from 1839 to 1842.

There was a simplicity and unostentatious evenness of way, an intellectual equipoise, healthy frugality, persistent industry, steady integrity and sense of honor characteristic of Dr. Day, worthy of imitation. His life enshrines many a practical and noble precept. With him, we may hope, death was "but transition." He had been a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian church from early manhood, and died in the full faith of the immortality of the soul, and its reunion with the Father of Spirit and all Life.

The Wooster Churches.

[Note.—In giving the history of the churches of Wooster we regret exceedingly to be compelled to go to press without a notice of the United Presbyterian church. At an early stage of our work Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., volunteered to prepare the desired sketch. Prior to his leaving to take charge of his new ministerial field at Mt. Vernon, O., he informed us that, with the exception of a very few items, he had it completed, and to others he made a similar statement. We did not see him immediately preceding his departure, and hence did not procure his MSS.

Since his death M. C. Rouch, Esq., of Wooster, has corresponded with Mrs. Pollock in regard to the matter, but no such paper can be found. We do not doubt but that Dr. Pollock prepared the article, and that it is either lost or mislaid. The intelligence that it could not be procured came too late for us, either to obtain or examine the records.]

Baptist Church.

The following is extracted from Rev. J. B. T. Patterson's historical sermon, December 10, 1876:

The history of the Baptist church, called Bethany, at Wooster, Ohio, dates from the settlement of this portion of the State. Although the church was not organized until 1812, some of its constituent members were among the first settlers. In 1812 a block-house, for the protection of the people from the Indians, who had allied themselves with the English, in the war then begun, was built on the premises of Colonel John Sloane. In the same year, in this block-house, the Baptist church was constituted, and has continued its organization unchanged to the present. From the church records I find that the first Baptists who moved to Wooster were David and Lydia Kimpton and Philip B. Griffith, who settled here in 1810. In 1811 Ezekial Jones and family, a number of whom were Baptists, setted in the same township. To this handful of the faithful in the wilderness Elder Kimpton preached, without, however, forming them into a church. On July 25, 1812, a meeting was held in the house of Brother Kimpton, "to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a church in this new country." The following named persons were present: David and Lydia Kimpton, Ezekial and Hannah Jones, Oliver Jones, Wm. Robison, John Robison, Ann Robison, Catherine Kirkendall, Thomas G. Jones and Philip B. Griffith. The record simply states that "several of the brethren prayed." It was voted that the organization take place on the first Lord's Day in August, and that Elder T. G. Jones should write the constitution and present it at the next meeting, on Friday before the first Lord's Day in August. On July 31, 1812, the constitution was adopted, John Robison appointed clerk, and church meeting for business appointed to be held on the Saturday before the first Lord's Day in each month, alternately in Wooster and at Brother Kimpton's settlement. Brother Kimpton was appointed Moderator of the Church.

On August 2, being the Lord's Day, the brethren convened in the block-house, and whilst "a body of men, armed with guns, stood guard about the building, to give warning and protect them

in case of an attack from the Indians," the church constitution and the covenant, known as the "Philadelphia Confession of Faith," was formally and solemnly ratified, and the church constituted.

Up to April 17, 1813, the records are kept in due form, and then a break in the minutes occurs, which is thus accounted for:

> There is seen a vacum in the minutes which was occasioned by the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britian, as many were afraid of the Indian allies of Great Britian, by Reason of which some fled, and the church became lukewarm, by Reason of the war, as that was almost the universal Topick, and the event of it was of much importance to this country.

At first the brethren, as in the primitive days of the primitive churches, held their meetings in private houses, but in 1814 a frame building was erected in the rear of the lot on which the Reformed church now stands. It was situated within convenient distance of the block-house, which overlooked it. I read that the worshippers sometimes carried their guns with them to the meeting-house, though it does not appear that the settlement was ever disturbed by the Indians.

This house, being the only church building in the settlement, was generally used by visiting ministers of other denominations, and at times, also, as a school-house. I could not ascertain the cost of the house, but find in the Trustee's book an account previous to 1819 of "cash paid for meeting-house" of $125.86. This does not include the frame-work, weather-boarding, roofing nor chimney, but mentions the flooring, and among other items, hair and hickory brooms. The house was afterward sold, and removed to the east side of Buckeye street, turned end for end, the doors and windows altered, and converted into the "Wooster City Tannery," where it now stands thus labeled.

Bro. Kimpton, though moderator, or overseer, was never pastor of the church. The first pastor was Elder Thomas G. Jones. The church, however, had in its membership several preachers, who, in connection with the pastor, not only preached to the church, but also engaged in missionary tours to the surrounding settlements.

The church was very careful in the reception of members, holding firmly to the N. T. principle, that the churches of Jesus Christ are to be composed only of converted persons.

On July 1, 1815, is the following minute: "Motion by Brother Thomas G. Jones, that members absent from church meeting,

should not enjoy the privilege of the next communion, except they render satisfactory reasons for such absence, to the church or deacons."

The annual growth in membership during the earlier days of the church, can not easily be determined, because the clerk failed to mention the date of baptism in the church roll. The first list of members is appended to the minutes and dated November 4, 1815. Among the constituted members there recorded, I find the name of Naomi Youngs, which was omitted in the list of those who met to form the church. She was at the first meeting in the block-house, but not at the previous meeting in the house of Brother Kimpton. This would make the number of constituent members twelve, instead of eleven. The whole list gives the names of one hundred and fifteen persons, who had been added by baptism and letter, to the original twelve constituted members. The list of names then continued without dates of reception. On this list I find the names of Charles and Susan Morton. Brother Morton became pastor of the church in November, 1839, Brother Jones having resigned the pastorate in May, 1839. Counting backward from the name of C. Morton to the first list, I find that during the pastorate of Elder Jones, one hundred and twenty-one members were received, of whom ninety-three were received by baptism. The record shows that the growth of the church, after the first three years, was slow, but solid.

At the church meeting, October 15, 1816, a number of brethren living at Mohican made application for the church to send their minister and other brethren to constitute them into a church, and ordain as their minister, Brother Alpheus French. The church endorsed the application, and sent as their representatives, D. Kimpton, T. G. Jones, Oliver Jones and John Robison, and on the 13th of October, 1816, a church at Mohican was duly constituted. This, I understand, to be the first Mohican church.

The land on which the first church was built was donated by William Robison. October 4, 1817, the church resolved to have a weekly prayer meeting.

"In 1819 all the Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny river, and all the churches in Ohio, east of Wooster, and as far north as the Lake, were included in the Beaver Association." This Association was organized in 1809, by twenty five delegates, representing ten churches. Five of the delegates were ministers. In 1819, the Mohican Association was formed from

the Beaver Association. The Wooster church assisted in forming that body, and remained a member of it until 1840. In 1818, the Beaver Association held its meeting with the Wooster church.

Brother Hand was pastor of the church two years, 1818–19, during which time Elder Jones was engaged in general missionary work. Brother William W. Hickox, whose name afterwards appears as a minister, was licensed by this church in 1819.

From 1821 to 1830, there is an unaccountable gap in the records. In the minutes of the Wooster Association for 1842, I find the following, in a historical sketch of the churches in the Asciation, which may, in part, account for it: "From the time of its constitution until 1827, the church enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity, although her increase in numbers was comparatively moderate. * * * In 1827, a schism was produced in the body by the introduction of the sentiments of Alexander Campbell, at which time some seventeen or eighteen members seceded, and went over to the 'Disciples.' It was several years before the church fully recovered from the shock."

Returning to the church records, I find, in 1831, that a hand was employed by the church "to work for Elder Jones, that he might be able to devote more time to preaching" among them. On March 5, 1831, it was resolved to build a new meeting-house. The church seems to have had great difficulty in raising the amount necessary to complete the building. It was not finished until 1839, immediately after Mr. Morton succeeded to the pastorate. The house was floored and plastered through the efforts of the sisters, one of whom informs me that she promised forty dollars (a sum much more valuable then than now), not knowing how she could raise it, but "believing that God would help her, and it was all paid." She still lives and worships with us — Sister Cynthia Van Ostern.

The house has been altered since then. At first there was a gallery extending around the sides and end of the building. These were removed, and the house remodeled in 1865. Mention is made of Mr. Thomas Fisher, who, for a while, preached to the church. He subsequently moved to Kentucky, where he was murdered.

During the pastorate of Brother Jones, the Wooster Association was formed in 1837. It was composed of the Massillon, East Union, Warren, Wooster, Salt Creek, Sugar Creek, Sandyville or Magnolia, 1st Mohican, Canal Dover, Greene Township and Clark

Township churches, eleven in all, with eleven ordained ministers, one licentiate, and 453 members. Some of these churches were afterwards known by other names.

On January 1, 1839, after serving the church twenty-seven years, twenty-four of which he was with the church, Elder Jones resigned.

Brother Charles Morton, after first supplying the church, was called to the pastorate February 29, 1840.

On April 6, 1844, Brother John Croll, was elected deacon; and after 32 years of service, still discharges the duties of that office. On June 30, of this year, Brother Page was invited to supply the church for six months, and on the 4th of January, 1845, was elected pastor. The church reports to the Asspciation this year 248 members, some having been dismissed by letter, others excluded; two added by baptism, and twelve by letter. The pastorate of Brother Page ceased in April, 1850. Brother Page, during his term of service baptized twenty-six; received by letter forty-one; dismissed by letter forty; excluded twenty-six.

December 4, 1845, the subject of instrumental music was brought up for discussion, and the matter indefinitely postponed. October, 1846, a resolution "to continue the choir" was passed. January 16, 1847, a special meeting in regard to instrumental music was held, and the following resolution adopted; "Resolved, that instrumental music be prohibited from coming into this church henceforth." December, 1847, a motion was passed, "that members at evening service be allowed to conduct the singing as suited themselves." I record these facts to show the opinion of the brethren of that day on this most perplexing subject of church music, and also to show that the church controlled the matter of public praise.

Brother Page was succeeded by Elder E. T. Brown, who was called to the care of the church in May, 1850, and soon after took charge. As before stated the membership was then 200. Brother Brown served the church until 1856. In 1851 I find that the church reports 248 members. In the minutes of 1852 the report is only 60 members, but this is evidently a mistake of the printer, as the minutes of 1853 report a total of 242. In 1854 the total was 213. In 1855 a still further diminution is reported, the total being 208. In 1856 only 175 members are reported. The total gain during this pastorate was, by baptism, 61; by letter, expe-

rience and restoration, 23. The total loss was, by death and exclusion, 10; by letter, 89. Net gain, 84; net loss, 99.

In March, 1853, a committee was appointed for building a vestry and baptistry. On July 1, 1854, Brother Joseph H. Larwill proposed to donate a number of lots, held by the Wooster Cemetery, to the Baptist church, "on condition the church inclose the same with a suitable fence," and on the 2d of September presented the church with the deed for the same.

In March, 1855, a number of persons were dismissed by letter to form a church at Millbrook. This accounts in part for the great number of dismissions under Brother Brown, but there were many removals about that time farther west.

Brother Brown was succeeded by T. J. Penny the same year, 1856, who served the church as pastor till 1860. Brother Penny was followed by Elder John Bolton in 1861. The year following the church reports 121 members. Brother Bolton having resigned in 1862, Elder P. M. Weddell was called to the pastorate in 1863. The total net gain during this pastorate was 54 members; 21 of these were converts in the Sunday-school. In 1865 the church building was remodeled.

In 1868 there was no pastor. Church reports 206 members. In 1866, no report in the minutes. In this year Rev. G. M. Preston became the pastor. The following year the church reports 196 members and 153 in the Sunday-school. In 1871, 195 members reported; no pastor. In 1872, 201 members reported.

In this year the church secured the services of Rev. Alexander McFarlane, who had just emigrated from Scotland. In 1873, 207 members reported. The baptisms this year were 9, and additions by letter, 2; whilst the diminutions are, by letter, 2; death, 11. This would make 199, instead of 207, which is the number reported the following year, 1874. In 1874, Brother McFarlane resigned the pastorate, and accepted a call from the Baptist church at Port Huron, Mich. He was succeeded by Rev. Hugh A. Marshall, June 21, who resigned the pastorate the June following. In 1875, the church reported to the Association a loss of eleven members by death, among whom were some of the oldest and most efficient members.

In August, 1875, the Wooster Association met with this church. On the afternoon of the Sunday closing the meeting, a Sunday-school meeting was held, and some manifestation of interest on the subject of religion being made by some of the scholars,

Rev. J. B. T. Patterson, a visitor from Virginia, was requested to remain and preach during the week. On the following Lord's Day he baptized three persons in the creek near the city. In October following, he settled with the church as pastor. In the fall of this year the new lecture room was completed. This building was erected by a legacy left for the purpose, by Sister Mary B. Larwill, who died a few years previous. The baptistry was also deepened and remodeled, and a heater connected with it, the funds for this purpose being donated by Sister Joseph H. Larwill.

LIST OF PASTORS, DEACONS, CLERKS AND TRUSTEES.

Pastors and Preachers.

1810—David Kimpton. (Overseer.)
1812—Thomas Griffith Jones, pastor till 1839; Brother Kimpton, moderator.
1819—Thomas Hand, supplied as pastor.
1832—Frederick Freeman, Thomas Fisher, Rev. J. B. Swaine.
1839—Charles Morton.
1845—S. B. Page.
1850—E. T. Brown.
1856—T. J. Penny.
1861—John Bolton.
1862—P. M. Weddell.
1868—No Pastor.
1869—G. M. Preston.
1871—No pastor.
1873—Alex. McFarlane.
1874—Hugh A. Marshall.
1875—J. B. T. Patterson.

Deacons.

1812—Oliver Jones.
1814—John Robison.
1835—Peter Ambrose, Jonathan Smith.
1839—Thomas Rees.
1840—John Zeigler.
1844—John Croll.
1850—John McCully, J. M. Choate.
1854—Evans Parker, J. B. Trimble, John Myers.

Clerks.

1812—John Robison.
1836—William Punches.
1839—Jefferson Alexander.
1840—Thomas Woodland.
1842—J. W. McMillan.
1843—Jonathan B. Diebell.
1844—Thomas Woodland.
1847—W. H. Taylor.
1850—Emanuel Schuckers.
1855—Thomas Woodland.
1868—H. D. Durkee.

Trustees—As far as Could be Ascertained.

1816—Philip B. Griffith, Wm. Jewel, Oliver Jones, John Lawrence, Wm. C Larwill.
1831—John Smith, Samuel Quinby, Benjamin Bentley.
1835—Hugh Morton, Peter Ambrose, John Smith, T. L. Punches.
1837—Hugh Morton, John Larwill, Alfred G. Glass.
1840—John Larwill, Samuel Quinby, John Ziegler.
1841—John B. Larwill, Jacob M. Eberman, Samuel Quinby.
1875—S. Routson, John Myers, James Taggart.
1876—S. Routson, John Myers, H. B. Swartz.

First Presbyterian Church.

The appended historical survey of the First Presbyterian church we extract from a Centennial sermon delivered by Rev. T. A. McCurdy, D. D., its eloquent and popular pastor, to a large and intelligent congregation, July 2, 1876. It is a concise and pictorial presentation of the rise and progress of the church from 1815 to the present time. We greatly regret that our space will not justify the re-production of the entire sermon:

In passing at once to the history of this congregation, I share with you in the general regret that no accurate records of the organization of this church exist. Much uncertainty therefore hangs over the birth-hour of this congregation—an uncertainty that is painful, and yet not without its salutary lessons. It must be remembered that the organization of this church dates back to the hour when all this region round about was peopled with the wild, untutored savage—when this was all a wilderness, whose grim solitude was unbroken save by the sound of the pioneer ax responded to by the war-whoop of the treacherous Indian. In the dangers to which the early fathers were exposed, in the hardships to which they were subjected, in their anxiety for the comfort and maintenance of themselves and families, they seem to have been content with the privilege of religious worship without giving attention to a minute history of the circumstances incident to such a privilege in "the wild wilderness of pioneer life." Our regret is no reflection on the real or apparent neglect of the first settlers. They entered the wild-wood, following the path of the Red Man, with no security of life other than their trust in the providence of God, to convert the wilderness into a garden, to extend civilization, to make conquest in God's name for civil and religious liberty; and wherever they went they took with them the ark of God and worshiped around its sacred shrine. As the wilderness resounded with the woodman's ax, so from the altar of God and from the altar of their hearts, grateful praise and prayer arose to heaven.

It is somewhat remarkable that in nearly all the first settlements of Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, there was an element of Scotch Irish Presbyterianism, and wherever it located it found a place for the worship of God. It is true that this element had a limited representation in the early settlement of this region, but large enough to sow the seed of Presbyterian faith and polity. They had in them the ring of the *true* metal and *blue*

was their color. Their circumstances were such as to lead them to cast all their care on Him who had watched over their fathers in the dark days of the persecution amidst the glens and highlands of Scotland. Their fathers had, in spite of persecution, found places for worship in the rocks and caves of the earth. Their blood shed in defense of the faith had become the seed of living truth, which sprung up to bloom and bear fruit in all lands, and nowhere did it so rapidly germinate as in American soil. Among other fruits of righteousness from this goodly seed is the First Presbyterian church of Wooster, Ohio.

The earliest record of this church is found in a book, dingy and yellow with age, quaint in style, and wonderfully humorous in many of its suggestions. Its date is October 30, 1821, and bears this inscription: "Presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Wooster, by Reasin Beall." The first record of the constitution of the church indicates that the organization was anterior to the date of this record. It shows that "the members of the First Presbyterian congregation of the town of Wooster, in the State of Ohio, convened in their congregational capacity on October 30, 1821," for a two-fold purpose: First, to provide ways and means, whereby they might relieve their minister from worldly cares and avocations; and, second, to provide a comfortable house for religious worship. Outside this record we have no information as to the precise date of the organization of this church, but a combination of circumstances point unmistakably to an organization much earlier than 1821. The very first sentence of the first record assures us of this. It expresses the longing of pious hearts for a comfortable house in which to worship God, and an earnest desire to relieve the pastor from worldly cares and avocations, that he might devote the whole of his time to their spiritual necessities, implying, evidently, that hindrances in these regards had obtained in consequence, as we may well suppose, of pecuniary inability to meet these wants at an earlier hour.

Other circumstances point to Presbyterian worship in the year 1815. In a little house on West Liberty street, nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Bonewitz, some ten or twelve of the Presbyterian faith assembled, prior to 1815, for the worship of God. In that place this church had, as all the circumstances indicate, its birth.

Who dispensed the Word of Life, and who all the worshipers were, are not known. Would that we could have their names

carved on some marble tablet to hand down to succeeding generations. The fathers and mothers were few in number and have long since gone to their rest, but their sons and daughters are numerous, in the enjoyment of a rich legacy bequeathed by the first worshipers at a cost of self-denial of which we can have no real appreciation.

In the manuscript of the history of Wayne county, by Mr. Ben Douglass, I find the following oral testimony touching the organization of this church: From this manuscript it appears that Mr. Alexander McBride told Mr. John McClellan that this church was organized with fifteen (15) members, in the year 1815, by Rev. William Mathews, by the order of the Presbytery of Richland, at which time Mr. Alex. McBride and Mr. Walter Buchanan were chosen ruling elders. At the time Mr. McClellan received this information Mr. McBride was the only person living that was present at the organization of the church.

Any anxious desire to know whether Mr. McBride and Mr. Buchanan were two of the ten or twelve persons who worshiped in the little house nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Bonewitz, and whether the church was organized then, by Rev. Wm. Mathews in 1815, must rest satisfied with the probabilities in the case. For one year only after this organization, with Mr. McBride and Mr. Buchanan as ruling elders, the Rev. Mr. Mathews continued a stated supply.

We must now leave the infant church for a period of five years, knowing nothing of it except the occasional preaching the congregation received from different clergymen.

What prosperous or adverse winds blew over it, what for peace or dissension obtained in that struggling flock, we know not, except from an inference that in the year 1821 it comes to the surface again strong for duty and manly in purpose.

Meanwhile the tides of emigration came rolling in and furnished reinforcements to the struggling band, while a merciful God, with an eye ever watchful of His people's seemingly most trivial interests, had guided their efforts, enlarged their hearts and smiled on them benignantly. At this juncture they seemed well prepared to make aggressive efforts for the cause of Christ. Under the leadership of a wise, faithful, energetic and godly pastor, they began to lengthen their cords and to strengthen their stakes. The records of the old Presbytery of Mansfield show that Rev. Thos. Barr accepted, April 4, 1820, the call of this congregation for one-

half of his time, and that on May 24, 1820, he was installed pastor over the united charge of Wooster and Apple Creek. Rev. Mr. Barr, the pastor, was chairman of the meeting of the congregation, in the Baptist church, October 30, 1821, at which the present constitution and articles were adopted. In pursuance of the adoption of the constitution one of its provisions was complied with, in the immediate election of Messrs. A. Hanna, Thos. Robison and Alex. McBride, trustees of the congregation.

The Trustees, by virtue of authority given them in the Constitution, elected Mr. Reasin Beall Clerk of the Board of Trustees. As thus constituted, they entered immediately on the duties pertaining to their office, and have transmitted through their successors in office to this time, all their proceedings, which, as ratified by the congregation, have put the present organization into possession of all the rights of property and estate originally acquired by the organization. At this same congregational meeting, Mr. John Christmas, of Wooster, offered a certain lot of ground on West Liberty street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a house of worship, and requested the board to accept the same as a donation for the benefit of the congregation and for no other use whatever." The donation was accepted, and at a meeting of the Trustees, held at the house of Reasin Beall, November 2, 1821, Mr. Beall, as Clerk of the Board, presented "a deed of conveyance from John Christmas and Elizabeth, his wife, to the Board in trust for the congregation, which deed was approved, and ordered to be recorded in the Recorder's office of Wayne county."

The deed, as prepared, was received for record November 3, 1821, and recorded November 7, 1821, in Book B, page 407, 8 and 9, of the Records of Wayne county, by L. Cox, Esq., County Recorder.

The lot thus donated is the same as that on which the residence of the late Dr. S. Wilson now stands. The ground having been secured, the Trustees, under direction of the congregation, made arrangements for the erection of their new house of worship. For this purpose the congregation, evidently large in territory, was divided into *five* districts, and a collector appointed to each, with instructions to take subscriptions, "payable in money, grain, or such produce as is usually taken in stores, in two equal installments, viz: The first to be paid on the 1st day of March next; the second to be paid on the 1st of December following." The part subscribed in money to be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. John Christmas,

the part subscribed in grain to be delivered at Mr. Stibbs' or Mr. Plank's mills, and the part subscribed in produce to be delivered by the subscribers at the store of Mr. William McComb, in Wooster." The miller's receipt for the grain, and the storekeeper's recept for the produce, to be delivered by the subscriber to the Treasurer, and in all cases of payment by a subscriber, the receipt was to be delivered through the Treasurer to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

It would be impossible to give minutely the successive steps taken by the congregation in the erection of their first house of worship. I pass rapidly to this difficult and perplexing task. The records show evidence of embarrassment, disappointment, and yet, withal, a determination, coupled with moral and religious heroism, which must be admired. At last a sufficient amount was subscribed to justify the Trustees to make contracts for the speedy erection of the house. The first contract was on May 10, 1822, with Mr. Thomas Carroll and Dr. Daniel McPhail, for fifty thousand bricks, for which they were to receive in payment, on the day of delivery, $37.50 in cash, and $75 in equal proportions of wheat, at 62½ cents per bushel, delivered at Mr. Stibb's and Mr. Plank's mills. This was one-half the cost of the fifty thousand bricks, the other half to be paid in June, on terms equal to the first.

The first subscription was taken November 3, 1821, and then after the congregation had held two meetings, one in the German church, June 3, 1823, and the other in the Court House, June 10, 1823, a second subscription was taken August 25, 1823, and a third, June 21, 1825, ere a sufficient amount had been subscribed for the completion of the house. The specifications describing the inside character of work are certainly curiosities. As an illustration of this, I quote as follows: "Four outside doors to be made of good, sound and well-seasoned pine or white walnut boards, similar to the front door in Reasin Beall's dwelling-house." The thirteen windows, washboards, posts and gallery floor, lathing and plastering stairs to the gallery, and its front, the pulpit, the seats and the railings, are each and all as quaintly and as minutely specified. At what time the congregation entered their new house of worship does not appear, since no record is made of the first service held in the new house. The presumption is that it was about November 25, 1825, as on the 20th of this month the seats were sold to the highest bidder for the following purposes, viz: To

raise funds for the completion of the house, and to accommodate all with seats of their own choice, as to location and price. Each purchaser was to give his note to the Trustees for the purchase, payable in part in *three* months, the remainder in nine months; one-half of the purchase in money and the remaining half in wheat, rye and corn at the market price. The following quaint receipt corroborates the presumption that the congregation entered their new house of worship in 1825:

I have received from R. Beall and others, twelve dollars in full, for making fires, lighting candles, and sweeping the meeting-house, for the year 1827, commencing November 30, 1826, and ending December 31, 1827.

JACOB MASON.

The different subscriptions show that the cost of the building was as follows:

$508.75 in cash, $34 in work, $20 in bricks, 2000 bricks, $16 in wheat, 200 bushels wheat, $105 in *sawed stuff*, $42 in flooring, $47 in hauling, 258 bushels corn, $10 in digging stumps and foundation, 175 lights of sash, $10 in poplar boards, 114 bushels rye, 10 joists at 4 cents per foot, $12 in leather, $78 in cloth, 5 yards in linen, 5 yards in tow-linen, 20 lbs. flax, $9.37½ in coarse shoes, $20 in silver work, $10 in teaspoons, $5 in tailoring, $6 in "blacksmithing," $2 in cabinet work, $13.50 in hats, $8 in saddlery, $30 in nails, 1 spinning wheel, and 42 gallons of whiskey.

[Mr. McCurdy very *irreverently* neglected to furnish the names of the church members who made these contributions, especially Mr. —— and the other donor of the "whisky!"]

In such an age as this, we can scarcely reconcile such a subscription, either with religion or common sense. Neither can we appreciate the times in which the founders of this church lived. All these articles were as truly money as the currency of this age is to us. In money, as they regarded their subscriptions, the house cost the congregation, according to the final report, January 1, 1829, $2,737.83¾. The whole subscription amounted to $1,568.58. The amount realized by the sale of seats was $1,136.40. The amount of delinquent subscriptions was $184.71. On January 1, 1829, an indebtedness of $217.56 rested on the congregation, which was speedily provided for. On September 7, 1829, the Rev. Thomas Barr having asked, the congregation consented to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, he having served this congregation for *nine* years and four months; a period which was evidently the most trying in the history of the congregation. It is not too much to say, that this congregation owes, under God, whatever of success it has attained to this godly servant of Christ,

and those noble laymen, who, with him, struggled hard and long, to establish this congregation and church on a basis firm and solid. The fidelity with which the first Trustees served the congregation may be inferred from their continuance in office long after the pastoral relation between Mr. Barr and the congregation was dissolved. The pastor's salary was raised annually by collectors, appointed to each of the five districts, into which the congregation was divided. As a relic of this fact, one of the old subscription lists still exists, and is worthy of the greatest care, in its transmission to future generations. At the time Mr. Barr ceased to be the pastor of this congregation, Alexander Hanna, Alexander McBride, Robert Patterson and Thomas Cox were ruling elders, though no notice of the election of either of them appears on record, save that of Alexander McBride. It is a source of profound regret that no mention is made of the increase of membership to this church during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Barr. That which will be given subsequently is both conjectural, and traditional. From this point onward the history is more easily traced. I have been particular to give all the available circumstances, presumptions, and probabilities, connected with the early history of this church; only for the reason that so little data is given in the records, which, however, with the *oral* testimony that is fresh in the memory of many, furnish what is believed to be an accurate history of the congregation in its first years.

On January 8, 1830, the session were authorized by the congregation to make application for the ministerial services of Rev. William Cox. Mr. Cox served this congregation as stated supply for one year, at the expiration of which he declined an invitation to serve the congregation longer, and accepted an agency in the interest of the American Sunday-school Union.

Mr. Adley Hemphill and John Cunningham were added to the members of the session on the 18th of April, 1831, after several unsuccessful attempts to dissolve the union between Wooster and Apple Creek congregations.

It was finally accomplished September 13, 1831, at which time Wooster congregation adjudged itself able to employ a pastor for the whole of the time, and acting upon this decision, a call was made out on this date for the ministerial services of Rev. William Wiley. On August 3, 1832, a call was made out for the ministerial labors of the Rev. George W. Warner. At what time he

entered upon the pastoral oversight of this congregation is not known, but the fact of his dismissal from the pastorate is recorded as having taken place April 4, 1836. On March 4, 1833, a meeting of the congregation was called for the purpose of adopting measures looking toward the purchase of a place for the burial of the dead. A committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Hanna, Reasin Beall, Joseph Stibbs and Adley Hemphill, were appointed to make the purchase of a lot lying south of the house of worship on West Liberty street. Said committee reported to the congregation April 1, 1833, the purchase of the lot aforesaid, from Mr. John Christmas, for $88.50, together with a deed of the same, which was accepted, and recorded in Book I, pages 189–90, in the records of Wayne county, by L. Cox, Esq., County Recorder. From the dissolution of the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Warner and this congregation, until December 31, 1838, there was a vacancy in pastoral labors, during which the Rev. Woodruff acted as stated supply.

The successor of the Rev. Mr. Warner was Mr. William McCandlish, a licentiate, who was ordained and installed pastor in June, 1839, and continued the pastor of this church until May 1, 1849. The good name of this honored servant of Christ is fragrant with rich memories of a faithful, earnest and most untiring labor. The Lord richly blessed him in his labors here, and by means of him brought many to Christ. During this pastorate the following historical facts appear: 1st. Almost cotemporaneous with the settlement of Mr. McCandlish as pastor, a movement was made looking towards the improvement of the church building, which was one of those peculiar notions of congregations, which, as in this case, usually developed into a new house of worship. The proposed improvements resulted in temporary repairs to the foundation of the church edifice, and the erection of a board fence around the lot on which it stood. 2d. The first change in the Board of Trustees was January 6, 1840, in the election of Mr. William McComb, in the place of Mr. Alexander Hanna, whose term of office had expired. 3d. On September 20, 1841, Messrs. Samuel Coulter, John Jacobs, David Schamp, William Jacobs and William McComb were duly elected to the office of Ruling Elder; and to the same office, October 16, 1848, Isaac Johnson, Leander Smith, Joseph E. McConahay, Stephen F. Day and William Slemmons were elected. 4th. On the 24th of March, 1845, a meeting of the congregation was held, at which Mr. McCandlish presented

his request for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, with reasons therefor; thereupon the congregation adjudged his reasons insufficient and very kindly invited Mr. McCandlish not to "grow weary in well doing." It was on Monday, January 24, 1840, that a committee was appointed by the congregation to examine the church building and report favorably or otherwise in the matter of a new house of worship. The enterprise of a new church building was now fairly inaugurated; all agreeing on the necessity, but disagreeing as to the time when such an enterprise should be undertaken. Along with this movement there was introduced into the congregation an element of restlessness, and there being no favorable evidence for harmonious action in this regard, and while the subject of a new house of worship was still being agitated, Rev. Mr. McCandlish, on April 9, 1849, tendered to the congregation his resignation as pastor. The congregation agreed to acquiesce in Mr. McCandlish's request, and by consent of pastor and people, Presbytery dissolved the relation, to take effect in the month of May following.

The congregation was now vacant for about one year, when on April 1, 1850, a call was ordered to be presented before the Presbytery of Steubenville for the ministerial labors of the Rev. Joseph H. Chambers. He took charge of this congregation on the last Sabbath of the month of May following. His work in this congregation was brief. He became pastor on the last Sabbath of May, 1850, and to this congregation he preached his last sermon on the last Sabbath of August of the same year. On the first Sabbath of September, although very much indisposed, he assisted Rev. Dr. John Robinson, of Ashland, at a communion service, and afterwards returned home with an attack of typhus fever, from which he died September 13, 1850. His precious dust lies undisturbed in a cemetery near Pittsburg, Pa. In this same year (1850) the project of a new church was vigorously undertaken. It appears from the records that a subscription had been taken with a view to rebuild on the old site on West Liberty street. The change in location, however, was effected by the endeavors of the ladies of the congregation, as is seen by the following resolution of the congregation, on April 1, 1850, viz:

WHEREAS, A portion of the ladies of this congregation propose to donate to the congregation, in fee simple, a lot of ground on the corner of North and Walnut streets, being 90 feet on North street and 180 feet on Walnut street, and in addition

to the same obligate themselves to procure not less than $300 additional subscription for the erection of a new church edifice on said lot; therefore,

Resolved, That the subscribers to the paper for building on the old site accept the above proposition, and apply their subscriptions for building on the "old site" to the erection of a new church edifice on the lot proposed to be donated.

The resolution was adopted with the amendment that a committee be appointed to solicit the concurrence of the subscribers to the proposed change. On April 13, 1850, the committee reported to the congregation that they had obtained the concurrence of the subscribers to the proposed change of location for the new church edifice, and at the same meeting the ladies presented their subscription, amounting to $515, coupled with the assurance that they were prepared forthwith to obtain the title to the lot donated, whereupon the congregation resolved that the church be located on the present lot. A building committee of five persons, viz: J. P. Coulter, James Jacobs, Ephraim Quinby, Isaac Johnson and David Robison, were appointed A call for the ministerial labors of Rev. J. N. Shepherd was ordered November 16, 1850, who, instead of becoming pastor, acted as stated supply until March, 1851, at which time the call of the congregation was reissued, but finally declined by Mr. Shepherd the following October. On the 8th of December following a call was made for the Rev. James H. Baird, who accepted the same and entered upon the duties of this relation during the year 1851. During this pastorate, on November 24, 1852, David Robison, John Cunningham, H. F. Ewalt and George Brinkerhoff were elected ruling elders. To this office, on the same day, the previous election of Judge Avery was reaffirmed. Of these, George Brinkerhoff and Harris Ewalt accepted, and were duly ordained and installed January 16, 1853. Meanwhile the erection of the new church was pushed rapidly by the Trustees. The cost of this structure was between five and six thousand dollars.

The congregation held its first meeting in the new house January 2, 1854, at which time E. Quinby, Jr., was elected Trustee for the unexpired term of John M. Robison, who had recently moved away. Mr. Quinby served subsequently as Treasurer for a number of years.

In April, of 1854, the Rev. J. H. Baird gave notice that at the ensuing meeting of Presbytery he would ask for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, to which request the congregation assented. Following this vacancy, the congregation seems to have been

quite popular with the ministers. Perhaps the attraction was the new house. They seem to have been quite eager to settle a pastor, as may be inferred from the fact that they actually made out a call for a dead man. It happened in this wise: On July 20, 1854, at a congregational meeting for the purpose of electing a pastor, four ministers were put in nomination, viz: Rev. Dr. McClarran and Rev. Messrs. Burrough, Harris and Fulton; the names of Rev. Dr. McClarran and Rev. Mr. Burrough were withdrawn, and the choice of the congregation was for Rev. Mr. Harris, by a vote of thirty-nine to eight. The call to Mr. Harris was made unanimous and forwarded to him at Louisville, Ky., only to receive a reply from Mr. George Smith, of that city, that Mr. Harris had died July 17, three days before the call was made out for him. Rev. J. B. Stewart, at present of Milwaukee, Wis., was unanimously called to the pastorate on November 2, 1854. Mr. Stewart entered immediately on his duties as pastor, but on account of ill-health, tendered his resignation September 1, 1855. He was not released, however, until April, 1856, but was granted absence for a time with a view to his restoration to health, the congregation meantime supplying the pulpit.

The remaining history of the congregation is quickly told. On March 12, 1856, Rev. Alexander Swaney, of the Steubenville Presbytery, was called to this pastoral charge, and on the 10th of April following notified the session by letter that he declined the call. On the 1st of July, 1856, a unanimous call was ordered for the Rev. R. Colmery, who, having accepted, was duly installed, and continued the pastor of this charge until the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery of Wooster, April 17, 1860. During this pastorate, on October 10, 1856, Messrs. Edward Avery, Joseph Caldwell and John McClellan were elected Elders. Messrs. Avery and McClellan refused to serve.

The first movement of the congregation looking towards the erection of a parsonage was on January 11, 1859. To further this project a committee, viz: John H. Kauke, John McClellan, E. Quinby and R. B. Stibbs, were appointed to ascertain what amount of money could be secured for this purpose, and also, for the erection of a lecture-room for the church. The lot on which the present parsonage stands was purchased of E. Quinby, Jr., for $750, and the parsonage was erected thereon at a cost of about $2,500. The erection of a lecture room, as was proposed, failed through inability to raise sufficient funds. On May 28, 1860, Rev. J. H.

Reed was called to the pastoral oversight of this church, and soon after entered upon his duties as such, and continued the pastor until November 5, 1867, at which time the relation was dissolved. To the eldership were added John McClellan and John H. Kauke, on April 6, 1861; George H. Clark and Anderson Adair, on April 27, 1861. No notice of their ordination and installation appears, but the first mention of their presence as elders is at a meeting of the session held July 6, 1861. Messrs. Caldwell and Clark removed from the congregation, and returned again, and on June 28, 1868, they, and William Osborn, and Dr. J. M. Weaver, were by a large vote of the congregation called to this office, all of whom were duly ordained and installed September 29, 1868.

The Rev. S. W. Miller commenced his labors on the first Sabbath of May, 1868. A call was made out for him January 11, 1869, which he accepted and was installed pastor on the third Tuesday of May, 1869, and continued in this relation until April 28, 1874, when the relation was dissolved. He did not cease his labors, however, until the second Sabbath of May following. The first mention we have of deacons in this congregation is on January 3, 1870, at which time D. Robison, Jr., G. Troutman, James Numbers and Thomas B. Cunningham, were elected to this office. One year later, Mr. S. A. Wells was elected deacon in place of Mr. T. B. Cunningham, who had removed out of the congregation. During his ministry 299 persons were added to the membership of the church. The project of enlarging the present house of worship, initiated during the pastorate of Mr. Miller, was not executed until after his resignation of this charge.

Almost cotemporaneous with his resignation, the Westminster church was organized, in connection with the Wooster University, which church and University are the legitimate children of this congregation, the University being the older. Not a little of the unwritten history of this congregation enters into the existence of the University. If the mother is proud of this child, much more has the child reason to be proud of its mother. The first membership of the Westminister congregation was from this congregation, who, out of a sense of duty merely, for the encouragement of students attending the University, consented to enter this organization. The remodeling of the present house of worship was undertaken April 28, 1874. The addition of wings on the east and west, and the arrangements for prayer meeting and Sabbath school in the lecture-room, together with the neatness of finish in the inte-

rior, were at a cost of about $14,000. The present pastor was called to labor in this field March 16, 1875. He accepted the call and preached the first sermon in this house after the present addition to it was made, on May 9, 1875, from Haggai, chapter ii, and verse 9: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." On Saturday, May 15, the present pastor was installed, in which service the Rev. John M. Hastings preached the sermon. President Taylor presided, proposed the constitutional questions and gave the charge to the people, and the Rev. T. K. Davis gave the charge to the pastor.

On Sabbath, May 16, the house of worship was formally rededicated to the worship of Almighty God. Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, President of Wooster University, preached the sermon from 1 Kings, vi. 7. Following the sermon, Dr. Taylor succeeded in raising about $4,000 from the congregation, to liquidate the debt at that time resting upon it, after which the pastors concluded the dedicatory services. On the 22d of June, 1875, according to previous notice, the congregation assembled for the purpose of electing Ruling Elders. As the rotary plan in the election of Euling Elders had, by action of the General Assembly, become the law of the church, the Session, in ordering this meeting, agreed to submit to the congregation the opportunity to determine whether they would elect, as heretofore, on the life plan or on the rotary plan. They accepted the latter, whereupon the existing Session, consisting of Messrs. John McClellan, John H. Kauke, George Binkerhoff and Joseph Caldwell, tendered their resignations as Elders of this church. Their resignations were accepted by the congregation, and in the election that immediately followed, these brethren were re-called to serve this congregation as Ruling œlders, on the rotary plan, and along with these George Troutman, George Liggett, M. D., Peter Foust and L. J. Barker, were elected to the same office. At the same time D. W. Immel, N. W. Laubach and Jacob Geiselman were elected Deacons. The official constitution of the church at present is as follows:

T. A. McCurdy, Pastor; John McClellan, John H. Kauke, George Brinkerhoff, George Liggett, M. D., Joseph Caldwell, George Troutman, Peter Foust and L. J. Barker, Ruling Elders; David Robison, Jr., D. W. Immel, James Numbers, S. A. Wells, N. W. Laubach and Jacob Geiselman, Deacons; J. H. Kauke, James Numbers and John Hindman, Trustees.

The Sabbath school constitutes no little part of the history of this congregation; and yet we find no mention of it, except at a congregational meeting held not many years since. Mr. David Robison, Jr., proposed that the congregation raise $200 for its use. Oral testimony places the organization of the Sabbath-school in the year 1825.

Record of Membership. — The church was organized with 15 members. When the Rev. Thomas Barr was installed as pastor, the membership was 33. When this pastoral relation was dissolved, the membership was 107. During his pastorate there were admitted to its membership 146 persons. The next enrollment I find extends from January 1, 1846, to February 27, 1853, and shows an aggregate membership of 570. The enrollment during the pastorate of Mr. Miller is as follows: April, 1870, 281; 1871, 382; 1872, 336; 1873, 344; 1874, 397; 1875, 324. The present enrollment of actual members, after deducting all that have died and removed elsewhere, is 416.

The Wooster Reformed Church.

The history of the (German) Reformed church at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, dates back to 1819. Some families of the Reformed faith settled at and about Wooster even before this. In the summer of 1819, the Rev. Henry Sonnedecker, residing in Washington county, Pa., made a missionary tour through the counties of Jefferson, Tuscarawas, Wayne and Richland, in Ohio, and, according to appointment, preached in a brick school house at Wooster, on the 1st day of August. This was the first sermon ever preached here by a minister of the Reformed church, and the occasion was one of interest and encouragement. At the close of services he was strongly entreated to settle in this community and organize a Reformed congregation. On the 4th of January, 1820, he, with his family, settled at Wooster, and on the 23d of that month, preached his introductory sermon to an attentive congregation in a school house. As the Lutherans had united in the organization (being one portion of the old-fashioned "Union church"), and as yet had no pastor of their own, they mutually contributed to the support of Rev. Henry Sonnedecker, who served both interests. He continued pastor of the united congregation for seven years, when the Lutherans called Rev. G. H. Weygandt, who

preached his introductory sermon May 27, 1827, and continued his pastorate for a period of thirteen years. The first communion of the Lord's Supper under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Sonnedecker here, was celebrated on the 16th of July, 1820, when twenty-five persons communed, of whom ten had been received by confirmation on the previous day.

At first, preaching or public worship was held in a schoolhouse, or at private dwellings, but during the summer and fall of 1820 a one-story frame house of worship was erected, conjointly by the Reformed church and Lutherans, and dedicated in the fall of the same year, under the name, "Die Friedens' Kirche." Rev. H. Sonnedecker closed his pastorate on the 3d of April, 1831. During his ministry here he baptized 246 children and received 50 members into communion with the church. He was much beloved by his congregation, and the day on which he preached his farewell sermon was a solemn and memorable one. The congregation, after being vacant for nearly two years, called the Rev. Charles Zwisler in the early part of 1833, who served it for nearly seven years, closing his ministry here in the latter part of 1839. During his pastorate movements were started looking toward the erection of a new church. With this end in view, in 1833, George Bender and George Reiner purchased outlot No. 23, in the town of Wooster, for $155. This lot contained nearly 2½ acres. September 28, 1833, a graveyard was laid out. On the 17th of December, 1833, the united congregation was incorporated, by a charter obtained from the Ohio Legislature, under the name of "The German Lutheran and Reformed Church in Wooster and its Vicinity." On the 8th of August, 1834, the lot was purchased by the Trustees for the use of the united congregation.

The building of a new brick church on the lot was set in motion in the spring of 1836. The Trustees elected to carry into effect the wishes of the congregation, in this respect, were William Reiter, Jacob Solt and Jacob Albright. The erection of the church commenced in early summer, and the corner stone was laid in the beginning of September, 1836. The sermons preached upon the occasion were by Rev. Peter Herbruck (Reformed), and Rev. Emanuel Greenwald (Lutheran).

In 1837–38 the church building was completed. The total cost of the house was $4,131.74. The church was dedicated during the annual meeting of the Reformed Synod of Ohio, on Saturday, June 16, 1838. About 30 ministers, besides a large congregation,

were present. The sermons on the occasion were preached by Rev. D. Krantz (Lutheran), in German, from Mark xi. 17, and by Rev. Abraham Keller (Reformed), in English, from Psalm xxciv.

In the spring of 1840, the Rev. Charles Zwisler was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Augustus W. Begeman, who served the Reformed congregation for a period of three years. February, 1843, the Union Sunday-school was organized, with Isaac H. Reiter as Superintendent, and the school went into practical operation, April 2, 1843, with about 100 scholars.

The successor of Rev. Begeman was the Rev. John Peter Mahuenschmidt, who having been elected by the congregation as pastor, September 2, preached his introductory sermon, October 1, 1843. After a ministry of one year he resigned.

He was succeeded by Rev. David Kammerer, who was elected by the congregation as pastor, November 30, 1844, and preached his first sermon, January 19, 1845. He commenced his ministry under rather adverse circumstances, but soon secured the confidence of the whole congregation and succeeded well in his labors of love. In 1847 an organ was donated to the united congregation by the Germans of Wooster, which was dedicated August 22 of that year. Believing that it would be conducive to the growth and harmony of the church, on the 16th of May, 1853, at a meeting of the membership, the original organization of the conjoint congregation was reciprocally sundered, and at the same time the (German) Reformed congregation organized itself into a separate congregation, according to the constitution of the church, under the name of the German Reformed church, of Wooster and vicinity, and elected John Moyer, John Freeman and J. Bechtel, Trustees; Samuel Rhodes, Treasurer, and G. K. Wilhelm, Clerk. As up to this time the Reformed congregation had been served only with German preaching, the Rev. Hiram Shall was called, in August, to preach in the English language, in connection with Rev. Kammerer in German. His first sermon was delivered September 4, 1853, but he did not remain long with the society. Mr. Kammerer continued in charge of the congregation until April, 1864.

During his ministry, running through a period of nineteen years, the congregation became harmonious and prosperous, and numerous, indeed, were the accessions made thereto. Worn out, enfeebled, and exhausted, by unremittent labor, and English service being necessary, he concluded his duties were too manifold

and oppressive, and resigned the pastorate of the church. His parishioners were deeply attached to him, and hesitatingly excused him from his charge. Before leaving, however, they devolved upon him the responsibility of procuring them a minister. After careful inquiry and observation he concluded to recommend Rev. Joshua H. Derr, of Allentown, Pa., who assumed the pulpit, April 1, 1864. Mr. Derr abandoned the Wooster congregation in July, 1869. Rev. Kammerer, returning to Pittsburg with a hope of restoring his health, and finding no realization of that hope, returned to Wooster in 1866.

He found the church in not a very flourishing condition, and as he says, began to "tighten the screws" on it. For four years he performed a sort of missionary labor, visiting the various charges, trying to infuse life into the "dry bones," vigor into the sleeping souls, and re-produce the unity and brotherhood of the congregation. But here a somber cloud swept the horizon of the Union church. A disposition to separation existed among the members, and the court was petitioned for partition and sale of the building and premises, which occurred at public outcry in the early part of 1869.

Then they were left without Bible, pulpit, place of worship, or organization. Mr. Kammerer now resolved to make a strong effort to collect together the lost sheep of the fold, the watchmen that were guarding the Hill of Zion. He preached first in the Court House, then in France's building, then in Zimmerman's room. A congregational meeting, after the third sermon of a series in the Court House, was held, and a resolution was passed to buy grounds on which to erect a church. In a few days $2,400 was raised, and the lot was purchased for that amount, on the corner of North and Buckeye streets, where the new building stands.

On the 6th of July, 1871, they began this building, C. C. Baker being architect and carpenter, D. Brown and William Roberts doing the cutting and stone work, and Joseph Haettinger contractor on brick work. The corner-stone was laid August 12, 1871, amid impressive ceremonies. The dedication occurred December 31, 1871, when sermons were delivered by Rev. H. E. Herbruck, of Canton (this was the dedicatory one); Rev. A. F. Zartman, licentiate, of Tiffin; Dr. G. W. Willard, President of Heidelburg College, Tiffin. The dedication services were conducted by Dr. Willard, Rev. Miller, Rev. Herbruck and Rev. Kammerer, resident pastor. The cost of the edifice, gas and carpets inclusive, reached

$12,400. Its membership attains 130. A flourishing Sunday-school organization, with William M. France as Superintendent, exists, with an average attendance of 100 children.

Rev. D. Kammerer was born in Northampton county, Pa., near Easton, in 1802. His father was a native of Hoboken, N. J., and was the father of seven children. His father died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and his funeral was the first one in the family. Rev. Kammerer belongs to a long-lived and vigorous ancestry, traced to Zweibrecken, Germany, and the members of his father's family all living, with one exception. He was educated in the State of Pennsylvania, and received private biblical instruction from C. Baker, D. D., an eloquent and eminent German theologian. He is now seventy-six years old, but in good health, and hopeful of a protracted and useful life.

Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church.

Rev. D. Henkel, a missionary, preached the doctrines of this church in Wooster as early as 1815. Rev. John Stauck succeeded him in 1816, and for the first time administered the Lord's Supper, when Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Anspach and Mrs. Ihrig were received into the church by the rite of confirmation. In 1820 the German Reformed denomination united with this church, and erected a house of worship. This was a small frame building, which, converted into a dwelling, still stands on the original lot, immediately adjacent to and north of School-house No. 4.

Union churches in those days were, it seems, quite popular amongst the early settlers, not specially because of affinity in the faiths between the opposites—Lutheranism and Zwinglo-Calvinism—but because of personal preference and attachments between neighbors of like nationality, language and like need of mutual assistance.

Rev. H. Sonnedecker was among the early Reformed preachers. This unionistic latitudinarianism relation, as one minister designated it to us, lasted seven years. In 1827 Rev. G. H. Weygandt, of Washington county, Pa., became pastor, and a second church (joint also) was erected—a brick structure, which still stands on outlot No. 23, and was dedicated June 16, 1838, Rev. E. Greenwald preaching in the Lutheran interest. The graveyard, meantime, had been laid in 1833 on a part of the church

ground, the first person buried in it being Elizabeth Weiser, stepdaughter of George Reiner. Rev. Weygandt remained pastor till 1840, preaching only in German. Rev. S. S. Kline was his successor, and alternated every two weeks in preaching German and English, the Reformed occupying the church on the intermediate Sunday.

Nativism, however, soon made itself felt. The European Germans who, during the pastorate of Rev. Weygandt, had settled in Wooster, felt themselves slighted, and withdrew, organizing a distinctive church on North Buckeye street, with a Rev. Konradi as preacher, occupying a room on that street in which religious services were held. This organization lasted but two years, when the members returned to the old church, bringing with them a pipe organ with four stops. Rev. Kline was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Pope, who labored in both languages, but owing to declining health resigned the charge in 1856–57. The congregation was now without a pastor until 1861, when Rev. J. C. Schulze received and accepted a call. In May, 1853, a distinctively Lutheran constitution had been adopted by the congregation.

In the spring of 1867 Rev. Schulze took leave of the congregation, and Rev. D. Martens became his successor in July of that year, and during the period of his ministerial service the dissolution of partnership between the two congregations in the joint possession of the church occurred. In September, 1869, Rev. Martens resigned, and on April 1, 1870, Rev. E. Cronenwett assumed charge of this field of labor.

Rev. George Dillman is the present pastor, and is a young man of ability and popularity, and an excellent German and English scholar.

First M. E. Church.

Ministers representing this religious denomination held service in Wooster and vicinity as early as 1817–18. The date of the organization of the church is involved in doubt to the extent that we will not undertake to fix it. At a quarterly meeting conference, held in Wooster, December 15, 1832, for this circuit and district, William P. Christie appeared as Presiding Elder. We have also the following: Shadrach Ruark, and L. D. Bevins, C. P.; Samuel Montgomery and William Spencer, Local Deacons; E. McGinley, A. Briggs, C. Howser, S. Chacey, Jesse Warner, John Floyd and Samuel Oldfield, Exhorters; A. Stewart, A. Warner, J. Sampson,

D. Chacey, C. Yordy, George Snider, H. Kizer, D. Black, M. Warner and William Spear, Leaders.

At this conference four circuit stewards were appointed, to-wit: William Spear, E. McGinley, C. Howser and Andrew Laird. The Sunday-school was organized about 1832, and in 1835 the Wooster class enumerated 112 scholars. In April, 1836, William Spear, Christian Eyster and David Fairfield, were appointed a committee to estimate the cost of building a church. In 1837 a proposition was made to divide the circuit, embracing all the appointments north of Wooster and the State road, leading to Mansfield, which was agreed to. In 1834 Adam Poe was Presiding Elder, and in 1838 J. H. Power.

June 27, 1840, the Trustees of the Methodist church made the following report:

> First, the meeting-house has been pulled down and lies even with the ground. Second, they have determined to build a new house, of the following dimensions; 75x50, a portico 8x30, with columns in front, etc. They have contracted for building the same for $2,700, and $2,503 having been subscribed, the building is now in a state of fowardness, and they expect to have the basement story ready for use by the first of September next, and the house finished some time during the summer. *Signed*, J. J. Armstrong, Jacob Immel, William Spear, D. P. Hartman, M. E. Shamp, D. Black, C. Yordy, Thomas Williams, Trustees.

October 17, 1840, E. Yocum appears as Presiding Elder. October 14, 1843, at a quarterly meeting the question arose whether it was best to divide the circuit and make Wooster a station, which, upon a vote, was affirmatively decided; whereupon it was moved and seconded that Bodine and Smithville appointments be attached to Wooster, which was carried.

The circuit was now divided as before decided by the conference, and Wooster was constituted a station.

September 21, 1844, E. Raymond appears as Presiding Elder, and D. Black, William Stitt, D. M. Crall as Stewards. May 31, 1845, Charles Hartley and M. K. Hard, were recommended to the conference as suitable persons to enter the traveling connection. November 29, 1845, Hiram Shaffer appears as Presiding Elder, and September 18, 1847, Daniel Lambert as Presiding Elder.

May 6, 1849, the Trustees reported the church entirely out of debt, but suggested some repairs and improvements to the building. September 13, 1851, Thomas Barkdull appears as Presiding Elder. November 29, 1852, C. Eyster, William Henry, Philo S. Vanhouten, J. Anderson, J. Boucher, G. Bartol and E. Oldroyd,

were appointed Trustees of the parsonage, the grounds for which were donated by William Henry. September 23, 1854, J. F. Kellum appears as Presiding Elder. March 27, 1858, J. Hinton offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The putting on of gold is a plain violation of Scripture precept, as well as the rules of our church, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this M. E. Conference prohibit the use of it in their own families, and discountenance the use of it by the members of the church.

After discussion, Rev. J. Durbin presented the following as a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Hinton, and passed by the Conference:

Resolved, That we hereby request our pastor to preach a discourse, at his own convenience, on the subject of dress; and that we will sustain him in the execution of the General Rules of our discipline, without exception.

October 9, 1858, Joseph H. Kennedy appears as Presiding Elder. September 28, 1863, H. G. Dubois appears as Presiding Elder, and after him C. H. Owen, and in 1868 the immortal Joseph Matlock. Chaplain Collier is the present Presiding Elder.

LIST OF STATION PREACHERS SINCE 1843.

George W. Howe	1843	W. H. Seeley	1857–58
E. R. Jewett	1844	H. C. Dubois	1859–60
Cyrus Sawyer	1845–46	Lorenzo Warner	1861
H. E. Pitcher	1847	M. K. Hard	1862
Henry Whiteman	1848–49	C. L. Foote	1863–64
Leonard G. Gurley	1850–51	A. Palmer	1865–66
S. L. Yourte	1852	Joseph Matlock	1867–68
Jesse Durbin	1853–54	George Mather	1869–70
Horatio Bradley	1855	George Pepper	1871–73
J. S. Kalb*		G. A. Hughes	Present Minister

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This religious body was organized September 18, 1840, by the Rev. Solomon Ritz. The following is a list of officers and members of the church at the time of its constitution:

George Reiner, J. A. Lawrence, Elders; Henry D. Miller, Israel Windel, Deacons; Members—George Reiner, John A. Lawrence, H. D. Miller, Israel Windel, Isaac Notestine, Abraham Fox, Conrad Oiler, Benj. Lehman, M. A. Fox, Mary

* Succeded Bradley in September, 1855.

Johnson, Catharine A. Miller, Fred Hoke, Fanny Lehman, Mary Windel, Elizabeth Ritz.

At the end of two years and six months, Rev. Ritz resigned the Wooster church, having served it from its organization The pulpit was vacant for seven months then, though supplied occasionally by Rev. A. H. Myers and a Rev. Mr. Dixon. November 1, 1843, Rev. George Leiter commenced his labors as pastor of the church. August 17, 1844, it was determined to add two more Deacons to the church council, and at a selection of officers on the above date, the choice was as follows: George Reiner, Abraham Fox, Elders; Wm. Bacher, Israel Windel, John Beall, J. A. Lawrence, Deacons.

At the expiration of a year, Rev. Leiter resigned, the resignation dating November 1, 1844. January 1, 1845, Rev. W. J. Sloan assumed the pastorate of the congregation. In the winter of 1846–47, twenty persons united with the church. In 1849, January 8, the old Elders were re-elected, and the following persons were chosen Deacons: J. A. Lawrence, Conrad Oiler, David Bissel, Alex. Bivens.

April 1, 1851, Rev. W. J. Sloan severed his ministerial connection with the church. After this, and during an interval of six months, Rev. J. Hamilton favored the congregation with supplies. November 1, 1851, W. A. G. Emerson became its pastor, resigning after a service of one year. Up to this time eighty-nine members had been added to the original sixteen.

June 1, 1853, Rev. J. B. Baltzly was installed as pastor. The office of deaconship having been vacated by removals, the vacancies thus created were filled, to wit: Abraham Fox and J. A. Lawrence, Elders; Alexander Bivens and Martin Smith, Deacons.

October 17, 1853, Simpson S. Goodspeed was excommunicated from this church for theft. A number of excommunications appear for intemperance and other immoralities. The Incorporation Act requiring three Trustees, and there being but two, Martin B. Weaver was chosen to constitute the third, or legal number.

Having disposed of their old church edifice and lot on *Alley Square*, directly east of in lot No. 107, on North Market street, to Albert McFadden, and having no place of worship during the erection of the new church, the German Lutheran congregation kindly offered the use of their house, which offer was thankfully accepted.

September 13, 1855, the corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid on North Market street. This ceremony was con-

ducted by Rev. John Crouse, and the following ministers were also present at the dedicatory services: Rev. Ruthraff, of Canton; Rev. S. Feeman, of Mansfield; Rev. J. S. Lawson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Rev. Benjamin Pope, of Wooster.

June 1, 1856, services were first held in the lecture-room of the new church, where Rev. J. B. Baltzly was ordained. Rev. W. C. Weaver delivered the first sermon in it. September 24 to 30, 1857, the East Ohio Synod held its Twenty-second Annual Convention in the church. July 3, 1859, service was first held in the new church, Rev. Baltzly preaching from Genesis xxxv, 11. On the 10th of July it was dedicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Dayton, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Baltzly and Rev. Feeman.

In 1860 the following officers were elected: J. H. Keslar, George Plumer and M. Funk, Elders; A. Bechtel, J. Bechtel and G. W. Althouse, Deacons; George Plumer, William McClelland and Henry Rockey, Trustees; Thomas F. Wildes, Secretary; R. Bechtel, Treasurer.

February 11, 1860, the Wooster congregation and the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church of Franklin township, agreed, by preamble and resolution, to constitute themselves as one body, to be called the Wooster Charge, assenting and subscribing to various regulations and conditions. October 10, 1860, the East Ohio Synod confirmed the act of union, at its session at Manchester, Ohio, by a unanimous vote.*

April 10, 1864, it was resolved to dissolve the union between Zion's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Wooster, and Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, of Franklin township, subject to the ratification of the Synod, and to make way for the formation of a new charge—the Wooster Charge—by a union of the Wooster and St. Paul's church, of Smithville.

April 12, 1864, the union was consummated, and October 18 it was ratified by the Synod, in session in Ashland.

During the year ending April 1, 1866, there were admitted into the church 40 members. April 1, 1867, the union between the Wooster and Smithville charges was dissolved, when Wooster was constituted a separate one. June 7, 1868, Rev. Baltzly tendered his resignation on account of declining health, to take effect on the 1st of July, after a prosperous ministry of many years.

* In October, 1861, Margaret Mowry, a member, was 103 years old.

August 29, 1868, the council, authorized by a vote of the church, presented a call to Rev. Ira C. Billman, to become pastor of the congregation. Said call was accepted, and Rev. Billmnn was duly installed. The council for 1870 was:

J. A. Lawrence, Philip Wiler, Q. A. Kieffer, Elders; D. W. Matz, Z. L. Numbers, J. Ottman, Deacons; H. Rockey, William Bentz, L. G. Hays, Trustees; Lewis Wenger, Treasurer.

June 12, 1870, Rev. Billman tendered his resignation, "to take effect immediately upon *settlement.*" April 23, 1871, Rev. H. L. Wiles, D. D., was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote of the church, and still continues in charge. He is a zealous minister, a faithful worker and a brilliant divine.

Present officers—Elders, Albert McFadden and Joseph Snyder; Deacons, S. R. Roller, Jacob Frick, ———; Trustees, Henry Rockey, Jesse Smith and Isaac Bechtel.

Church of Christ.

The Church of Christ, meeting in Wooster, was organized July 26, 1835. The following statements are taken from the records of the church:

At a meeting on Lord's Day, July 26, 1835, the persons whose names appear below extended to each other the hand of Christian fellowship, and organized themselves into a worshiping assembly, under the following pledge:

We, the Disciples of Jesus Christ, living in and near the town of Wooster, being desirous of attending to all the ordinances of the Lord's House, do unite ourselves together in a congregated capacity, taking for our guide or discipline the New Testament of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. And we propose, as soon as practicable, to appoint Bishops and Deacons, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the temporal and spiritual interests of the congregation, according to the Holy Scriptures. And in order to protect ourselves from imposition, we further agree not to receive any person claiming to be a Christian who is not known by us, or who does not present a letter of commendation from some congregation. To the above we have authorized our several names to be affixed:

Wm. F. Pool; Peter Willis and Elizabeth, his wife; Frederick Kauke and Elizabeth, his wife; John Miller and wife; Jacob Wachtel and Elizabeth, his wife; Samuel Zimmerman and Mary, his wife; George K. Zimmerman, Griffith L. Jones, Elizabeth Scott, Eleanor Jones, Mary McCurdy, Elizabeth Hickman, Rebecca Hull, Sophia Zimmerman, Kimball Porter and Susannah, his wife.

From the time of this initiatory movement until May, 1847, there is no record of the proceedings of the church. But from some of the older members we learn that the little band continued to meet from week to week to "break the loaf" and to join in

social exercises, whenever preaching could not be obtained. As an evidence of the zeal which characterized the members, we mention the fact that during their interval of twelve years the little company of twenty-one had increased to nearly one hundred.

There is no record to be found of the election and ordination of officers until 1850. On Saturday, December 7, in that year the church met and unanimously selected the following persons as its officers: Elders, Kimball Porter, William Grim and Constant Lake; Deacons, George K. Zimmerman, Michael Miller and Martin Rowe.

The following sisters were chosen as Deaconesses: Almira Grim, Mary Bartol, Barbary Hickman, Eleanor Lake, Mary Porter, Rebecca White, Arta Porter, Harriet Harbaugh and Hester Snook. On the next day, Lord's Day, December 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., the church met to attend to the ordination of these officers. Elder J. H. Jones was the officiating minister on this occasion.

For several years the church had no house of worship. And indeed, it had no regular place of meeting. Part of the time it occupied the old Court House, where it had been organized. Sometimes it assembled in a brick school house in the south part of town, located on what is now known as South Market street. Another place of meeting was the residence of Frederick Kauke. And occasionally it worshiped in the dwelling houses of other members. For a time it occupied a cooper shop, situated on what, at present, is called Grant street. Then again, in a large room in J. S. Lake's building on West Liberty street. Finally, in the year 1847, the church completed a house of its own on the corner of Walnut and South streets, which house it has continued to occupy until the present time.

The first regular pastor was J. H. Jones, who began his labors for the congregation in the year 1845. He remained in this position until 1857, and was succeeded in the pastoral work by the following persons in the order named: John W. Errett, Samuel R. Jones, Robert Moffett, N. A. Walker, J. H. Bauserman, J. N. Lowe, D. J. White and H. D. Carlton.

In addition to its regular preaching, this church has frequently enjoyed the pulpit ministrations of eminent Evangelists. Prominent among them may be mentioned Alexander Campbell, Wm. Hayden, A. S. Hayden, John Henry, Wm. Pool, A. B. Green, James Porter, John Rigdon, John Secrist, Wesley Lamphere, C. E.

Van Voorhes, Adamson Bently, John Whitacre, D. S. Burnett, Jasper Moss, M. Wilcox, Walter Scott, Isaac Erritt, W. K. Pendleton, C. L. Loos and Benjamin Franklin.

It may be mentioned, as a matter of interest, that during the time that has elapsed since its organization about seven hundred persons have been members of the church; but the growth in numbers has been largely counteracted by removals. Many have been removed by letters to other congregations; some have died, and some have been excluded. The following persons are at present the officers of the church: Elders—Constant Lake, James W. Hughes, Silas H. Sharp, H. D. Carlton; Deacons—Alex. Garing, Wm. H. Smith, Henry Myers, Jehu L. Grafton; Deaconesses—Elizabeth Sharp, Mary Bartol, Hannah Miller, Elizabeth Yarnall, Anna P. Lake. H. D. C.

The Church of God.

The founder of this church was Rev. John Winebrenner, a German Reformed minister, who, some half a century ago, preached in Harrisburg, Pa. He is represented as a forcible, logical and effective debater and orator, whose eloquence introduced what is denominated "revivals" among his different congregations, a feature of boisterous excitement and *reciprocal religious heat*, which heretofore was not specifically characteristic of the Germanic church in America. The result of this unusual and explosive demonstration of the *spirit* was that of interminable, irreconcilable and wrathful schisms and oppositions to the propriety of these measures, and the insinuation of such novelties into the church.

So violent and demonstrative became these controversial tilts that Rev. Winebrenner withdrew from the Reformed organization and its so-called "hypocrites and false professors." This separation occurred about 1825. His views undergoing some material changes, he united with others in 1830, and formed an association composed of six preachers and some elders, and this assembly they called the First Eldership. He accepted what he called the apostolic plan, and established free and independent churches, "consisting of Christians only, without any human name or creed or laws!" and was at variance with authoritative constitutions, rituals, catechisms, discipline manuals, church standards, adopting the Bible alone as the only test and text book acceptable to the great Head of the Church.

The membership are supposed to exemplify the morality they inculcate, and the *Eldership* wage incessant, headlong and persistent battle against wars, national conflicts, slavery, the fiends of intemperance and the ogres who traffic in liquor.

This church was organized in Wooster, Ohio, in the month of May, 1848, by Elder A. Megrew, it then consisting of but 16 members. The officers chosen were Charles Hoff, Elder, and J. P. Winebrenner, Deacon.

The ministers appointed to the Wooster circuit for the ensuing year were Thomas H. Deshiri and H. Soule. In the autumn of 1849, Rev. Soule abandoned the circuit, going to Pennsylvania, when the Eldership released Rev. Deshiri, Mr. Megrew serving the year in their stead. On the 2d of January, 1850, Lewis H. Selby was elected as Elder, and William Tawney as Deacon. In the year 1850 Elder A. Megrew was stationed at Wooster to dispense the Gospel there and at Moreland, John Huff and S. P. Stuller, serving as Elders, and S. Keely and A. Hummer as Deacons.

June 27, 1850, the lot and Bethel were purchased of J. P. Winebrenner. On the 5th of July, 1850, five Trustees were appointed. Rev. G. U. Harn commenced his pastoral labors April 1, 1851, preaching his first sermon Sabbath morning, April 20, 1851. Rev. Deshiri ministered to the congregation in 1852 and in 1853, in the latter year dividing his services with the Moreland and Dalton churches. In the succession, Elder John Heickernell appears next, and began his labors, April 1, 1854. After his appointment to the Wooster charge conjointly with Rev. Harn, Elder L. B. Hartman on April 1, 1860, relinquished the same.

Agreeably to his appointment, Elder Martin Beck assumed the pastoral office, April 7, 1861, the following year preaching in Wooster and Smithville, and the one still following, in Wooster, resigning his labors, April 1, 1864. Simultaneously with the retirement of Rev. Beck, Elder A. H. Long assumed the ministerial function, remaining with the congregation for two years. On the 24th day of January, 1866, they rented their house to the United Presbyterian church, till they could erect a building of their own. April first, of the before mentioned year, Elder J. B. Soule commenced his ministerial work, continuing in active service for several years. On the 30th of May, 1866, the officers of the church convened at the residence of William Shives and organized a church vestry. The Eldership of East Pennsylvania, on the 23d of Feb-

ruary, 1869, appointed O. H. Betts to the Wooster Station, arriving on the 2d of April, 1869, and at the expiration of less than a year he returned East again. The Vermillion chapel, of Ashland county, Ohio, appointed Elder M. Beck to assume charge of the church forthwith. His successor was G. W. Wilson, who preached his first sermon, October 16, 1870, resigning December 25, of the same year.

John A. Ploughman was next presented, assuming pastoral responsibilities, December 22, 1871. The present pastor (1878) is Rev. Little.

Their first church property was purchased for the sum of $69.50, by J. P. Winebrenner, from Lindol Sprague and John Hanna, administrators of the estate of James Clendennen. It was the old building, to the east of the present Bethel, where, in the pristine days, stood the old carding factory. It was repaired and fitted up for a church, and sold for that purpose for $530.

The new building was commenced in 1854, and finished in 1855, by David Atkins, contractor and builder, at an expense of $4,730. Its dimensions are about 45 by 65 feet, with a vestibule and basement above ground. The Sabbath-school and lecture-room are in the front part of the basement. The wood-work is tastefully grained with an oil finish, in imitation of English oak. The dedication rites occurred August 5, 1855, before a large audience, the services conducted by Elder J. Winebrenner and Elder A. Swartz.

On the morning of the 7th of August, 1854, a serious accident occurred to the workmen employed on the structure. About ten o'clock the girders and rafters of about half of the building, with the men, quite suddenly fell—some the distance of nineteen feet—to the first floor, two passing between the joists of the first floor to the ground, a distance of twenty-eight feet. The citizens soon flocked to the theater of the disaster. The voices of pain, the mangled bodies, gashes and bruises presented a saddening spectacle. Physicians soon arrived, and all were speedily cared for. The following is a list of casualties: Mr. —— Henderson, of Milbrook, killed; John Cope, of Massillon, wounded; Henry Miller, hurt; Joseph Kimber, hurt; David Atkins, collar-bone broken; Henry Harris, badly bruised; Charles Pond, bone broken and bruised; John Hamicar, Charles Hickman, John Vanmeter, D. Baker, A. Hummer and a Mr. Smith, hurt.

St. Mary's Church (Catholic).

St. Mary's church was built in 1847. The corner-stone was laid in September of this year, Archbishop Purcell performing the ceremonies.

The first priest in charge was Father Campion, succeeded by Fathers Brennan, Haley, O'Neal, Arnold, Gallaher and Ankly, the latter taking control of the church October 27, 1865. When the building was erected there were but fifteen families in attendance, there being now over one hundred church-goers and practical members.

In connection with the church there is a Sunday-school, with an average attendance at this time of 160. In 1864 a school-house was erected, under the auspices of Rev. J. F. Gallaher, and the school opened in the spring of 1865 with an attendance of 90 pupils. The routine of study is about the same as in the other schools of the city, with the exception that they introduce the catechism, which is an epitome, or abridgement, of their religion, inculcating a spiritual as well as a secular education.

The old burial-ground was south of the church and near to it, and was so occupied until January, 1871, when, on the tenth of that month, the first lot was sold in the new cemetery to Joseph Holland. In 1869 Father Ankly purchased these grounds from David Robison, Jr., paying therefor $200 per acre for ten acres.

The church is a two-story building of brick, twenty feet in the clear to the ceiling, the nave 34x65 inside, the sanctuary 18x26. A gallery extends the width of the building on the east end, where is situated the organ, put there in December, 1867, and played the first time by Gordon French, December 29, 1867. It was bought in Westfield, Mass., and cost $1,000. The bell was purchased in St. Louis, in 1866, weighing, with appendages, 3,500 pounds, and costing $1,400. It was consecrated on the 15th of July, 1866, and elevated to the tower on the following day. Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, consecrated it, and Rev. S. Bauer, of Fremont, delivered a festive oration.

St. James Episcopal Church.

The parish of St. James church, Wooster, was organized in December, 1840, by Hon. Levi Cox, J. W. Schuckers, Henry Lehman, James Johnson, J. C. James, David Sloane, George James,

John A. Holland, R. H. Catherwood and other associates, of Wooster and vicinity, who adopted the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. The parish was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio in February, 1841.

On the 1st day of February, 1841, the following persons were duly elected as Wardens and Vestrymen of said church: R. H. Catherwood, Senior, and J. W. Schuckers, Junior Wardens; and Henry Lehman, James Johnson and William Childs, Vestrymen; David Sloane, Treasurer; and John A. Holland, Secretary.

April 26, 1841, the Rev. Ervin Miller, was called to the rectorship of the parish, and entered upon the duties of his office on Whit-Sunday, of that year, holding service in the Court House until the 25th of December, 1841, when services were held for the first time in the new church edifice, on West South street, erected by said parish, on a lot donated by James L. Bowman and wife. Services continued to be held in said church until May, 1860, when the building was regarded as unsafe, and was abandoned and sold by the parish, and services held temporarily in the basement of the English Lutheran church, and subsequently in "Arcadome Hall," until November 15, 1860, when their present church edifice, on the corner of Market and North streets, was completed, and services were held therein.

The first church edifice was consecrated in May, 1842, by Bishop McIlvaine, and the new Gothic in 1867, by assistant Bishop Bedell. The Rev. Orrin Miller resigned the charge of the parish in May, 1842, and Rev. J. Carpenter Smith was called to succeed him, and entered upon his official duties October, 1842, Rev. William Fagg temporarily supplying the parish for several months previous thereto. The Rev. J. Carpenter Smith remained in charge until March 11, 1844.

March 29, 1844, Rev. T. B. Fairchild accepted the charge, and officiated until October 20, 1845, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. George Thompson, September 19, 1846, who officiated until September 23, 1847, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Waite, January 15, 1849, who remained in charge, and officiated one year, and was succeeded by Rev. J. J. McElhenney in May, 1850, who remained in charge until May, 1852; the parish was then temporarily supplied by Rev. J. E. Pattison until April, 1854, when Rev. R. K. Nash accepted the charge and officiated therein until Easter, 1857.

The church then remained without a Rector until February 28, 1858, when the Rev. James Trimble was called and accepted the charge, and officiated until March, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. McElrey, who remained in charge until April, 1866.

The church was then without regular services until October, 1867, when Rev. L. L. Holden was called and accepted the Rectorship of the church, and continued until March, 1869, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. James Moore.

In 1869 and '70 the parish erected a two story frame building as a Rectory.

Rev. W. B. French is the present Rector of the church.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

This church was organized November 23, 1872, with a membership of thirty-five. The St. James Episcopal church was rented for the use of the society, and the Rev. John Tonner, of Canton, was appointed first pastor. The first Official Board of the church was as follows: Stewards—Daniel Black, Henry C. Harris, C. M. Amsden, J. C. Koble, F. L. Parsons, John Van Meter, W. S. Leyburn; Trustees—D. Q. Liggett, B. Barrett, John H. Silvers, J. H. Carr, M. W. Pinkerton, J. B. Power, T. Y. McCray, M. K. Hard, C. V. Hard.

In the fall of 1873 Rev. John Whisler was appointed pastor, to succeed Rev. Tonner. During the next year it was determined to erect a new church edifice, and about the middle of June, 1874, work was inaugurated on the lot on the corner of North Market and Larwill streets, where a new and handsome church structure rapidly rose to completion. Its dimensions are 92 by 58 feet. The main audience-room has a seating capacity of 400, while the Sunday-school rooms in the rear can be added, so as to supply space for 200 more. The church was dedicated January 24, 1875.

The Rev. D. S. Gregory, D. D., of Wooster University, preached the first sermon in the new church, on the evening of January 23, and on the next day (Sabbath) the Dedicatory Sermon was preached by Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., of the North-western University, Evanston, Ill. The three years pastorate of Rev. John Whisler ended in the fall of 1876, and on the 18th of September of the same year, Rev. W. G. Ward was appointed pastor.

The church is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of nearly 200. The officers of the church are the same as those named, with the addition of J. C. France, S. S. Shilling and J. A. Gann, M. D., to the Board of Stewards.

Thomas Woodland. *

The earnest men are so few in the world that their very earnestness becomes at once the badge of their nobility.—*Dwight.*

It is not the men most opulently endowed by nature with brilliant intellects, or the genius of oratory, that in the rounded space of a human life achieve the greatest good. The history of the world from the beginning to the present time has emblazoned upon its roll of honor the deeds and doings of an illustrious army of plodding, faithful toilers and zealous men, with whom nature was not especially prodigal of her gifts, and who never sought the martyrdom of fame.

Life to them was not a passing dream, startled by apparitions of disappointment, and broken by spectres of gloom, but a settled and serious reality, accompanied with ever-recurring duties, which required for their performance a sturdy earnestness and unrelaxing zeal.

Conscious of their mission in the world, and with confidence in the brotherhood of man, their work became their delight, their labors their reward. The employment of their energies consisted not in an exclusive devotion to themselves, but to humanity, religion, truth; and noble enterprises challenging the friction of their natures, their objects were largely and steadily advanced. They had no motive but duty, no ambition but its earnest fulfillment, and the fragrance of their quiet, useful lives breathes upon us through the summer violets upon their graves.

They achieved, and were better deserving the world's applause, and fame's sweet echo, than the brazen orators of the forum, the fulsome haranguers of the Senate, who ignore humanity and neglect mankind.

But history has saved for our delight and recollection the names of many of these earnest, silent toilers. With this class of enthusiastic men, seeking the useful, advancing the right, tenderly contemplating the past, and sanguine of the future and the ultimate adjustment of all things to a universal standard of right, we

* Died since this was written.

take leave to associate Thomas Woodland, a native of Chatham, County Kent, England, who was born May 15, 1803. Of a family of seven children, he is the only one remaining. A temperament such as his, a disposition so self-reliant, a mind so independent and so tenacious of its opinions—we were almost going to say, bordering upon prejudice—with aspirations for a broader freedom and a vaster domain of thought and action, could not long submit to a policy of government that withheld a public right or restricted a personal privilege. It is but natural, therefore, that an individual, the subject of a government against which there existed such mental negations, should separate himself therefrom and turn to another, whose boon and promise is the utmost freedom to all.

Impelled by such considerations, the love of adventure, the desire to obtain a home, and to gratify his cherished and pre-conceived convictions of the grandeur of the great Republic, in the fall of 1832, at the age of twenty-nine, with his wife and two children, he made his exodus to the New World. On his arrival in New York he immediately sought employment, which he procured. Here he tarried 18 months, during which time he connected himself with the Baptist church of the city of Brooklyn, then under the pastorate of a Welshman named Jacob Price, who had just arrived from Wales. And it was during this time that he made his first contribution to a public institution in America, viz: one dollar to Granville University.

In the summer of 1834, Mr. Woodland and his family, in company with Bishop McIlvaine, formerly Rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, arrived at Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, the Bishop coming to assume the Presidency of that college. At the close of a few years residence in Gambier, he concluded upon a change, when a visit to Wooster was made, which resulted in the permanent settlement in our midst of him and his family, in June, 1838. Priest Jones was the minister of the Baptist church at that time, with which he immediately became identified, retaining his membership to the present hour. He first found employment with Joseph Larwill, after his arrival in Wooster.

For many years he has been an extensive manufacturer of brick, for which he always found a ready market, but being now far advanced on the declivitous slope of life, has partially abandoned the eager and active pursuits of the world. He was married to Martha Woodward, of London, in November, 1824.

Mr. Woodland has many deserving and salient points of char-

acter. He has long been an advocate of the present school system, and a champion of popular education and reform. In his more vigorous days he bore a conspicuous part in the public lyceum, and was a fair and honorable antagonist in the debating club. He has been a member of the church for over forty years, has strong religious convictions, a firm faith in the Bible and the great *promise* it embodies to the enlightened and believing soul. The external testimony and practice of religion will avail little, when "Wisdom shall be justified of her children," and when human nature must appear cleansed, unsullied and purified. Sincerity and plainness, a generous integrity of purpose and honesty of disposition, are the components of the man.

To him are we indebted for the inception and organization of the Wayne County Historical Society, and Dr. Firestone has appropiately named him, "the Father of the Society." He first agitated the movement through the papers, talked it up on the streets, urged it in the public offices, and finally succeeded in getting an organization. When members grew disheartened at the prospect, and prognosticated failures and delays, he clung to his fancied project, with rare old English pluck; and when the work was in progress, when the battle was being fought, he did not hide in his tent until it was over, or shrink at the call of the muster roll, but performed his part like a hero.

Samuel Norton Bissell, M. D.

Samuel N. Bissell was born, January 22, 1809, in the village of Vernon, Oneida county, State of New York. He was a nephew of Hezekiah Bissell, M. D., and a son of Eliphaz Bissell, a native of the old English borough of Torringford, Litchfield county, twenty-five miles north west of Hartford, Connecticut, who subsequently removed to Oneida county, New York, where he became an excellent medical practitioner, and where in the discharge of professional duties he unfortunately met death by drowning.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Samuel Norton Bissell, was named after his grandfather, Samuel Norton, an old citizen of Goshen, Connecticut, with whom he spent a considerable portion of his early life. Under the careful guidance and management of his father and grandfather, and withal being a bright, promising, intellectual young man, ever ready to embrace opportunities of mental culture and development, and appropriate them to the best

possible uses, he succeeded in procuring a more than ordinarily fair education. To this emphatic mental achievement of S. N. Bissell is due, not simply the liberal interposition of parental concern, but the quick, energetic seizure of opportunity which too many allow to escape, but which, in his case, was perseveringly utilized. He was a student and investigator from the beginning, and herein consisted the basis of his future, unfolding life. The idea sought to be advanced is not that he was precocious, although he was brilliant, but that he seemed to possess, in a remarkable degree, a responsible consciousness, even when a young man, of his relations to the world, and of what the world in after years would exact from him.

With this vivid realization of things was it possible for him to do anything else than to fortify himself for a conflict with men and the forces which men set up against each other?

Happy is he who, at the earliest moment, discovers this mighty secret, for, in the end, the discovery will be made, and then too often with disappointment, vexation and disaster. For, conceal it as you will, the whole path of life is beset with foes who compass your downfall and oppose your elevation.

He, too, found that there were other

> "Serpents in the world
> Than those which slide along the grassy sod,
> And sting the luckless foot that presses them."

Of this Samuel N. Bissell had early foresight, and wisely prepared for the approaching struggle. While his grandfather, with true New England shrewdness, endeavored to impress him with the necessity of education, he found an apt and appreciating pupil in his nephew. So that, we affirm, Samuel N. Bissell embarked upon life a good scholar and signally qualified to explore the domain of physic. Feeling that the wide universe was his, and that "no pent up Utica confines our powers," he adopted the rational and intelligent conception of "going West," which determination, pushed to an issue, introduced him in Wooster, the field and scene of his future professional labor.

Arriving hither, he at once entered the office of his uncle, Hezekiah Bissell, then a successful practicing physician of the village. With him he remained, pressing his studies with indefatigable courage, "scorning delights and living laborious days." Here he remained until he had completed his elementary and college

course, when he entered upon the active duties of his profession, flinging out the banner of the healing art.

He was married September 25, 1832, to Eliza, daughter of Hon. John Sloane. He pursued the practice of medicine in Wooster, until his death, which occurred June 13, 1848. The circumstances and occasion of his death are both painful and affecting. His youngest sister, Mrs. Eunice C., wife of Harvey Howard, then residing in Tiffin, Ohio, was seriously sick. A courier was dispatched to Dr. Bissell, summoning him immediately to her bedside. With characteristic promptness he obeyed the request. There being no railroad direct to the point, he had to cross the country, from which exposure he was prostrated with pneumonia, from the effects of which, absent from his own home, and in the house of his suffering sister, he suddenly died. Verily, indeed, was he a martyr to his friends, his profession, to which he was devoted, and the behests of duty. While he had rescued many a sufferer from the darkness of the camps of death, his arm was powerless, as was that of his friends, to save himself. He consecrated himself to a glorious work, but in the mingling splendors of a growing fame he fell beside the altar he had built.

His remains were conveyed to Wooster, and deposited in the old Presbyterian graveyard, but were subsequently transferred to the Wooster cemetery. By his marriage with Eliza Sloane, there resulted two sons, J. S. and H. H. Bissell, both of whom are living. His wife survived him until June 14, 1871. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and a pious, exemplary woman. The unexpected and sudden death of Dr. Samuel N. Bissell, to the people of Wooster and Wayne county, fell like a thunder-burst from a clear sky. All remembered him that knew him, as a hale, vigorous and robust man, with an undoubted lease of three score and ten upon his life. His hight was not imposing, but he was a fine specimen of physical manhood, built up squarely and firmly as granite rock, and weighing about two hundred pounds.

Our rapid and hasty review of Dr. Bissell presents him as a man of marked character and distinctive cast of mind. He qualified himself for his profession before he entered upon it. There was no superficial learning or pedantry about him. In the ways of conceit or audacious assumption he was poorly gifted; for in his temper and disposition vanity and self-confidence had no place whatever. He was not, we dare say, unconscious of his power,

but naturally modest and retiring, and altogether devoid of popular art, he could not advance himself by practices which, when adroitly played, seldom fail to promote the fortune of inferior minds. He did not, however, have to wait long for the public to appreciate or patronize him, but soon established his reputation by the united and irreversible judgment of his compeers.

In our worldly affairs it sometimes pleases Fortune to lend a capricious smile where neither true merit, nor wisdom, nor industry entitle an unworthy object to the grateful concession. But less fickle in her gifts and good will than the sportive goddess is famed to be, that poetic deity seldom fails to add her grace and blessing wherever virtue, constancy and qualification unite to aid the good man in a heroic struggle for honest promotion. The truth of this reflection was powerfully and handsomely illustrated in the career and progress of Dr. Bissell. His armor consisted of courage and fairness, integrity and intelligence.

Great, indeed, was his triumph—not greater than the measure of his high and indisputable claims do justly challenge. He was practical and observant from the very outstart of his studies. He did not contemplate the human frame from the vital standpoint, but simply as a grand mechanism; a complex structure, whose builder must have been none less than God. Hence to understand this mechanism—its essential and perfect action—the harmonious unison and melody of all its parts, or to be able to detect its discords, or to adjust its derangements, was, with him, the objective purpose of his investigations.

The mystery and origin of life were not comprised in his motive; simply the perfection and healthy, symmetrical preservation of that life. It matters not to Blind Tom who makes his musical instruments; his mission is to elicit its harmonies, correct its discords, and make it perform a perfect work. With this interpretation of his duties, Dr. Bissell practiced medicine, and in the various walks of his profession distinguished himself as one of the most popular and scientific physicians and surgeons of Northern Ohio. He was a man of strong attachments and of amiable and benevolent disposition; of kind heart and strong brain.

In politics he was a Whig, and had he taken to it would have made a skillful manager. He served in the capacity of Associate Judge of Common Pleas Court in 1845. In his general manner and bearing he was quiet and unobtrusive. While he was practical and business-like, those who knew him best testify to his warm

feelings, his generous and noble disposition, and to the happy and interesting fervor which, in a circle of cherished and confiding friends, oftentimes turned his natural gravity into echoes of joyous mirth, or accents of animated and excited hilarity.

Such is the short history of the subject of this memoir; such his virtues and his skill and learning; such the traits of his attractive, unblemished character. Some may equal—all should emulate, but few will rival or excel his sterling worth, either as a citizen or a professional man.

John Sloane Bissell, his oldest son, named in memory of his worthy and illustrious grandfather, Colonel Sloane, reproduces some of the characteristics of his father, and gives promise of demonstrating the possibilities to be attained by devotion to business, and the promotion to be achieved by adhesion to a single pursuit. He was born in the city of Wooster, and is a Buckeye to the manner born. When but a lad of tender years he was dispossessed of the paternal guardianship, and had for his guide and counselor only the kind and gentle admonitions of his mother. With her he remained during the years of his minority, and in fact until her death, a constant witness of her dutiful and exemplary life, daily receiving the benefits of her instruction and the inspiration of her affectionate attentions. Opportunity was furnished him early of going to the village schools, and subsequently the Academy of Professor Hill, all of which he cordially embraced, so that by the time he was ready to engage in business he was quite proficient in his studies.

His first introduction to business was in the capacity of clerk, in the house of Plumer & King, in which relation he continuously served until his embarkation in business enterprises upon his own account. It will be observed from what is written that Mr. Bissell has deviated from the traditional tendency of his father and uncle toward the profession of medicine, and has seen proper to launch his life-vessel upon the waters of mercantile speculation. In this respect he has been the arbiter of his own occupation.

He is now at the head of one of the largest, best appointed and most judiciously arranged mercantile establishments in the city, of which himself and brother are proprietors.

In his commercial transactions he has, as far as possible, adopted the cash basis—the true principle underlying all business, whereby the purchaser receives a greater equivalent for his money

and the seller a more rapid realization of his profits. He buys his goods himself; pays little attention to valise-bummers, sample men and commercial tramps, who subsist by recognized frauds, and who fizzle or fatten, as the case may be, by duplicity and misrepresentation.

He is his own accountant and book-keeper; foots up the columns and knows they are right without further inquiry, and works behind the counter when there is a rush. In short, Mr. Bissell is an enterprising, accommodating business man.

He has keen perceptions, is a quick thinker and a vigorous worker. After sleeping six or eight hours his eyes are open the remainder of the twenty-four. If he makes a bad bargain to-day, it will teach him a lesson, and he will make none to-morrow. To sum it all up, he understands the mental arithmetic of calico, muslin and silk. His experiences, all of them, whether good or bad, are a decided advantage to him. He is a man of nerve and force, somewhat excitable, but with confidence enough in himself to be his own master. He is kind hearted and liberal where he is justified in it. He knows how to appear free and open without danger of intrusion, and to be cautious without seeming reserved; is a warm and generous friend; an honest man, and an incorruptible citizen.

Samuel Hemphill.

The citizens of Wooster were shocked on Thursday morning, March 3, 1853, on the reception of a letter announcing the death of Samuel Hemphill, Esq., a distinguished member of the Wooster bar, which took place in Hartcounty, Kentucky, on the 22d day of February, 1853. On the 15th of March, and soon after the intelligence of his sad fate, the members of the bar convened at the office of McSweeney & Jones, Hon. Edward Avery being appointed to the Chair, and J. H. Harris Secretary, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the sudden and melancholy death of their brother. Levi Cox, Ezra Dean, William Given, John McSweeney and Enos Foreman were appointed the committee, with the further authority to adopt suitable measures in reference to attending his funeral. This committee reported on Thursday evening, March 17, from which we extract a single resolution:

Resolved, 1. That in this unexpected death of Mr. Hemphill, we have lost

an intelligent, talented and honorable member of the legal profession, and that we deeply regret and deplore the loss of his society, individually and professionally, of which, by this melancholy dispensation, we have been so early and suddenly deprived.

On Monday, March 28, 1853, Hon. Levi Cox moved the Court, Hon. Martin Walker on the bench, to order the proceedings and resolutions of the Wooster bar concerning the death of Mr. Hemphill, to be entered upon the journal of the Court.

Mr. Hemphill was born in Bedford county, Pa., on the 26th of April, 1817. When about ten years old—in 1827—he removed with his father to Wayne county, Ohio. At about seventeen years of age he was sent to college at Athens, Ohio, where he entered the Sophomore class. He spent two years at college, and then commenced reading law with Hon. Levi Cox, of Wooster, with whom he was associated as partner after his admission to the bar. He was about nineteen years old when he commenced the study of law, reading two years prior to his admission.

On the 5th of November, 1844, he was united in marriage, by Rev. William McCandlish, to Miss Mary S. Bentley, daughter of Benjamin Bentley, Esq. He died in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His remains reached the family residence in Wooster on the 10th of March, and on the 13th they were committed to the grave in the old Seceder church burial-ground, by the Masonic Order, brethren of the bar, and a vast concourse of the citizens. In November, 1858, he was removed from this place of rest, and buried in the Masonic lot in the cemetery, the second person buried there.

Had Mr. Hemphill lived, he would have greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer. He was a man of noble personal mien; had a grand, generous nature, an original and superior order of genius, great tenacity of purpose, and was a brilliant and magnetic orator. With general and universal lamentation he was prematurely consigned to the grave. "There let his majestic, noble form and nature repose in peace, far beyond the reach of the ills and storms of this life, until he shall be called away to a higher, better and happier home. He has gone from us forever; his tongue is motionless in death, and that voice which so much pleased and delighted men with its powerful argumentation and elocution is now mute and hushed in the silence of the tomb. It will no more respond to the calls of another earthly court. It will no more resound in anecdote or joke, social converse, bleeding satire or

forensic strifes, but respond in joy to the calls of the peaceful, glorious heavenly courts on high."

Wooster Cemetery.

The patriarchal language of four thousand years ago remains unchanged. We are "strangers and sojourners" here, in need of "a possession of a burying-place, that we may bury our dead out of sight."

It is the duty of the living thus to provide for the dead. It is not a mere office of pious regard for others; but it comes home to our own bosoms, as those who are soon to enter upon the common inheritance. "If there are any feelings of our nature not bounded by earth, and yet stopping short of the skies, which are more strong and more universal than all others, they will be found in our solicitude as to the time and place and manner of our death; in the desire to die in the arms of friends; to have the last sad offices to our remains performed by their affection; to repose in the land of our nativity; to be gathered to the sepulchres of our fathers." Gray, in his Elegy—the most incomparably beautiful of all human poems—enforced this solemn truth when he wrote—

"For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful clay,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies;
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries;
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

That we are dust, and shall to dust return, does not suggest indifference to the place of burial of the dead, or that it matters not where the lifeless body is deposited. The dead have not been without their preferences, and the living must know where their kindred are laid away, "that the spot where they shall lie will be remembered with a fond and soothing reverence; that their children may visit it in the midst of their sorrows, and their kindred in remote generations feel that a local inspiration hovers around it."

Said the patriarch Jacob, "Bury me not, I pray thee, bury me not in Egypt: but I will lie with my fathers. And thou shalt

carry me out of Egypt; and bury me in their burying-place. There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebecca, his wife; and there I buried Leah."

Prior to 1852 the dead of the village of Wooster and its vicinity were promiscuously buried in the different church-yards of the town, and here the "fathers of the hamlet sleep." On the 12th of July, 1852, a number of the citizens of Wooster, prominent among whom were Hon. Levi Cox, John Larwill, Cyrus Spink, E. Quinby, Jr., Constant Lake, R. B. Stibbs, K. Porter, James Johnson, Harvey Howard, and others, agreed to form themselves into a cemetery association, to be known by the name of "The Wooster Cemetery Association," and for that purpose signed and published a notice. In pursuance of the publication of the notice, and at the time specified therein, a majority of the members of the Association convened at the Court House, and there resolved to elect, by ballot, from their number five persons to serve as Trustees and one as Clerk of the Association, and otherwise consummate the organization as provided by law. The Trustees chosen were Henry Lehman, James Johnson, Constant Lake, R. B. Stibbs and E. Quinby, Jr.

The original grounds, thirty-two acres, were purchased of Joseph H. Larwill, the price to be paid being $100 per acre. Five promissory notes were executed to Mr. Larwill, and in the event of a sufficient number of lots not being sold to indemnify the executors of the five promissory notes, the following persons agreed to assume their respective proportions of the notes the same as if they had been original signers to them:

Samuel Woods,	Samuel L. Lorah,	J. S. Spink,
John H. Harris,	Thomas Stibbs,	J. H. Kauke,
J. M. Robison,	William Spear,	William Belnap,
E. Avery,	William Henry,	Benj. Eason,
J. A. Anderson,	John P. Jeffries,	Enos Foreman,
E. Quinby, Jr.,	J. N. Jones,	E. Dean,
	John McSweeney.	

The first meeting of the Trustees of the Association, after its formation, occurred November 6, 1852. Superintendents being appointed, the grounds were surveyed and graded. November 13, 1853, it was ordered that a public sale of lots be had in the cemetery on the 25th of said month, commencing at ten o'clock. The officers of the Association consist of a board of five Trustees, a Clerk and Treasurer.

R. R. Donnelly. *

R. R. Donnelly was born in Northumberland county, Pa., October 29, 1820. His parents soon afterwards removed to the neighborhood of Wooster, Wayne county, in which city, and on the same corner of the public square, the greater part of his life was spent in the vigorous prosecution of business pursuits. He died February 20, 1874, of cancer of the head, from which he had suffered for many years.

Isaac Newton Jones.

Isaac Newton Jones, second son of Benjamin Jones, was born in Wooster, December 7, 1818. Having regularly attended the Wooster schools, and being an apt and eager learner, at the age of twelve years he first entered upon business life by accepting a clerkship from William Childs, in a dry goods store in the village. His father engaging in mercantile business with a Mr. Hatch, at Old Hickory, Canaan township, the subject of this sketch was transferred thither, but in a short time removed to Petersburg, Ashland county, where his father had made a similar investment, and in the prosecution of which he desired his son to take part.

In 1836 Benjamin Jones having withdrawn his commercial interests, removed to his farm, two miles west of Wooster (yet known as the old Jones homestead), taking with him his whole family. The farm, however, was not Newton's field of activity, and probably no one better knew this than his father. The bent of his mind was emphatically in a mercantile direction. In the same year (1836) he returned to Wooster and entered the store of Joseph S. and Constant Lake, in the capacity of clerk. In this relation he served until 1840, when he and Theodore Loomis purchased the goods of the firm and for a period conducted the business. Several changes occurred in the management up to 1860, when Constant Lake again entered into partnership with Mr. Jones. But from 1836 to 1870 Mr. Jones, with the exception of four years, was a member of the firm.

For thirty-four years—a period longer than the average life of man—he met the whirl and bustle of business in the same town

* We had a full sketch of Mr. Donnelly prepared for publication, but his present wife objecting to any notice of him, we insert only the above lines.

and on the precise spot, until the old corner took the aspect of one of the eternities of trade. Here he toiled, tugged, and served for nearly half a century, wearing off the fire and finish of his manly years, a true friend of the deserving world, and securing a friendship parallel with his vast acquaintance.

Beyond the circle of his commercial life, however, Mr. Jones was a valuable and active factor in the community. There was no public enterprise of the utility of which he was convinced but with which he identified himself. In the composition of his nature there were no negative qualities or quantities. That lithe, athletic body of his enshrined a magnet. Whatever he touched grew vital. Enterprises floated in his enthusiasm. He had faith in railroads and the people of Wayne county know how, with other enterprising citizens, he advocated their construction; how he exerted himself as solicitor, how earnestly and zealously he spoke in their behalf.

The cause of education had no more earnest defender. With him men were imperfect organisms without it. In the building of the old Ward School-houses he took an active part, and in locating the grounds for the present High School building, all remember the prominent part he enacted.

During the rebellion Mr. Jones was a war Democrat, and the cause of the Union felt the impression of his positive nature.

In public life, to the honors of which he did not aspire, he compassed the welfare of the whole community. Whether as Mayor of the city of Wooster, as member of the City Council, or Infirmary Director, he was ever the same faithful servant. In the capacity of Infirmary Director he served for nine years, a position whose compensation was paltry, but which, nevertheless, involved much labor. So faithfully and with so much attentive industry, however, did he perform his duties, that it became fashionable among the lawyers of Wooster to refer all legal matters touching that institution to Mr. Jones; and hence, he became known as the "Infirmary Lawyer."

Mr. Jones was married May 23, 1843, at Bethany, West Virginia, by Alexander Campbell, the distinguished divine, to Miss Susan Gillespie, of Wooster, a lady of marked qualities, who survives him. By this union there resulted six children, four only of whom are living. He died of apoplexy, at his residence, in the city of Wooster, January 1, 1878.

As a citizen he was devoted to the common good; as a man his

relations to his fellow men were pleasant, co-operative and cordial; as a neighbor he was the very soul of accommodation; as a husband and father he was devoted and indulgent, the home circle being hedged by a mutual confidence and affection. His nature was decidedly social and genial, and by a sort of unconscious influence he won many friends. He was a man of ripe judgment and excellent native sense. Like his father, he dispensed a generous hospitality. For the poor, as well as the rich man, he had recognition and smiles. With the young men he was an especial favorite, and the country boys knew him because he knew their fathers or had performed some kindness toward them. If a neighbor or friend was sick he was first in attendance, and at the house of death last to abandon it. It is said of him that he attended more funerals than any man in the county. Here is a private ministry, uncommissioned of creeds or priests, and the virtues which it illustrates shine all the brighter, because, like the sun, they involuntarily shine. Here is an entire gospel full of "on earth peace and good will to men" such as was announced when the New Era began, and when He was born of whom the prophesies had said.

John K. McBride.

John K. McBride, son of Alexander McBride, deceased, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 8th of December, 1811, and immigrated to Ohio with his father early in the spring of 1814.

From the period at which he was able to perform physical labor until he was seventeen years old, he toiled industriously and indefatigably upon the farm with his father. He distinctly recollects conveying oats to Wooster in sacks, on horseback, and selling them at eight and ten cents per bushel, and hauling ashes on an old-fashioned sled to the asheries of the town and disposing of them at five cents per bushel.

He endured the usual hardships and privations of the farm until the year above designated, when he went to learn a trade—the wheelwright and chair-making business—with Moses Culbertson, with whom he remained four years. He then went to Millersburg, in debt about one hundred dollars, and embarked in business upon his own responsibility.

His brother James, then a clerk for Benjamin Bentley, and having some experience in the dry goods business, proceeded to

Millersburg, where he and John purchased the dry goods store of Benjamin Jones and Edmund Hatch.

This business they conducted for three years, when they sold out. Mr. McBride then repaired to Canaan Centre, Wayne county, working at his trade one year, when he removed to Jackson, on the pike, for a similar length of time pursuing his trade, when he "shut up shop," sold out his tools, and invested the earnings of his persistent toil in a store.

Here he handled goods and merchandise until 1842, when he came to Wooster, continuing in business till 1850. He then proceeded to New York city, engaging largely in the wholesale trade of groceries, which line of speculative enterprise he prosecuted for 11 years, returning to Wooster in 1861, his present and permanent residence. His next investments were in real estate, buying several farms, which, although living in the city, he visited daily, and over which he exercised personal supervision.

In 1863 he was nominated for the Probate Judgeship of the county, but was defeated at the election by the soldiers' vote. In 1866 he was a candidate for the same office, and was elected, and in 1869 was re-nominated, and re-elected. His term of six years in that honorable office expired in February, 1873.

He was twice married, on the 1st of May, 1844, to his second wife, the eldest daughter of Thomas Robison. He had three children, Harry, James and Thomas McBride. Harry is a merchant in New York. James entered the army in 1861, volunteering in the three months service, subsequently enlisting in the 16th O. V. I. for three years, and serving out the whole period.

He received a wound in his head in the battle of Vicksburg, and contracted disease in the service, which culminated in his death in the fall of 1868. Thomas A. McBride, M. D., his youngest son, a graduate of Kenyon College, studied his profession with Dr. Firestone of Wooster, attended four courses of lectures in New York, and graduated with credit and honor at the Physician's College of that city. For some years he has been practicing his profession in Bellevue Hospital, New York. He is a skilled physician and destined to distinguish himself.

Hon. John K. McBride, though he has attained his three score years, is still in the vigor of ripe manhood and promises fair to attain a very advanced old age. His intellectual power is just at its zenith, and a long career of activity and usefulness is still be-

fore him. Being a man of remarkably regular and temperate habits, his physical constitution is robust and unimpaired. As Judge of the Probate Court none dare to gainsay his impartiality, probity, fairness and sound judgment. In the discharge of his duties no stain fell upon the ermine of his judicial character. By his indomitable will and inflexible energy and industry; by his straightforwardness in the line of duty and the exercise of a mature judgment, he has acquired a competence of this world's goods, and has left an example not only to his friends, but the community generally of what in the absence of fortune, or a paternal inheritance, can be accomplished by a brave perseverance and a dauntless spirit.

Michael Totten.

John Totten, the father of Michael Totten, was born in County Derry, north of Ireland, in the year 1749, and in 1765, emigrated to America. The war between Great Britain and the Colonies breaking out, he immediately joined the Colonial army, in which, under Generals Washington and Wayne, he served seven years.

After the close of hostilities, he removed to Kishacoquillas valley, in Pennsylvania, where he married Nancy McNair. He next went to Virginia, thence to Raccoon creek, Pa., and thence to Columbiana county, Ohio. He and Johnny Gaddis, a Scotchman, and Charles Hoy built the three first cabins that were built in Columbiana county, near Liverpool.

But prior to his removing to Ohio, he joined General Wayne's army, operating in the west, and remained with him a year, until the treaty of Greenville, in Darke county, Ohio, August 3, 1795. He removed to Stark, now Carroll county, Ohio, in 1805, five miles south-east of Osnaburg, on the Little Sandy, settling on what was long known as the Baum farm.

In 1809 he removed, with his family, four miles west of Massillon, and in May, 1812, at the age of sixty-three years, he died. He was a massive, muscular man, who performed gallant service for his country in two of its wars, always enjoying good health and never confined to a bed of sickness until prostrated by the disease that ended his life. On one occasion he was shot in a fight with Indians, and had his thigh broken.

Hon. Michael Totten was born May 11, 1800, and had five brothers and four sisters, all of his brothers and two of his sisters being dead. After his father's death, in February, 1813, Michael removed to Wooster, in company with his mother and the rest of

the family. They remained in Wooster during 1813–14, Michael occasionally hauling logs for his brother-in-law, Isaac Poe, then owner of the Henry Myers farm, for the purpose of building a cabin, which was afterwards known as the "haunted house." The house was built in 1814, Jacob Matthews doing the hewing, assisted by Archibald Totten, the Driskels being present at the raising of it.

From Wooster Mr. Totten's family removed to, and located one-half mile east of the village of Congress, the entire country then being a perfect wilderness; and in February, 1815, and with no assistance but George Poe, Henry Totten and John Meeks, he erected his cabin in the woods. After they had left Wooster, and prior to their removal to Congress township, they lived in a double log shanty, which they erected where the old brick kiln stood, on the Mansfield road, on the Myers farm, and close to their door were three Indian graves.

Mr. Totten lived in Congress township seventeen years, and in 1832 removed to Chester township, where he purchased lands, and for many years devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. A number of years ago he removed to Wooster, where, with his family he has since continued to reside. Mr. Totten has been twice married; first to Louisa Crawford, of Congress township, by which marriage there resulted two children, Matilda and Henry, the former marrying James Freeman and dying in Illinois; the latter, Henry, being joined in marriage to Jane Ramsey, and living in Chicago; second, November 16, 1830, to Mrs. Susanna Ramsey, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Ewing, deceased, of Canaan township, and wife of Samuel Ramsey, of the aforenamed county, who died in November, 1824. By her first marriage, with Mr. Ramsey, she had four children, George, William, Jane and Samuel, the latter a retired physician in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and a man of wealth, culture and education. By this second marriage of Mr. Totten there resulted the following issue: Nancy, Susan, John, Enoch, Hiram E. and Melissa A.*

*John and Hiram are dead. Hiram was a Lieutenant in the 120th Regiment, and in the battle of Jackson, Miss., after the surrender of Vicksburg, was struck with a shell from the effects of which he died with his parents, in Wooster, in about twelve weeks. He was a young man of decided mental endowments and was fitting himself for practice at the bar when he enlisted. He was a brave soldier—bore his sufferings like a martyr and marched into the Great Presence as consciously and heroically as though he had picketed the spaces of eternity and measured the depth of the Infinite.

Mr. Totten has been a citizen of Wayne county for 65 years, and can be properly classed with the oldest of the living pioneers, there being but few indeed who have lived so long as he within the limits of the county. His settlement in it dates back to the year immediately succeeding the organization of the county. Wooster then was but a dim spot in the wilderness, and Wayne county, much larger than it now is, contained but four townships. He has witnessed its advance from disorder to order; from darkness to light; from license and confusion to prudent restraints and remarkable civilization.

His life has been an extremely active and eventful one, replete with hazardous adventures, many hardships and exciting situations. He was a man well suited to the times in which his activities were exerted. His courage no man dared to question, and, the associate of the Poes and other brave spirits of the early days, he learned daring in the shadow of danger, and neither wild beast, Indian nor tomahawk possessed terror to him. He entered Congress township when it was in the wilderness of the centuries preceding it, and many are the acres of forest that fell before his strong arms, and the fields that he cleared, that now blossom and ripen with bountiful harvests.

In his more vigorous days he bore a conspicuous part in the progressive enterprises and measures of the community, and was an aggressive, public spirited citizen and man. As early as 1829 he served with Michael Funk and John Vanosdall as one of the Trustees of Congress township, and in all his local positions of public trust sustained a reputation for zeal in the fulfillment of his duties. In 1836 he was elected to the office of Auditor of Wayne county, and re-elected in 1838. He served in the Ohio Legislature from December 1, 1845, to December 7, 1846, and from December 6, 1847, to December 4, 1848, in all of which capacities he acquitted himself with credit and honor.

Since Mr. Totten's residence in Wooster and retirement from the public his life has been spent in quiet and rest in the circle of his family. His wife came to Wayne county with her father, William Ewing, in 1812. She is an exemplary, Christian woman, and though but a few days since passing her eightieth birthday, her cheeks wear the rosy freshness of youth, and she is in the enjoyment of fine health, and cheery as a maiden of sixteen. Fifty years ago Mr. Totten was one of the best specimens of the heroic backwoodsman; a stout, athletic, daring adventurer, and a hunter

whose delight was in the thickets and ravines of the woods. He encountered the Indians in contests for game, met them in their camps and settlements, slept in their bark huts, well knowing their treachery, but too brave a man to fear them. He frequently met old Captain Lyon and Tom Jelloway; knew Baptiste Jerome,* after whom Jeromeville, in Ashland county, was named, and threshed wheat at his house.

Identified as Mr. Totten has been with the first settlement of the county and its heroic period, and with his vivid and unfailing recollection of events of half a century ago, he has proven a most valuable auxiliary to us, and we are largely indebted to him for much of the incident that appears in the history. His recollection of the Fulke massacre; his knowledge of the Driskels, and his association with and relationship to the Poes, being a brother-in-law to Isaac, son of Adam Poe, divest our narratives and descriptions of all romance and semblance of fiction.

Michael Totten Challenged by a Bear.

When his mother and the family were living in the cabin which stood on the old brick kiln site, he went up on the hill, about half a mile from the house, to look after the cows, and while sitting on a log, listening for the cow bell, a big black bear passed close by him, pausing a moment and looking at him, and then going on. He ran at the top of his speed back to the house and gave the alarm, whereupon Archibald Clark, John, George, Elijah and William Glasgow started in pursuit of bruin with dogs and guns, Mr. Totten also accompanying the party. The dogs tracked it some distance, and treed it about half a mile west of where John McKee, Esq., lives—a mile north of the University. All that had guns fired at it, and, after receiving thirteen bullets, it tumbled to the ground. This was in August, 1814.

A Terrible Night in the Woods.

While Mr. Totten was living in Congress township, and soon after his removal there, Isaac Poe, who then lived on the Henry Myers farm, had been up in Congress township, where he afterward moved, and on his return home he found that his horses had strayed away, and were for two weeks lost, as he supposed. Mr. Totten, then but fifteen years of age, being in the woods in search of the cattle, came in contact with Mr. Poe's horses, and knowing that they were his, concluded to take them home. He got elm-bark and made halters for them, and started toward

*Jerome was a Canadian Frenchman, and, says Knapp, "was a man of positive character, impulsive, generous and brave, devoted in his friendships, and bitter in his enmities. His natural gifts of mind were good. He could converse fluently in French and Indian, and so as to be understood in English. To the early settlers he was of great service in furnishing them with provisions, some having expressed the opinion that they would have incurred the hazard of starvation, had it not been for the aid afforded by him."

Wooster on the line of blazed trees. A storm came up and darkness overwhelmed him. In his wanderings he got into the Killbuck bottoms, to the rear of the residence of the late Samuel Funk, and could go no further. Here, through the rain and wind and lightning of the storm, he remained during the night, holding on to the horses and reaching his brother-in-law's in the morning.

Packing Salt on Horseback.

Michael Totten's brother William, and James Gaff, of Stark county, bored for salt on Killbuck — went down 440 feet and broke the augur. They procured salt water, but could not manufacture over a half bushel of salt per day. Michael packed it from the well up to the farm in Congress township, on horseback. Salt was then worth four dollars per bushel and wet at that.

In 1813 he was *water-boy* to the harvest hands cutting wheat on the Avery farm, then owned by George and Isaac Poe. The crop consisted of about ten acres, and it was principally "sick wheat." He has no explanation of the cause of this sick wheat. On the Byers farm, then owned by a Scotchman, named Billy Clark, a harvest was cut that year.

A Lost Boy in the Olden Time.

As an incident of the year 1820, Michael Totten relates the excitement created by the search for a lost boy, named James Durfee, eight years old, whose parents lived near Perrysburg, seven miles north-west of Congress, then in Wayne county, but now in Jackson township, Ashland county. It appears that the child accompanied his uncle, David Souls, in search of some hogs in the woods. Becoming tired, his uncle told him to remain at a gap until he returned from more extended search. When the uncle at length came back, the boy was gone, and it having snowed heavily in the meantime, no trace of "Little Jim" could be seen. He made a wide search for him, hallooed, but without result, then gave alarm to the family and neighbors. Everybody turned out, Mr. Totten among the number, and for three days the hunt was vigorously prosecuted, but finally had to be abandoned as hopeless.

Weeks afterwards, in March, two miles from where he was lost, the body of the little fellow was found in the woods, near a brook, into which it is supposed he had fallen, and, getting out, had frozen to death, covered by snow. His eyes had been picked out by ravens, and locks of his hair were afterwards found strown over the snow, by Mr. Totten, when out coon hunting.

During the search for the boy Mr. Totten entered a "Yankee slash," and there shot a huge buck.

Saves a Boy's Life.

In 1815 he saved John Mowry from drowning, who was then a lad of 16, in Little Killbuck. He had sunk in the water when Mr. Totten sprang in after him and, assisted by John Shinneman, succeeded in getting him out of the water. When taken out he was speechless, but recovered.

Michael Totten's mother was the second white person who died in Congress township (1821), Amasa Warner's wife being the first, dying on the farm now owned by Royce Summerton, his mother being buried in the Rumbaugh graveyard.

His earliest neighbors in Congress township were Isaac and George Poe, James Carlin, Matthew Brewer, Peter Warner, John Nead, John Jeffers, Walter Elgin, etc.

He helped to build the first Presbyterian church in Congress township, on the corner of section 27. His brother, John Totten, taught the first school in the township, in the cabin in which his mother lived, the Brewers, Ewings, etc., sending their children to the school. After him a Mr. Beatty taught, Elmer Yocum Sally Totten, etc., etc.

General William Given.

O! why has worth so short a date?
While villains ripen gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime!
—*Burns.*

In our off-hand ink-Takings of the various individuals whom we have drawn together and seated at random in this volume, we have at times been embarrassed almost to the verge of despair. The vagueness or incompleteness of all knowledge concerning the substance of the shadow left us; the absence of essential data which would serve to illustrate mental traits, or be indicative of disposition, or character, has too often rendered our pen-portraiture and sketch-work not only a difficult, but an irksome and unenviable toil.

We have even lamented the misfortune of our years, and regretted that we had not lived in the days when intimacy would have been possible with many who have been blotted from the breathing roll. In regard to that worthy assembly of pioneers with whom "life's fitful fever is over," we have had too often to rely upon others for information, whereas the Takings should be a mirror of the man, and such a one as should reflect the broader outlines of character, which are perceivable by all, and draw out those peculiarities visible only to a few.

In some instances we have been relieved of this embarrassment by our personal knowledge of the dead, but we are free to admit that in a majority of instances we have been destitute of that knowledge, so powerful in giving effect and strength to characterization.

With General William Given the writer of this memoir had some personal acquaintance, and concerning him entertains some pleasing and undying recollections. He remembers him in the healthy, vigorous flush and activity of his physical manhood; in the full possession of his bright, sparkling intellect; in his natural adjustment to all charities; his generous, benevolent, royal na-

ture; his compass and vastness of soul; but, better than all, for the tender, sympathetic heart that pulsated in his genial, glowing bosom.

He was born on the 4th day of September, 1819, in the town of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa. His father and mother came from County Tyrone, Ireland, although they were of Scotch extraction, belonging to the Clendenning clan of the Camerons, who were a religious sect which separated from the Presbyterians and continued to hold their religious meetings in the open air. They were resolute maintainers of the unblemished purity and rights of the Reformed church. They had hovered for many years about the mountainous regions of the parish of Kirkmahoe, in Dumfrieshire; and as they began to confide in the kindness of their less rigid brethren they commenced descending, step by step, from a large hill to a less, till they finally swarmed on a small, sterile mount, with a broomy glen at its foot, beside a little village, which, it seems, one of their number named "Graceless Quarrelwood." This settlement was chosen with some skill, and, in the period of the persecution, might have done honor to the military tactics of John Balfour, of Burley. It is a long, straggling village, built in open hostility to regular lines or the graceful curves of imaginary beauty. The cottages which compose it are scattered, as if some wizard had dropped them down at random; and through the whole a streamlet winds, and a kind of road, infinitely more crooked than the stream. They were a sect of religious enthusiasts who entertained peculiar views, and were distinguished by an intense and overflowing devotion, which appeared to be the result of the consciousness of direct communication with Divine Powers. They were rigid, conventional and austere—made few converts, as few people are fond of inflicting on themselves willingly the penance of controversial prayers and interminable sermons.

When but a child the parents of Judge Given removed from Newville, to Westmoreland county, Pa., and settled at the village of Murryville. His father being a blacksmith, the deceased, when he was only a lad, commenced to learn his father's trade, and so determined was he to do so that his father had to erect a platform by the side of the anvil in order to give the youthful genius an opportunity to display his skill. He was so expert and apt in learning that, at a very early age, he was considered a good workman and prepared to perform the different labors of the village blacksmith.

His early education was limited, it being acquired while he was learning his trade. He attended the village school during the day and "blew the bellows" in the shop at night. In paper cap and leather apron, by the blaze of the forge, he read his books and first gave discipline to his mind. So far as the benefits of a regular education are concerned, it was, to a great degree, neglected. By persevering energy and diligent industry, he had, by the time he came to Ohio, qualified himself to take charge of a common school. In 1836 he left Murryville and went to Pittsburg, to try the experiment of living, where he followed his trade in an extensive machine shop until 1838, when he emigrated, with his father, to Holmes county, Ohio, and settled on a farm, then in the woods, three miles west of Millersburg. Here a smithy was at once erected, and here Judge Given successfully *blowed and struck* for two years. From here he removed to Petersburg, in Ashland county, where he swung the noisy hammer for another year. In 1841 he returned to Holmes county, and began investigating Chitty, and unlocking the secrets of Blackstone. During the summer he pursued the study of the law; during the winter taught school.

He was admitted to the bar at the July term of the Supreme Court, 1843, at Sandusky, Ohio. November 23 of the same year he was married to Miss Susan Croco, of Holmesville, Holmes county, Ohio. During the autumn of his admission to practice he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Holmes county before he had a single case in the court, to which office he was re-elected. At the termination of his prosecutorship he stood at the forefront of the Millersburg bar, having proven not only the peer, but the superior of Hoagland, Tannyhill and Sapp. In 1849 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Holmes county, and served in that body for one term with marked distinction.

In 1850, in the month of November, he came to Wooster, forming a partnership with John P. Jeffries in the legal practice, which continued till the spring of 1855. Subsequently he became associated in the law with John McSweeney, remaining with him until 1858, when he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, his commission bearing date of January 10, 1859. He remained on the bench until 1862, when he resigned, and on the 18th of August, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the 102d O. V. I., serving in the army for nearly three years. March 13, 1865, he was commissioned Brigadier

General by brevet, for his gallant defense of Decatur, Alabama, and was mustered out of service June 13 of the same year.

On returning from the army he again began the practice of his chosen profession, in which he was engaged when the voice of the grim escort said to him, "Tarry no longer; come with me."

He died Sabbath morning, October 1, 1866, at Wooster, in the 47th year of his age.

As is apparent from what is above written, Judge William Given was, in the highest sense, a self-made man. Like his linguistic prototype, the Worcester blacksmith, he was the founder, builder and maker of himself. The university and the academy were unknown to him, and showered upon him no honors. What he possessed he gathered by "the process of accretion, which builds the ant-heap, particle by particle, thought by thought, fact by fact."

Did we not know his ancestry, we would nationalize him as a true son of Erin. His character supplied many of the conventional characteristics of the Irishman. He was sensitively tender and warm-hearted, generous and impulsive, ever ready to impart of his substance to a friend, to perform a charity or do a kindness to the lowliest and humblest of his fellow-men. His heart-goodness was exercised in behalf of no class or grade of the community—it extended to all; but the devoted sphere for its exercise was in the sacred circle of home and family. Here he was priest and king by the ministrations of perennial kindnesses and that sweeter authority which is conceded and justified of affection. We have heard him say, whilst in the army, that, though it was a needful and noble service, the thought of home and loved ones there nearly overwhelmed him, and that his "heart ached with its desolation."

Socially he was one of the most agreeable of men. He had extraordinary qualities of conversation, possessed the keenest perception of a jest or anecdote, and withal, had a streaming, luminous wit which floated everything he looked upon. He had the piquant, scorching repartee of Foote, and the bonhommie and exuberant humor of Maginn. We might almost infer that, somewhere in his early wanderings, he had found old Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth and drank of its waters, for he enjoyed a remarkable juvenescence of feeling, freshness and elasticity of temperament. His mind, however, at times, was of the self-contemplating, introspective order; he had vivid impressions of the vanity, hollowness and shortness of life, and it is possible that melancholy may have stolen

upon him in those seasons when he turned his mind back upon itself, and wheeled his thoughts around to inspect his soul. This was a part of the higher consciousness of which we know William Given was capable, and which forms a portion of the suffering experiences of every contemplative mind.

He was well versed in English and American literature, and especially in the poetry of the two countries. Poesy had given to him her finer ear. Burns, to him, was a bread-tree in a garden of roses. He believed in the genius and inspiration of him who had

> ——"left his land her sweetest song,
> And earth her saddest story."

His psalms had the fragrance of Israel's singer, and to him "Mary in Heaven" was true Love's collar of jewels. His poetic fancy was scintillant, intense and real, and under culture would have burst in song.

In the department of law was manifested his vitalized force and power. He was not a Judas to his client, like the professional thieves and confederated scalpers that go unhemped at nearly every bar, but he was an honorable lawyer. He did not belong to that class of licensed book-whackers—"men that hire out their words and anger; that are more or less passionate, according as they are paid for it, and allow their client a quantity of wrath proportionable to the fee which they receive from him." His manhood was the bond of fidelity betwixt him and his client, and he allowed no profanation of it by the unclean vulgar hands that sell the most sacred rights of their neighbors. In the arena of the law he allowed no man to beat him down. More than that, he was the equal, in many respects, of any man that ever confronted him at the Wooster bar. As Judge Dean said in his eulogy of him in court, November 20, 1866:

> As an advocate he had few superiors in the State. He was a master in forensic skill. He sometimes appeared as forcible as Curran,
>
> "Whose words had such a melting flow,
> And spoke of truth so sweetly well,
> They dropped like the serenest snow,
> And all was brightness where they fell."

His excellency and the various elements of strength which constituted him a good lawyer were not confined to a single department of practice, or any special branch of the profession. He

was an accomplished and able lawyer in every walk of it. In eliciting evidence he was fair and manly. In cross-examination he was thorough, searching and exhaustive. There was no harshness indulged toward the witness, unless he proved refractory or impudent, or took to prevarication or falsehood, and then woe to the man or woman against whom was directed the fury of his glance and the caustic of his tongue. A keen anatomiser of character and subtle penetrator of the springs of human motive, he seldom allowed the rogue to escape conviction. His wit was wonderfully wise and detective; it flashed upon a knave and lighted up a rascal like a policeman's lantern.

In the dissection of testimony he was adroit, crafty and dextrous. To the Court he was uniformly gentlemanly and dignified; to opposing counsel respectful and courteous. The rights of his client were maintained at all hazards. Incivilities and indecorums he heartily abhorred. He gave no insults; he took none. His motto was,

> ——"Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."

When aroused there was heat and gallantry in his onsets. "His dynamic brain hurled off his words as the revolving stone hurls off scraps of grit." In his arguments there was force, centrality, cogency and massive structural expression. He never was surprised and was powerful in sudden efforts. His word-facility was unusual, and his diction animated and fluent. When he employed sarcasm he did not use the pen-knife, but the falchion and the rapier. Bombs of wit flashed from his batteries of speech like sparks from hot Vesuvius. He was the Hudibras of the Wooster Bar.

Says Mr. Dean in his eulogy:

> As a jurist, he was highly eminent. Though naturally impetuous at the bar, he presided upon the bench with remarkable coolness, never yielding to the impulse of the moment in the most exciting cases. His well-balanced mind held his tongue in check until his deliberate judgment spoke the words of truth and justice. His mind appeared to be perfectly fitted for the duties of Judge, and he appeared to delight in the dispensation of justice; was never at a loss in the determination of a case. Even in pronouncing the sentence of the law upon criminals, his words were so tender and kind as to greatly relieve the culprit's punishment. He presided with dignity, yet with a stern kindness remarkable.
>
> "His look drew audience still as night,
> Or summer's noon-tide air."

Though several times elevated to places of public confidence and positions of decided honor, in nothing but a remote meaning of the word was he a politician. He contemned the oozy, mucky lowlands, in whose noxious atmosphere breathed this ungrateful brood. His patrician nature shrank from its festering airs. To such a man as William Given the descent was too steep from his plane of manhood to the stagnant lagoon-levels of the politician.

In remembrance of his virtues, and not unconscious of his frailties, we have woven this chaplet of memory with the only privilege left us, of laying it upon his grave. He may have had faults. In church, or camp, or state, who has not? We would not hide them in a cloud of periphrasis. He was of our house of flesh, of the tenement of a common blood, and we write remem-beringly and lovingly of him in the name of the brotherhood of all. He has realized the sorrows of living, and the pains and bliss of dying.

"Breathe for his wandering soul one passing sigh,
O, happy Christian, while thine eye grows dim;
In all the mansions of the house on high,
Say not that Mercy has not one for him."

It can be said of Judge Given that when he departed he "took a man's life along with him." As Thackeray wrote of Dick Steele:

"Peace be with him! Let us think gently of one who was so gentle; let us speak kindly of one whose own breast exuberated with human kindness."

Constant Lake, Sr.

Constant Lake is a scion of the Buckeye State, being born in Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, August 30, 1812. His father at that time was in the military service, having a contract to furnish supplies to the army then resisting the encroachments of Great Britain. When but 10 years of age he was so unfortunate as to lose his mother, which resulted in a temporary disbanding of the family, when Mr. Lake went to his sister, Mrs. Mary Black, then living in Vermillion township, in what is now Ashland county, where he had his home until 1826. He then removed to Wooster, taking his residence with his brother, J. S. Lake, then engaged in mercantile pursuits. Constant, then a youth of 14 years, entered the store situated on what is now George Brauneck's corner, but

subsequently removed to the lot now occupied by D. D. Miller, hardware merchant. Serving in the relation of a clerk until 1832, a partnership was formed between him and Joseph, under the style of J. S. & Constant Lake. This partnership lasted to 1838, when Joseph withdrew from the firm, three years thereafter removing to Cleveland, Constant prosecuting the business, and afterward receiving as a partner Isaac N. Jones.

Mr. Lake's life has been spent in commercial pursuits, entering upon the same in boyhood and continuing therein until the spring of 1870, having conducted at times an extensive business, and been largely interested in branch establishments in Toledo, Loudonville, Hayesville and Shreve. He was married May 25, 1836, to Eleanor Jones, only daughter of Hon. Benjamin Jones, by whom he had ten children, and whose death is recorded June 20, 1852. He was re-married August 18, 1853, to Anna P. McDonald, of Philadelphia, Pa., by which union he has 6 children. Of his rather numerous family but 7 remain—5 boys and 2 girls. Three of the first marriage are living, Benjamin, Constant and Mary, the latter marrying William D. Banning, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Of the second marriage there are living one daughter and three sons. Joseph, the second son of the first marriage, was among the first of the volunteers from Wayne county in the three months service, and at the expiration of which, in Camp Dennison, endeavored to re-enlist in Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three years' term, but was declined and rejected upon the grounds of corpulency.

Determined, however, to be a participant in the war, he was permitted to join the artillery service, enlisting in Hickenlooper's Fourth Ohio Battery. His ambition was soon gratified. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing his battery was called into action, and though he had been sick in hospital the three previous days, when the fire opened he hastened to his position, remaining by his gun until he was observed to fall, and was carried to the rear. He wandered to the river bank, where his condition was frequently remarked, when by some means he got on board a boat and was carried to St. Louis, where in the hospital he died.

Benjamin Lake received a commission of Captain in what was popularly known as the McLaughlin squadron, organized at Mansfield, recruited a company in Wayne county, and was in General Garfield's engagement at Prestonburg, Ky., where he encountered Humphrey Marshall, yclept "the greasy knight," sadly and em-

phatically to his discomfiture. As an appreciation of his services, General Garfield made him one of his Aids, holding said position one year and a half, when, on account of ill-health, he resigned, separating from the command in Eastern Tennessee.

Mr. Lake still lives in our midst, and is esteemed as a generous, polite, benevolent and Christian gentleman. If, as Alexander Smith says, "Time gives for what he takes," Mr. Lake has little occasion to be dissatisfied or regretful over the exchange. If he has aimed a blow at the elasticity of the body, in its place he has given him a tranquil cheerfulness and spirit buoyancy, the mild autumnal weather of the soul. Non-emotional and seldom yielding to excitements or perturbations, he is nevertheless sympathetic and full of charities. His hospitalities in his own home are recognized and conceded by all, friend and stranger uniformly finding a welcome there. He has been a member of the Church of Christ for over thirty years and an Elder for more than twenty-five.

The Wooster Gas Light Company.

June 18, 1856, the Council of the incorporated village of Wooster passed an ordinance "To provide for lighting the incorporated village of Wooster with gas," by which it was provided that William Stephenson, of the city of Cleveland, and his associates, their successors, and asignees, should use the streets, lanes, alleys, and other public grounds of said village, for the purpose of laying down and maintaining therein pipes for the conveyance of gas in and through the same for the use of said village and the inhabitants thereof. This ordinance also gave Messrs. Stephenson & Co. the exclusive use of the streets for gas pipes for the period of 10 years, and restricted the company to three dollars per thousand cubic feet for gas to citizens, and two dollars per thousand for city, except lamp-posts, three dollars whilst the company owns the posts and lights and extinguishes them.

On the 20th of June, 1856, J. H. Kauke, J. H. Baumgardner, Isaac N. Jones, D. Robison, Jr., H. R. Harrison, John P. Jeffries and C. C. Parsons, Sr., duly incorporated, under the laws of Ohio, the Wooster Gas Light Company, with a perpetual charter, and said company was duly organized January 14, 1857, by electing J. H. Kauke, Daniel Black, J. H. Baumgardner, I. N. Jones and J. P. Winebrenner Directors, and by-laws were enacted for its government. The capital stock of the company was $20,000, divided into

800 shares of $25 each. The gas works were erected in 1856 and 1857, and the village of Wooster was lighted with gas in February, 1857, there being then 105 consumers and twenty street lamps. In 1859 the capital stock was increased to $23,700. The demand for the elastic fluid so greatly increased that in 1864 the company pulled down the old arches or ovens and erected larger ones, and greatly increased the gas-producing capacity of the concern.

In 1867 they extended the pipes and increased the capital to $30,000. In 1871 the old works, having become entirely too small to supply the demand, the Directors resolved to erect new works. They purchased the old oil well lot on East Henry street, from the heirs of William Henry, deceased, and four lots adjoining from E. Quinby, Jr., giving them a frontage on Henry street of 310 feet, on which they have erected new works with all modern improvements, and which are of sufficient capacity to supply a city of 15,000 inhabitants.

Jacob Frick.

Jacob Frick was born four miles east of West Newton, Westmoreland, county, Pa., on the 17th of December, 1834. His parents were of German ancestry, his father being in limited circumstances, and pursued the vocation of a blacksmith during the entire period of his life. Jacob was among the younger members of the family. At the early age of eighteen he was cast upon his own resources, it being his first advent upon the great ocean of life. Not having acquired a knowledge of his father's trade, and unaccustomed to any other mechanical pursuit, there was no alternative but hard work. To this he set himself, and equipped both nerve and spirit. He first hired himself out upon a farm for two years at low wages, but made it a maxim to economize his earnings from the start. He adopted the Ben Franklin idea of saving the pennies and letting the dollars take care of themselves. He argued that if his wages were but a pittance, the greater necessity for a wise economy.

After the expiration of the stipulated two years, and in the year 1855, he removed with his father to Hancock county, Ohio. During this year his father died. But little time elapsed after his coming to the Buckeye State until he was again engaged. He now hired himself to drive a team, in and about the village of Van-

Buren, in said county, for six dollars per month, which employment he followed for twelve months. He next entered a produce and dry goods establishment, as a clerk and general subaltern, being detailed principally as lard-receiver, egg-packer, etc., etc. Here he continued about a year, during which time the proprietor died.

Adopting the very practical, but somewhat hazardous commercial maxim of, "nothing ventured nothing won," he resolved to engage in business for himself. In pursuance of this determination he opened a provision store of his own, and in a year thereafter connected with him in business his brother, when they enlarged their sphere of business and embraced within its circle a dry goods department.

This condition of things existed about three years, during which period he was married to Elizabeth Shelly. Having resolved upon a change of territory for the advancement of his commercial and speculative aims, he came to Wayne county in April, 1859, locating in Smithville, and embarking without delay in the dry goods trade. In this enterprise he persisted for a year, when he relinquished all other pursuits to embrace the favorite project of his life—that of grain merchant. He first began the purchase of grain at what is known as the "Summit," north-east of Wooster, but desiring a point where conveniences would be more ample and facilities more inviting he removed to Wooster in the spring of 1865, where, for the last twelve years he has been engaged in the grain and milling business.

William Stitt.

William Stitt is a Buckeye by birth, first seeing the light in Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled in Wooster, in May, 1832. November 13, 1839, he was married, by "Priest" Jones, to Miss Margaret Bartol, a native of Pennsylvania. He engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees, harness, etc., on his arrival here, and has successfully and profitably prosecuted that vocation to the present time. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Methodist church; a man of scrupulous integrity: unobtrusive but firm and radical in his opinions; an earnest advocate of truth, and distinguished for a rigid morality and an upright life.

Market-House Destroyed by a "Mob."

In 1833 a market-house, the first and last that Wooster ever had, was erected on the south-west side of the Public Square, under direction of the Town Council, whereof Thomas Wilson was President, and J. H. Harris Recorder. Andrew Bostater, Joseph Fox and John Swain were contractors for its construction, the painting by David Barr. The structure was about 75x40 feet, one story high, paved with brick, with ceilings arched and plastered. It was supported by fourteen columns of brick, about two feet square, twelve feet high, firmly set on stone corners, eight or ten feet apart, between which were the stalls, each numbered.

In a few years, however, the citizens doing business around the Public Square pronounced a market-house located in such a prominent position a nuisance that ought to be abated; but the town authorities refused to remove it. As a result it narrowly escaped "purification by fire" at the hands of an incendiary. Finally, on Monday night, August 9, 1847, a number of men disguised beyond recognition, and said to be among the "first citizens," assembled at the market-house armed with axes, hooks, rope and tackle, and a horse of strong pulling qualities, with which they assailed it on all sides with destructive energy, so that when morning came the "garish blaze of day" rose upon its prostrate columns,

"Its broken arch, its ruined wall,"

and the "market-house," as such, was known no more forever. This nocturnal act created considerable excitement, and much declamatory discussion about "mobs." The Mayor offered a reward for the apprehension of the mysterious vandals who had so sacrilegiously profaned this Temple of Mutton and Soup Bones, but without resulting in anybody being arrested, although, of course, the perpetrators were known to many, but whose crime was condoned by the "public improvement" it was considered they made in demolishing the market-house. A number of those who had a hand in this escapade are now living in Wooster, and will take pleasure in telling you, as they have us, how the thing was done.

The Fuller Sisters.

It may not be inappropriate to here introduce briefly the names of Francis and Metta Fuller. They were sisters, between whom

a devoted attachment existed, and whose poetical creations were first collected in the same volume. Francis, the older of the two, was born at Rome, New York, and Metta, the third child of the family, was born in Erie, Pa., March 2, 1831. In 1839 the family removed to Wooster, Ohio, where, under the influence of good schools and interesting social relations, Francis made gratifying literary acquisitions, and at the tender age of fourteen she was supplying the press with acceptable rhythmic gems and prose contributions. She rose rapidly to popularity, and soon established a reputation in the *belles lettres* literature of the land.

Willis and Morris, of the *Home Journal*, once the court paper of New York city, the columns of which teemed with the sweet lyrics of Francis and the gracious melodies of Metta, pronounced her as amongst the most brilliant of our female writers. Edgar Allen Poe, leering from the soul-chaos and spirit charnel which begat the "Raven," classed her with the most imaginative of our poets. Her poems are characterized by a marvelous individuality and great strength of diction, as well as a signal originality of thought and uniqueness of versification.

In 1853 she was married to Jackson Barrett, of Pontiac, Michigan, to which State she had removed the previous year; thence a few years later she went to the sunset side of the Father of Floods, and is now on the western slope, "where rolls the Oregon." She has written much prose, some beautiful poetry, and a tragedy entitled "Azlea," instinct with the fire of the drama. Here is a stanza—a rare gem indeed—which we extract from "The Post Boy's Song:"

"Like a shuttle thrown by the hand of fate,
Forward and back I go;
Bearing a thread for the desolate
To darken their web of woe;
And a brighter thread to the glad of heart,
And a mingled one to all;
But the dark and the light I can not part,
Nor alter their hues at all."

Francis obtained a divorce from Mr. Barrett, and is married a second time to a Mr. Victor, brother to the husband of Metta. Luxuriating in the soft, grateful climate of the Pacific Coast, breathing its thrilling, invigorating mountain air, inspired by its weird and wondrous scenery, the snow-turbaned Sierras, the enchanting Dalles and the impetuous Columbia—the Canyon Wizard of the

North—her muse will quaff the foaming Parnassian wines, and strange, indeed, will it be if poesy is not enriched, and prose enthroned, as upon some Shasta summit, by the exquisite sorcery of her pen.

Metta, like her sister, was a precocious child, and attended with her the Wooster schools. At fifteen she composed a romance, founded upon the supposed history of the dead cities of Yucatan, entitling it "The Last Days of Tul." Jointly eulogizing the sisters, N. P. Willis writes concerning them:

> "We suppose ourselves to be throwing no shade of disparagement upon any one in declaring that in 'Singing Sybil,' her not less gifted sister, we discern more unquestionable marks of true genius, and a greater portion of the unmistakable inspiration of true poetic art than in any of the lady minstrels—delightful and splendid as some of them have been—that we have heretofore ushered to the applause of the public. One in spirit and equal in genius, these most interesting and brilliant ladies—both still in the earliest youth—are undoubtedly destined to occupy a very distinguished and permanent place among the native authors of this land."

Metta's *nom de plume* was the "Singing Sybil." A glance at her numerous productious, prose and poetical, humorous and satirical, presents a striking record of faithful and unremitted labor. She is surely a woman of singular endowments, and her career has been a most remarkable one. "The Senator's Son; A Plea for the Maine Law," produced at the age of twenty, shared an unprecedented success, and thousands of copies were acknowledged by foreign publishers.

In July, 1856, she was married to O. J. Victor, removing the following year to New York City, since which time she has been devoted to miscellaneous literary labor and authorship.

Wooster may well cherish a consistent pride over the recollection that these two stars of song received most of their education at our public schools. The world is better for their rich thoughts, vivid creations and jeweled fancies. We confess to a pleasing fascination in the perusal of their song, or in following the silent glidings of their trusty shallops over the deep blue lakes that sit like coronals in dim and haunted waters. Many of our citizens remember them. "Body and Soul," by Metta, is a divine communion. The annexed excerpta will illustrate:

> "A living soul came into the world—
> Whence came it? Who can tell?
> Of where that soul went forth again,
> When it bade the earth farewell?

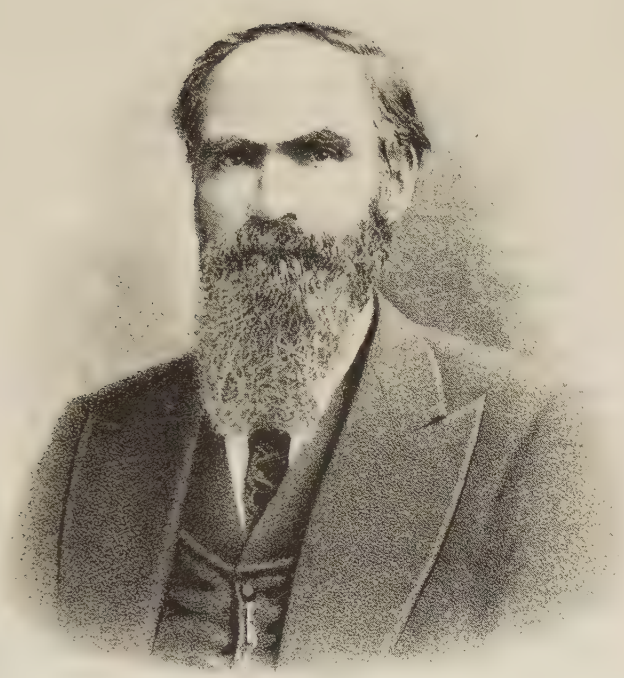
A body it had this spirit knew,
And the body was given a name.
* * * * * * * *
Whether the name would suit the soul
The giver never knew,
Names are alike, but never soul,
So body and spirit grew
Till time enlarged their narrow sphere
Into the realms of life,
Into this strange and double world,
Whose elements are strife.

Joseph H. Downing.

Joseph H. Downing, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, removed with his parents to Wayne county in the autumn of 1826. The following season the family settled upon a farm in Wayne township, three miles north-east of Wooster, where the subject of this sketch remained with his parents until their deaths, in 1838 and 1839.

His earlier years were spent in the severe labors of the farm, and with all the rough and hard experiences of felling forests, swinging the woodman's ax, cutting cord-wood, rolling logs, etc., he soon experienced memorable participation. After the death of his parents, instead of obtaining a release from work, or having his labors mitigated, they but multiplied and became more oppressive. A mere lad in his teens, three members of the family younger than he and dependent, with the conflict for a living to be met, the alternative of toil had to be confronted. With a comprehension of the situation remarkable for a youth of his years he resolutely faced the responsibility, believing with Franklin that "Diligence is the mother of good luck, and that God giveth all things to industry."

For several years he was a day-laborer, a hireling by the month, in his neighborhood, and until he was twenty-one years of age did not average over three months of schooling per year. His surplus moneys and earnings were judiciously invested in such books as, in his judgment, would most materially aid him in attaining a useful and practical education. His appreciation of the value of time and the necessity of improving it, early manifested itself, and in his boyhood, his leisure, and the intervals between hard labor, were sedulously employed in reading and study. By this process of industry, aided by the limited opportunities afforded him by the public schools, he succeeded in acquiring a good English education.



Jos. A. Downing

In 1843 he entered the Canaan Academy, where he profitably devoted two years to the study of Latin, philosophy, mathemetics, etc., his determination to take the full collegiate course only being thwarted by a general failure of health.

In the year 1848 he commenced the study of law, under the care and direction of Hon. Ezra Dean, of Wooster. In 1853 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and was a member of the House of Representatives during the session of 1854—there being but one session during his term. From the spring of 1854 to 1860 he was engaged in teaching school, and during the latter year he was admitted to the practice of law, by the Supreme Court of the State. In May of that year he opened an office in Wooster and began practice, forming a partnership with Ben Douglass.

In August, 1862, he was appointed Captain by the Governor of the State, and commissioned to recruit a company under one of the startling calls, for "300,000 more." In seven days precisely from the date of his commission, his company was full and subject to orders. On the 29th of August, 1862, he took his company to "Camp Mansfield," Ohio, and on the 14th of October he was mustered into the United States service, as Captain of Company "A," 120th O. V. I. He bore his part firmly and with unflinching fidelity; shared the perils and privations of his men-in-arms; participated in all the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and at Arkansas Post, saw open and close, "the bloody testament of war." As a consequence of exposure and subjection to the malarial influences which decimated regiments, brigades and divisions of the army in that locality during the winter of 1862-63, he became prostrated and so seriously diseased as to render him wholly unfit for military duty, whereupon, in the spring of 1863 he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned home, wasted and emaciated; a mental and physical wreck; a living, breathing skeleton; with an imperfect recognition of his own family and friends, and by physicians and all who saw him, pronounced a hopelessly prostrated and doomed man. By most careful medical attention; by constant vigilance of family and friends; by the exercise of an heroic patience and fortitude on his part, and after nearly a year's suffering and confinement, he sufficiently recovered to again enter upon his profession. It may be remarked of Judge Downing that he never has been fully restored to health, and that the fang of the malarial monster of the Mississippi has never relaxed its hold on him.

In a few years after he had resumed the practice, and in the fall of 1866, quite unexpectedly on his part, he was appointed, by Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the third subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. Sample. After the expiration of his Judgeship he returned to the legal practice, continuing therein until 1872, when he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Wayne county. At the termination of his official duties, in 1876, he engaged in his old professional pursuits, forming a partnership with Charles M. Yocum, Esq.

He was married to Elizabeth C. Douglass, daughter of James Douglass, of Plain township, October 14, 1850, by which marriage he has three living children, to wit: Mary A., wife of William Liddell, and Edward and William Downing.

Judge Downing is now in the full vigor of his manly years, his intellectual faculties susceptible of their highest play and most vigorous exertion. He stands six feet and one inch in hight, is well proportioned, has a reflective forehead, a meditative and expressive face, overgrown with a massive and luxuriant crop of hair. He is, by every rule of construction, emphatically "a self-made man." His life is an exposition of what work, industry and resolute purpose can and may accomplish, and presents some features worthy of thoughtful consideration by all men, especially young men. He began life friendless, penniless. His education he obtained himself; he toiled for it, struggled for it. There was, as his biography exhibits, a force in him, and a terrible one it is when properly directed; it is *the will-power, the motor of action.* He determined to do and be, and he succeeded. Why this success? He had an exalted aim; he pursued it with close, persistent application; he allowed no man to impeach his integrity; his character was as sensitive to suspicion as the tenderest flower to the touch of a profane hand. He inclined to plod and study, which he did incessantly, nor was he ashamed to work. To the assurance of success he furnishes more of the testimony of labor.

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise,
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

As a school-teacher he has left his impression upon the county, and not a few men, who, to-day, occupy enviable positions in community, ascribe to him the inspiration of their aims and destiny.

As a representative in the Ohio Legislature, he was a working, vigilant member. A logical, matter-of-fact speaker and debater, when he arose to a question, he spoke to the point and with clearness. He discharged his duties with a steadiness, ability and firmness always equal to the occasion, never allowing himself to be seduced into chicanery or duplicity by the hopes of ulterior ends.

His career as Judge of the Common Pleas, though short, was one, nevertheless, to which he can refer with satisfaction. In this character he manifested a rare combination of urbanity, inflexibility, courtesy and independence; an admirable self-control; a patient spirit of endurance; a sharp, instinctive repugnance to what was wrong, balanced by a superior conception of right. His dispassionate, discerning reason; his sober judgment; his fearless inclination in the direction of the right, were acknowledged by his compeers, and elicited the applause of the bar.

As Judge of the Probate Court, he was accessible, dignified and just, performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and the public.

As a lawyer, in the trial of causes he wins the confidence of the jury, the esteem of adverse counsel, and commands the respect and attention of the court. His professional integrity is not called into question. In the defense of a knave or rascal he never compromises his character by an undue or inordinate desire for his acquittal. His legal opinions are characterized by clearness and accuracy. His speeches are groupings and condensations of law and fundamental principles, and in his efforts at the bar he never descends to blackguardism. Law to him is a supreme philosophy, which he studies with delight, and, animated by an exalted sense of the dignity and grandeur of his profession, he addresses himself to the higher feelings and principles of human nature. He relies more upon investigation than genius. His mathematical brain makes him a calculator, and he is strong in concentrations and analyzations. He conducts his excavations at the roots of a legal proposition with the calm assurance of a woodsman digging out a tree. He bores through a labyrinth of reports and judicial decisions with the patience of the engineers tunneling through the Sierras. Tie him to a pyramid of figures, and he will burst the tether and climb to the top of it. There is no cant or sentimentalism about him. He has no fancy for the fanciful, and the birds of his imagination were caged when they left the nest.

Poetry, tropes, figures of rhetoric, similes and metaphors concern him but little. He deals in facts and the principles of the legal science. Thought always predominates over expression. He is a lawyer of matured intellect and ripe judgment, and, by industry, energy and perseverance, has achieved an honorable distinction at the bar.

As a man and citizen Judge Downing is universally respected. He is noted for his uniform courtesy toward his fellow-men; his personal integrity; his generous and sympathetic nature; his consistent and temperate life; his zeal in the cause of education; his private charities and benefactions. In morals and religion he is fixed and firm. With him there is a right and a wrong. Between the affirmative and the negative there is no border-land with him. You can not hover with him upon the confines of truth, or wander in the maze of a probable argument. He always keeps the path. You can not make excursions with him, for he sets you right. His taste never fluctuates. His morality never abates.

He has been a member of the United Presbyterian church of Wooster for thirty-five years, and an elder since 1850.

John Brinkerhoff.

The common ancestor of the Brinkerhoff family in America emigrated from Holland and settled in what is now New York City in 1638. The island of Manhattan, which is now entirely occupied by the great city, was discovered September 3, 1609, by Hendrik Hudson.

The settlement of New Amsterdam was commenced in 1613; in 1621 the Dutch West India Company commenced operations, and it is claimed in 1626 the whole island was purchased for $24.00; in 1652 New Amsterdam was incorporated, and the government passed from the West India Company into the hands of two Burgomasters and five assistants called Schepens, and one Schout or Sheriff; in 1664 the English took the province, and the name was changed to New York.

It will thus be seen that the *common ancestor* above referred to, of the Brinkerhoff family, came to America before the title of New York had been conferred upon the great seaboard city of the Western World; fifty years before James II. had abolished the representative system; seventy years before the slave market was established in Wall street; eighty-seven years before the New York

Gazette was published, and 137 years before the farmers of Concord raised the war shout of the Revolution.

His name was Derickson Brinckerhoff, and his wife's maiden name was Susanna Dubbles.

The ancestor of the Wayne county, Ohio, branch of the family was born in the city of Philadelphia, and there married a Scotch-Irish woman named Campbell. He had three sons, George, Daniel and William, all of whom are deceased, the latter dying at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Daniel, the second of these three brothers, had three sons, John, James and William, the latter for many years one of the distinguished educators of the State, and now Principal of the McNealy Normal school. James is a resident of the county, an industrious and prosperous farmer and an excellent citizen.

John Brinkerhoff, the oldest of the three sons, was born June 9, 1813, and was educated near Dillsburg, York county, Pa., at a private institution. Two of his instructors were men of marked and decided ability, and for whom their pupil has ever entertained agreeable memories and a high regard. He began his career as a teacher at the early age of eighteen, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., where he remained one year, when he removed with his father to Wayne county. Upon his arrival in Wayne county he very naturally inclined to the occupation for which he had best qualified himself and began teaching in Canaan township, where the village of Golden Corners now stands.

He was married November 18, 1833, to Rebecca Sommers, the issue of which union being three sons, George S., Daniel O. and Joseph William Brinkerhoff. The two oldest served in the Union army, George in the 47th Indiana regiment, Daniel in the 4th Ohio, who after a service of nine months became prostrated with fever, was brought home and died. Joseph W. Brinkerhoff, the youngest, is practicing medicine in Burbank, Wayne county.

After a married life of 18 years nearly his wife Rebecca died, and he was united in marriage a second time, November 17, 1852, to Miss Mary Robison, daughter of William Robison of Wooster township. Mr. Brinkerhoff is a resident of Wooster and is one of the intelligent, enlightened, upright, honorable and substantial men of the city.

We do not know the number of terms of school he has taught in Wooster and the community since his advent to the county, but he has been, if not exclusively devoting his time to it, identi-

fied with some educational enterprise of the people, either as County Examiner, Superintendent, teacher, Trustee or committeeman.

The genius of the public schools has pursued him and haunted him until there was scarcely any escape from its influence or blandishments. The vigor of his manhood has been spent in the schoolroom, and the skill of his drilled brain has, through long and toilsome years, been employed in endeavor to educate the youth submitted to his care and inspire them with lofty and laudable ambitions. He has performed his duty and can not fail to know it. In the sphere of teacher he possessed singular fitness, and to all its situations he readily addressed himself.

He must be written down as one of the successful teachers of Wayne county. He seems to have enjoyed the natural as well as the acquired qualifications of the teacher. He had a just, well-balanced confidence in himself and in his ability. His moral nature was sufficiently enlightened to impart to him a keen conception of his duty, and his conscience forbade him shrinking from it. He was also, by his very composition, a very determined man, and this determination communicated force and momentum to all his actions; hence, with his strong moral convictions, his clear sense of duty, and his resolute nature, he established government, erected order and asserted the manhood of the teacher. His name is permanently associated with the High, Graded and other schools of the city of Wooster. With the teachers of Wayne county he possesses a remarkable influence, and especially with the younger class, who dwell upon his words and highly value his counsel. As County School Examiner he was deservedly popular.

His mind being essentially calculative, the range of its exercise could not easily be confined to the mathematics of the school room. With an excellent comprehension of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, the calculus, etc., he practicalized his attainments in the domain of surveyor and civil engineer.

He was elected Surveyor of Wayne county in 1844, and has served officially in that capacity at differeat times nineteen years since then. His labors in this respect continue whether in or out of office, and his lines, angles and corners are trusty land-marks. He is as familiar with the science of quantities, mixed, pure or speculative, as he is with the sections or topography of the county. His valuable services rendered as engineer in the construction of the Wooster water works, and his remarkable fertility and

exactness in the delineation of plans, contributed largely to the consummation of that splendid enterprise of the citizens of Wooster.

While it is probable that the atmosphere of politics may not be cogenial to the olfactories of Mr. Brinkerhoff he has, nevertheless, upon several occasions been compelled to breathe it, and with, we believe, invigorating effect upon the body politic.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, serving from January 4, 1864, to January 1, 1866. He proved himself to be a working, vigilant member, promptly at the post of duty, and keenly alive to the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the public.

It will be seen by this narrative that Mr. Brinkerhoff has passed his sixty-fourth year, an age to which but a decimal of the human race attain. By a life of strictest sobriety and temperance, of great evenness, moderation and method, not yielding to mental or physical excitements, unsapped by excesses, unvisited by the assaults of destructive passions, he is to-day in the very prime of manhood, the possessor of "a sound mind in a healthy body," with every faculty susceptible of its strongest tension and activity. He is a man of powerful convictions, and when assured that he is right he will not be swerved from his opinion. He is a tangible, certain man. There are no fungus growths in his character. He is of a placid and hopeful temperament and indulgent and magnanimous disposition. He believes the world is better than moralists would have us admit; has faith in the destiny of man, withholding judgment against a brother rather than pronouncing it. He has a hearty amen for every good work, and in most cases leans to a verdict of "not proven." He belongs to the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been a lifelong and prominent member.

John P. Jeffries.

John Parsons Jeffries, of Wooster, Ohio, the author of the "Natural History of the Human Races," is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Huntington county, Pa., July 19, 1815. His parents, Mark and Rebecca Parsons Jeffries, were both of old English stock, Quaker on the maternal side, whose genealogy can be traced for over two centuries, their immediate ancestors for several generations residing in Chester county, Pa.

His early opportunities for education were only such as were attainable at that time, and this was procured at the select school, as the system of instruction was then not so diffusive and liberal as at this later day. However, by the exercise of indomitable energy and a determined will, he became a ripe scholar, profound lawyer and a man of means, and may properly and emphatically be ranked with our self-made men.

In April, 1836, Mr. Jeffries left his native place and settled at Wooster, May 14, of the same year, where he has ever since continued to reside. He was married in 1838 to Miss Jane McMonigal, second daughter of Andrew McMonigal, one of the early pioneers of Wayne county, the union resulting in five sons and two daughters, viz: Lemuel, Sarah Matilda, Linnæus Quinby, Joseph Oello, Delano, Viola Rebecca and Julian Parsons, all of whom are living, except Matilda, who married Samuel J. Price and died in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1865.

His inclinations in early life were for mechanical pursuits, and for several years he followed the occupation of mill-wright, in which he was eminently successful. Possessed of strong native powers of intellect, that field became too narrow for him, when he turned his attention to the law, which opened up to his eager mind a larger range of study and thought. To the student, no profession presents so vast a field for intellectual activity as the law. In its study and practice, philosophy, the arts and sciences are all brought into requisition.

In 1842 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. His abilities, industry and fidelity to his clients, immediately introduced him into active practice, and soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. At that time the Wooster bar was conspicuous for its ability throughout the State. Judges Willis, Silliman, Dean, Avery, Cox and Carter were its leading members, although other distinguished lawyers were also in practice then, prominent among whom were Samuel Hemphill, James C. Miller, William McMahan and General Samuel R. Curtis. All of these, save Carter, are dead.

From the beginning Mr. Jeffries enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, not only in Wayne county, but throughout the State. His integrity and purity of character; his power of research, investigation and combination; his varied and accurate general knowledge; his untiring energy and perseverance, have given him a wide and worthy reputation, both as a man and lawyer. Few

men in the practice of the legal profession have accomplished more in winning causes in the exciting collisions of the forum, or in establishing reputation for legal acumen and a profound and comprehensive knowledge of the law, than Mr. Jeffries. During his long and successful practice he has had associated with him as partners in his profession, the following prominent lawyers: Judge C. C. Parsons, Sen. (now on the bench), Judge William Given (deceased), Judge William Sample (deceased), and Judge Martin Walker, all eminent jurists, the latter at the present time being District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of the State of Ohio. These were his only partners until 1877, when he associated with him in practice his son, L. Q. Jeffries.

One professional characteristic of Mr. Jeffries is his uniform disposition to treat with the most marked lenity and courtesy the younger members of the bar. This is quite commonly remarked of him, and is a noble and manly expression of the higher and finer qualities of human nature. The reverse of this is of frequent occurrence with the older lawyers, but is a mean and detestable habit.

For many years, and until recently, Mr. Jeffries took an active part in politics. He served four years as State's Attorney of Wayne county, and, as an evidence of his accuracy and sagacity as a pleader, it said that not a single one of his legal papers was held defective.

In 1858 the Democracy of the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed then of the counties of Wayne, Ashland, Medina and Lorain, in Convention, gave him a unanimous nomination as their candidate for Congress. He was not successful in the canvass, however, Gen. Cyrus Spink, his opponent, being elected; but, notwithstanding it was a strong Republican District, Mr. Jeffries' large vote was quite flattering to his personal popularity.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, from the Fourteenth District above named, and instructed to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, which he did, taking a prominent part in both Conventions, and in the spirited campaign that followed. As an event of those days it may be stated that on the 24th of September of that year, Herschel V. Johnson, the candidate for Vice President, visited Wooster. The coming of this distinguished gentleman was obtained through the personal influence of Mr. Jeffries. He met Mr. Johnson in Harrisburg, Pa., made a speech with him at Altoona, and by filling some of his appointments elsewhere in that State, and

accompanying him to Pittsburg, prevailed upon him to proceed on to Wooster, where he addressed an immense assemblage to the highest admiration of the Democracy.

He received, in 1860, a majority of the popular vote of the Wooster district for Common Pleas Judge, but not desiring the position he withdrew his name upon the eve of nomination, which secured the nomination to Wm. Sample, of Coshocton county.

In 1862 he was elected by the people of Wayne county a member of the State Legislature by the home vote, the soldiers' vote giving his antagonist a small majority, and not desiring the position he did not contest his seat.

Mr. Jeffries, in 1844, commenced collecting facts concerning the primitive peoples of this continent, and continued his research until 1868, when he produced his volume entitled the "Natural History of the Human Races," which was published in New York in 1869.

His first aim was to write a History of the American Indians, and, in order to do so, visited many of the tribes and examined the antiquities of the country supposed to be of Indian origin; but their history unfolded to him a much wider and more comprehensive field than he at first conceived, whereupon he extended his inquiry to the whole human family, and has given to the world the above-named accurately written and most valuable work.

Upon the production of this compendium of the origin of the races, wherein the boldness and tenability of his propositions are so maturely and scientifically elaborated, Mr. Jeffries may securely rest his reputation as a philosophical and candid expounder of ethnological truth, and to which may be referred the basis and certainty of a lasting and enviable renown. His dissertation upon the origin of the American type of the human family, or the American Indians, supplies a necessity in ethnological history heretofore most culpably neglected by the most erudite writers upon this intricate but most interesting science There can be no room for conjecture as to the correctness of his propositions concerning their origin, and the means and methods by which they obtained possession of the continent; and his classification and localization of the different tribes is at once comprehensive, lucid and conclusive. To the American student of ethnological history is it especially attractive, as it solves many of the mysteries relating to these nomadic tribes, who have been grievously desi-

tute of proper annals and without an exponent of their manners, habits and character.

Mr. Jeffries has, we believe, never made any personal effort to introduce his book to the public beyond the first edition, yet it has found its way into many of the largest libraries, not only of this country but of Europe. A few years ago, in an official document, bearing the seal of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, he received most complimentary mention of his work, with intelligence that it was numbered upon the shelves of its library as a valuable contribution to ethnological science. It is quoted from in the leading magazines of both countries as corroborative of similar theories sought to be advanced by distinguished scientists in the same field of investigation.

The press highly commends the work. The following extracts from a few of the notices indicate the prevailing sentiment:

From the New York World.

This contribution to ethnology is a carefully prepared summary of the knowledge possessed on the subject. Mr. Jeffries discusses the question of the antiquity of man, his distribution, his physical nature and natural history. He examines the peculiarities of the various types, devoting a large space to the American and African races. In general, he accepts the theory of the unity of the human family, but considers that theories in reference to human equality should be considered in the light cast on these questions by a knowledge of the respective endowments, physical, mental and moral, of the various races.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The when, the where, and the how of man's origin has been the subject of interesting and perplexing inquiry for ages. * * * Then comes that other perplexing inquiry as to the cause of the different types or races of mankind. Are they the offspring of a single pair, or are they separate and distinct creations? The work before us takes the ground that each type or race is a distinct creation of Almighty power, formed for their respective zones, and unfitted for perfect development out of them. The author scouts the idea that the diversity of race is accidental, or as being inconsistent with man's natural history and the changeless laws of nature. No one ever knew of an instance where a negro was accidentally born of Caucasian parents, nor a case where the white man was accidentally born of negro parents; nor does history show an instance of the typical complexion of a race being changed by climate. No agency can perform such a change but amalgamation, and that inevitably leads to deterioration and death.

Our author has entered fully into all these matters, presented candidly the various theories and the grounds upon which they are based.

Two facts are particularly prominent in the work, but not more so than they are in the history of the races, which are, that the whites embody the active intellectual force of the world which has imparted to Christian civilization its prominence and its triumphs; that the negro is the great representative of moral and intellectual stagnation. What the negro is now, he was over four thousand years ago, and will be four thousand years hence. Natures so dissimilar require different

management, and to attempt to make them co-equals with the whites in the same government is a crime, which no humanitarianism can hide or wipe out.

From the Scientific American.

This book contains a great deal of rare and valuable information concerning the history of our race, and in respect to which the mass of mankind know but very little.

From the Phrenological Journal.

The author advocates the theory of the original diversity of the human creation, that is, that there were the following five great types of the human family: Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, African and American. His book gives evidence that, notwithstanding his legal practice of a quarter of a century's duration, he has found leisure for extended research in ethnology, and presents its results in this work in an entertaining and understandable manner.

We commend the book to the attention of all who are interested in the study of ethnology and kindred subjects.

From the New York Express.

The author gives an elaborate and learned investigation of the subject; bringing to the aid of his theory that there was an original diversity of the human creation, of which there were five distinct types: the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malayan, American and African. This mooted question has been ably argued by opposing scientists, and the present work will find many earnest readers who take interest in the discussion. We recommend the book, for the candid and lucid manner the author treats the subject, and can with justice afford him the commendation that he presents an array of interesting ethnological facts that are valuable to the inquirers into this deeply interesting problem. The work is profusely illustrated by valuable specimens of types of the different races, and the mechanical execution of the volume is unexceptionable.

There is a versatility about the attainments of Mr. Jeffries that is somewhat remarkable. That he should, at hours of leisure, or at intervals apart from his legal studies, have produced a work upon the distinct peoples of the earth, is almost incredible. Lawyers as a rule only bridge the chasms, tunnel the mountains, and ascend the peaks of the law. There are distinguished exceptions to this rule, of course, yet the proposition is true applied to them as a class. That they should become politicians is quite natural, as their oratorical powers are ever in requisition, but that they should incline to and consummate scientific and philosophical expositions in conjunction with local politics and law, is most notable.

The geologic chapters of this work, as intimated elsewhere, are from his pen, and while they, more properly speaking, are but abbreviations from his notes, we call attention to them as an epitome of systematized, compact, concrete, scientific thought.

To his acquisitions in the domain of scientific exploration we may add the other equally distinguished ones of the lawyer. The

legal service, though it is in many respects, as the great Wirt asserted, "dry, dark, cold and revolting," an old feudal castle in perfect preservation, yet a legal architect, like Mr. Jeffries, who aspires to the honors of the profession, takes great delight in exploring it.

His arguments at the bar are replete with legal knowledge, logical acumen, fullness of vocabulary, and he is felicitous in his analysis and application of evidence to law. He is one of the world's toilers, who believes there is no excellence without great labor. He is patient in all things, and maintains that wisely directed effort which secures all needful results. The lightnings of God are terrible, but the mattock sinks deeper holes in the earth than it. He is an indefatigable and discriminating reader, and draws the virtue out of the best books as hot water draws the strength of tea leaves. His mind is of the strictly ratiocinative order; from the parts of things, by rational presumptions and comparisons, he is apt to arrive at just, logical and reliable conclusions.

Mr. Jeffries is a genuine American citizen, though he inherits the English temperament, and is brave, cordial and hearty. He is a thorough gentleman, plain and unaffected, singularly affable and courteous, but opposed to all ultra refinement. Upon acquaintance he instantly impresses you with his social inclinations, his manner being polite and accessible.

Though the revolving years have sifted snow upon his hair, he retains his vivacity and vigor, and possesses an erect and well-developed figure. He is grave, sedate and dignified in his deportment and easy and polite in his action. He is frank, open and manly in expression, firm and resolute, fighting hard for the sly hare, success, and catching her; is careful and temperate in all his habits—except that he will work too hard, which he had better quit. His domestic attachments are strong, and in the circle of home he is the luminous center.

C. C. Parsons.

Hon. C. C. Parsons was born near Ithaca, Tompkins county, State of New York, 135 miles west of Albany, September 25, 1819. His father, Jabez Parsons, was a native of New Hampshire, and was married to Miss Petronella Cutler, of the State of Vermont. His grandfather, named Jabez, was a soldier in the

War of the Revolution, one of the secretaries of Major General Israel Putnam, and among other of his achievements, it may be mentioned that he was by the side of Generals Washington and Lee in the memorable conflict of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, which resulted disastrously to the British forces under Clinton. For services rendered in the war of American Independence he became one of the worthy pensioners of the Government.

The father of Judge C. C. Parsons began life as a shoemaker, though he subsequently embarked in mercantile business, and, we believe, likewise pursued the ocupation of a farmer. He emigrated to Medina county, Ohio, in 1833. Hon. C. C. Parsons, his son, removed with his father to Medina county, when he was but fourteen years of age. His early education consisted in attendance upon the common schools of the State of New York, prior to his coming to Ohio, and three years patronage of McGregor's Academy after his arrival.

At the age of sixteen he first presented himself in the *role* of teacher, taking charge of a school near "Johnston's Corners," in Summit county. His next school was taught in Sharon, Medina county, Ohio. For eight years he devoted himself to teaching and going to school. In 1839 he removed to Sugarcreek township, Wayne county, where, in the village of Dalton, he continued his profession as teacher, successfully serving in that capacity for three or four years. Having resolved upon the study of the law during this period, he commenced his elementary course of reading with Charles Wolcott, Esq., and after two years of close and attentive study, was admitted to practice in 1841, at the Circuit Court in Wooster.

He was twice married. First, March 11, 1841, to Miss Eliza Cahill, of Dalton, by which marriage there are six living children; second to Aurelia A. Foote, September 10, 1858, and has two children. In March, 1841, he commenced the legal practice in Dalton, and soon established himself as a sound counselor and good lawyer. Identifying himself with the old Democratic party, he soon achieved prominence and popularity with that organization, and in 1848 was elected Auditor of the county by a majority of eight or nine hundred; he was re-elected in 1850.

From 1851 to 1855 he practiced law with Eugene Pardee; from 1855 to 1862, he was in partnership with Hon. John P. Jeffries. In 1862 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the incompetency and resignation of

William M. Weiker. To this position he was elected in the fall of 1862, and re-elected in the fall of 1865. In 1863 he entered into partnership with Hon. John McSweeney, which continued until October, 1876, when he was elected Judge of the third subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, assuming his official responsibility on the second Wednesday of February, 1877.

The career of Judge C. C. Parsons, from the time he entered upon professional and official life, has been a busy, honorable and successful one. Like many of the eminent lawyers, jurists, and other professional men who, by dint of solid energy, have risen to prominence, his origin was an obscure one, possessing neither wealth nor influence to recommend him to popular favor.

From the time, at the age of sixteen, when he first hit "the buffer of life" as an humble school teacher, to the date of his ascension to the Judgeship, his experience has been one of toil and study. Possessed of a good English education, with vigor of intellect, logical symmetry, a mind self-drilled and trained to rigid modes of thought, he advanced to his personal conflicts with advantages not enjoyed by more cultivated and brilliant scholars. His habits of hard, original, exhaustive thought made him self-reliant, tenacious and independent, and imparted, not only a logical, but an inflexible character to his conclusions.

A teacher for many years of others, the inference is admissible that he did not fail to be instructed, and in the school-room, by the very nature of his mental organization, he would establish rule and system, and his pupils would acquire and develop by simply unfolding himself. He could not fail to make plain subject matter.

During his ten years of official life he discharged his public duties with scrupulous fidelity and a punctilious regard for every public obligation. Taking charge of the Clerk's office after the malfeasance and general neglect of William Weiker, he reduced chaos to order and confusion to method. He has surrounded his various honorable political promotions with an atmosphere of integrity and probity at once creditable to himself and worthy of imitation by his successors.

As an attorney, he attained enviable prominence at the Wooster bar. Combined with the qualities of a sound lawyer, he introduced the technical brevities and exactitudes of the business man. If a client had legal transactions with which he entrusted him he was ready and prepared to take hold of them, and no superfluous words were needed to urge him to vigilance. On trial day he was

ready for trial. His self-possession never deserted him, and at the right time and place his self-assertion re-enforced him and made him strong. He was a first-class pleader, where the lawyer must be "a master in logic-fence;" a sound, incisive analyst; a critical expert, and at times a torturing cross-examiner, full of bitterness, withering rebuke and rankling sarcasm.

To the jury he talked pithily, plainly, pointedly, seldom amplifying, and always aiming to convince by the cogency and validity of argument and a copious, methodical and sagacious presentation of facts. The law with him was the spear of Ajax, with which to stab an adversary, and the facts the club of Hercules with which to pommel him. When once entrenched in the authorities he delivered spirited and courageous battle.

To the bench Judge Parsons has borne his legal learning, his acute, discriminating reason, his calm, sober judgment and an unswerving sense of right—those most important pre-requisites in a Judge—and we doubt not, in this new and dignified province of jurisprudence he will fully sustain his past reputation as a lawyer and add other honors to his name.

In his Court criminals will not go unwhipt, and offense, though it wear a "gilded hand," will not "shove by Justice."

Kimball Porter.

Colonel Porter was born in Lee, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1803. He resided in Wooster from 1831 to 1856, and was marked as being one of its most prominent citizens in all respects. A man of unusual business enterprise, he was especially identified with the successful management of the stage coach line, of which, for many years, he was Superintendent. On the advent of the railroad through this part of Ohio he went West to assume a similar position there, and died in Iowa City, Iowa, June 27, 1863. His body was brought to Wayne county for interment in the Wooster Cemetery. Few men were more deservedly popular for noble, personal characteristics than Kimball Porter, and many cherish his memory with tenderest emotions. He was a member of the Disciple church, and died as he had lived, a zealous and consistent Christian.

Hon. George Rex.

George Rex was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, July 25,

1817. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine Rex, who emigrated from Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., and settled in Canton in May, 1815. His parents were members of the Methodist church for thirty years and their lives were exemplary, pious and pure. His mother died April, 1867, and his father April 27, 1876, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. John McSweeney of Wooster.

George Rex spent his earlier years in Canton under the guidance and care of his parents and under the shadow of the family circle, where germinate and grow, under the fostering care of father and mother, those great clusters of human virtues which in the coming years ornament so many lives, and illustrate the goodness and beneficence of parental teaching. He attended school at the Lutheran Seminary at Canton, for one year and a half, when that institution was removed to Columbus and incorporated as the Capital University, after which he continued as a student for two years, devoting himself to mathematics, the higher branches of scientific and philosophical study, as well as to the German language and literature and the classics.

After his return to Canton at the Christmas vacation, in the winter of 1833–34, he was employed for three years during the winter season to teach the public schools of that city. He commenced reading law in the fall of 1839 with Hon. John Harris, for many years a leader of the bar of Stark county, and on the 10th of October, 1842, was admitted to practice, by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

He removed to Wooster February 9, 1843, and engaged in the practice of the legal profession, where he has since continued to live, and where, with the exception of time devoted to official duties, he has zealously and assiduously applied himself to the solution of the technicalities and riddles of the legal science. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county in the fall of 1847, and re-elected in Obtober, 1849. In October, 1851, he was chosen to the Senate of the State of Ohio from the District of Wayne and Holmes, where he served with distinguished ability; was elected by that body President *pro tem.*, and in that capacity very soon achieved the distinction of being a superior presiding officer, and one of the best parliamentarians in the State. In October, 1859, he was again elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county, and in the fall of 1861 re-elected to the same office. At the August term of 1864 he was appointed by the Court—Judge Sample upon the bench—Prosecutor of the

county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the incumbent elect. At the October election in 1867 he was chosen a second time to the Senatorship of Ohio, representing the counties of Wayne, Holmes, Knox and Morrow, serving through the regular session of 1868, and the adjourned session of 1869.

On the 11th of September, 1874, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor William Allen as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Walter F. Stone, and was elected by the people of the State to the same office the ensuing October.

He served upon the Supreme Bench of the State until February 9, 1877, at which time his term expired, meantime persistently declining a nomination for the same honor on the State ticket in the fall of 1876.

At an early period in the life of Judge Rex, he became a member of the Ancient Order of Freemasonry. In April, 1846, he became a member of Ebenezer Lodge, No. 33, at Wooster, and soon arose to the office of Master of the Lodge, which he held for more than twelve years; also holding the office of High Priest for a long number of years in Wooster Chapter, No. 27, and of the Council, No. 13. He arose rapidly in the Order in the State, having served as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, and was also elected and served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Ohio.

He was married May 24, 1853, to Ella J. McCurdy, a daughter of William McCurdy, a long resident and prominent citizen of Wooster.

Since his retirement from the judicial responsibilities of the bench of Ohio, Judge Rex has resumed the practice of law in the city of Wooster.

The data concerning Mr. Rex we did not receive until after our arrival in Indianapolis with our manuscript for publication, and we can now but regret that our material is so meager in detail. Knowing him as we do, with his certain indisposition to be tampered with, either by paragraphist or journalist, we may probably leap our province in doing more than simply erecting upon a page the line of facts within our possession. But as we propose to have respect for the last decisions of the Court, so we are inclined to obey the mandate of our last judgment, and upon our own responsibility throw the rein upon the neck of our pen.

Judge George Rex is a marked man, well poised, possessing

mental and physical equilibriums, and seldom susceptible of agitation. He is self-constructed, self-disciplined and self-governed.

Nature endowed him with a strong, compact brain, with possibilities of expansive development, the texture of which is fine, fibrous and solid. He depends upon himself, and between his brain and his right hand there can be no misunderstanding. He was a student from the period when he entered college, and resolute in his determination to achieve proficiency and high standards in his studies. The disposition to acquire was manifest, and when this ingredient of the mind is present, the ability is usually in attendence.

After his abandonment of college he commenced teaching, a vocation for which nature had especially qualified him. In college he would be a worker by the very force and iron in him, and out of it identical dispositions would control him, for our dispositions are only that many wheels set within us, upon which we are driven about by that adroit and daring horseman, the Will. He would labor constantly and perseveringly, striking when the iron was hot, or making it hot by striking. Into the school-room he would convey all his energy and application. By every law of necessity, by every principle of philosophy, such a man, in such a profession, must meet with success.

He is a lawyer of wide, thorough and varied attainments. If it be true that law is but common sense systematized, George Rex entered the profession with superior natural qualifications. Primarily, his mind had a legal cast, and by years of training and field-discipline, it weighs a legal principle with the delicate accuracy of an apothecary's scale. If Blackstone had not lived, and Kent and Story had not ached and written, he could nevertheless have been a lawyer, and his counsel would have been safe and just. His legal opinions would have been good, unsupported by authority or precedent. A society or community would be well governed that would submit to codes and manuals that would originate exclusively in his own mind.

As a counselor he is a sure guide, never misleading his client, or luring him by groundless hopes of success in ambiguous situations. His pleadings are the best evidence of the method and logical compactness of his brain, as they seldom admit of assaults from opposing counsel. In his sphere as an advocate he brings the entire enginery of logic to bear upon the court and jury. He reasons accurately, closely, keenly, fairly, and will not violate a

logical rule, if its legitimate result should be against him. Afford him the tangible premise, and the conclusion that determines, comes. He aims not to hoodwink or deceive a jury, but to convince it, and if circumstances are favorable, he is apt to do it. Truth is gold, but when presented by some minds it has greater brightness; when it is his offering there is unction in it, for his lips are accustomed to the use of it. His client must have fair play, and the benefit of the "reasonable doubt." He will defend a criminal with the same earnest and acute vigor with which he would prosecute him, and for the very brave reason that he believes it to be right, and because it is right.

On the Supreme Bench of Ohio he added to an already established reputation as a lawyer the luster of the jurist.

In all his official relations, whether as Prosecutor, Senator, or Supreme Judge of the State of Ohio, he bore a spotless name.

He was one of the committee, after the adoption of the New Constitution, that drafted the wise and beneficent school law of the State. His life has been a decidedly public and useful one. His official career has been one to which his friends can advert with assuring recollections, and which he, in the sober decline of a strong-aimed life, can contemplate with pleasure and satisfaction. It were well if more men like him were in every community. He is bold, fearless, outspoken, of decided opinions, independent views, sound judgment and firm convictions. When he arrives at a conclusion he is apt to remain with it, and for the excellent reason that he has thoroughly investigated the matter in issue before he attained it. Hence with him there is little occasion for changing it or reviewing the proof. He is versed in the Latin classics, is an excellent English and German scholar, is a reader, a student and a thinker—thinks because he can not help it. He is a mathematician like Brinkerhoff, full of known and unknown quantities, and his business habits are arithmetic, algebraic, geometric and trigonometric. He does nothing by halves, or quarters, but finishes all he undertakes, and undertakes no more than he can execute. His word is followed by the act—is quick, ready, prompt, and would discharge a private secretary in a minute if he were laggard a second time. In a word, he is punctual, and "punctuality is the politeness of kings."

He is a good controversialist—at times, we imagine, enjoys opposition, as such friction is needed to sharpen and polish highly-tempered natures. He is agreeable and fluent in conversation,

E. Quinby D.D.
Wooster Ohio.

stands on the edge of his topic, and talks from the rim to the center. Tortuous syllables, lumbering words and Alexandrine sentences are abominations. He believes, with Dr. Holmes, that the smaller the caliber of mind the greater the love of a perpetually open mouth.

Politically Mr. Rex is a Democrat, and is a vigorous and uncompromising exponent of the principles of his party.

There are some innate traits in his social physiognomy that may be misunderstood. Though sometimes seemingly self-assertive, he is as free from dogmatism as he is from cant. He has the keenest appreciation of a joke, and on occasion can laugh as loud as Firestone at a good one well told. Though sedate and firm, at times his fancy is sportive and his genius playful. The æsthetic taste is largely developed in him, and if he does not admire flowers and works of art, bright lawns and garden spots, and all that is beautiful in the world, he has consciously repressed some of the instinctive qualities of his nature.

E. Quinby, Jr.

There is more or less difficulty in writing a sketch of such a man as Ephraim Quinby, Jr., pressing on, as he does, steadily and quietly through the mazes of human life like a placid, even stream. We fancy that Bierstadt, in the Pacific canyons, or Frankenstein at the Great Cataract, found ampler range for the artistic faculty than they would in the serene landscape touched and made beautiful alone by silent sunshine and perpetual verdure. And yet the picture of such a landsape would be sublime and exquisitely interesting.

In a life in which we find no brilliant passages of public polity or scientific conquest, of either diplomacy or war, there is but a glint of light and shadow to present to the world for its admiration or applause; for the world is a tardy, jealous jury, and appears stupid and obtuse to the appreciation of any rare merit or silent, solid worth.

It is a fact, probably pretty well understood, but we desire to emphasize it, that but very few of our prominent citizens have acquired either their wealth or influence by inheritance. Those who have made their mark in commerce, speculation, finance, or in law, like McSweeney, have chiefly commenced life's duties with

only the capital of energy and industry to guarantee them success in the sharp and stubborn contest for happiness, independence and fortune. It is no credit to the hereditary prince, or the scion of a *millionaire*, to roll in luxury, to possess landed estates, or the ability, if he have the inclination, to endow universities, manipulate railroads or sway legislatures; but to the young man whose capital is vested in his native energies, who flings himself against the shores of the great world, and who, against adverse situations, says to the storms, "I will meet you," and to the world, "I am yet to be *one* in your sharp conflicts"—to him, we affirm, are due phrases of eulogy and ascriptions of praise.

A possessor of qualities which, measured by their practical exercise and application have resulted in extraordinary success, Mr. Quinby* at an early period ventured upon life, prosecuting to the present time, its varied routine of duties with earnest, undemonstrable, steadfast aim.

Ephraim Quinby, Jr., was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and is a son of the late Judge Ephraim Quinby, the founder and proprietor of Warren, and brother of Samuel Quinby, deceased, a memoir of whom elsewhere appears. About the year 1823–24 he separated from the paternal mansion, then being in his tenth year, and removed to Wayne county, making his home with his brother, Samuel Quinby, then a resident of Wooster, holding the office of Receiver of Public Moneys for the United States Land Office for the District of Wooster, and simultaneously the office of Treasurer of Wayne county.

He remained with his brother until July, 1828, assisting him in his office as occasion permitted and attending the village schools respectively taught by J. C. Spink, N. Luccock, I. Spink and William Warne.

During this year he entered upon the duties of clerk in the

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*It may here be appropriate to remark, that the data we have obtained concerning Mr. Quinby's life, has been procured under difficulties which, to some extent, will form an apology for the meagerness of our narrative. This is partly to be attributed to the constant pressure of his business engagements, but we believe, is more particularly due to his modesty and indisposition to be subjected to the judgment and criticism of the public. He was one of the earliest advocates of the project of the County History, assuming it to be a duty, as well as a responsibility, to extend his co-operative aid to the enterprise. With the limited facts personally obtained from him, and without resources from which matters of fact and detail could be extracted, we very greatly regret our inability to supply anything but an approximate biography of him.

store of the late John Larwill at a salary of one hundred dollars per year and boarded (modern clerks would feel insulted to be offered such salaries), saving one-third of his wages.

In July, 1829, Mr. Joseph H. Larwill having received from President Jackson the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys for the Tiffin, Ohio, United States Land District, Mr. Quinby accepted the position of clerk in his office, remaining there about one year, when he returned to Wooster and entered the office of his brother Samuel, with whom he continued until the fall of 1834, and during this time, in addition to his other duties, he made the monthly deposits of the goverment moneys, received from sales of public lands, for the Wooster and Bucyrus (formerly Tiffin) United States Land Offices, in the Branch Bank of the United States at Pittsburg.

This service or duty, as may be imagined, was one of great responsibility and extremely hazardous, the country then being sparsely settled, and the protection afforded by society and the laws not being so surely established. The usual method of conveying the moneys to Pittsburg was in a two-horse Dearborn wagon, strongly built, although sometimes this would not answer the purpose and a heavier vehicle had to be substituted. This was made particularly necessary in the instance of the deposit after the public sale of the Seneca Indian Reserve, as the amount of the moneys for that month exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, about twenty-five thousand of which was in silver coin. The conveyance for transporting this deposit was a two-horse wagon and team procured of the late Colonel Rowse, of Bucyrus, he driving the team and consuming seven days and a half in making the passage from Bucyrus to Pittsburg. On arriving at New Lisbon, it being in the month of December, the roads bad and the country hilly, an additional span of horses had to be attached to the wagon.

In making these deposits it was always necessary to exercise great prudence, and frequently the most extreme and circumspect caution, so as to elude detection. In these cases, to deceive observation and not permit the contents of the loaded wagon to be known, was oftentimes a difficult matter, especially when an unusual amount of silver coin was being conveyed, and when the roads were bad and frequent stops had to be made at places where was seldom seen more money than they received from their customers for a night's lodging and other accommodations.

In cases like these, Mr Quinby—then but twenty years old—

would drive his team pretty close to the tavern door and request that it might remain there until morning. Having, generally, a friend along with him—often his old companion, a boy, then, as well as himself, the Rev. M. E. Strieby—they would arrange to have a bed spread on the floor of the tavern sitting-room, vigilantly keeping an eye on the wagon containing the coin—the bank-notes being kept about his person. After supper, and when other travelers and the family had retired, Mr. Quinby and his friend would quickly remove the boxes, each containing from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, from the wagon to the sitting-room, and closing the doors securely, they would sleep, *turn about*, until quite early in the morning and before there was any stir upon the premises, when they would stealthily replace the boxes containing the coin in the wagon. After breakfast they would renew their journey, not even the landlord or any one else about the premises knowing the value of their cargo or the amount of money they controlled, such a state of profound ignorance, no doubt, being a source of comfort to Mr. Quinby. These special precautions, it is true, were only practiced in suspicious localities and strange places, yet precaution, prudence and watchfulness was the rule at all times and under all circumstances. And, strange as it may appear, he never, in all these perilous adventures, carried weapons of defense, though often, indeed, apprehensive of molestation and robbery. When just a boy, and when he first came to live with his brother at Wooster, he often accompanied him in making the deposits of the Land Office at the branch banks of the United States at Chillicothe and Cincinnati. During most of the year 1834 Mr. Quinby spent his time in charge of the office of Hon. Joseph H. Larwill, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Bucyrus Land Office District.

In the fall of the same year he embarked in the mercantile business in Wooster, in the store room of General Cyrus Spink, opposite to the American Hotel, afterwards removing his business to a building then standing on a lot owned by William Gooding, and in the fall of 1835 disposed of his stock of goods to Messrs. Miller and Gallagher, who removed the same to Millersburg, Ohio.

In 1836 he leased for a term of five years, of General R. Beall, the premises situated on the south-west front of the Public Square, in Wooster, and again commenced the mercantile business, in company with James A. Grant.

The first purchase of goods for the firm, or perhaps the prin-

cipal part thereof only, were lost on Lake Erie in a storm, by the sinking of a vessel containing the goods, which were shipped from Buffalo, N. Y. The vessel being subsequently raised, and the damaged goods recovered, they were brought to the store and sold at auction on the Public Square, at a loss of about two thousand five hundred dollars, there being no insurance. Mr. Quinby immediately repaired to New York, by no means disheartened by the catastrophe, and enjoying the confidence of the eastern merchants, purchased a new stock of goods, and having a prosperous trade for three or four years, retrieved the entire loss.

During his mercantile career, October 12, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine E. McConahay, daughter of Judge D. McConahay, who died October 18, 1871.

From 1836 to 1842 he turned his attention toward speculations in real estate, though still retaining and continuing his commercial interests.

In 1837 he purchased of John Bever and D. Williams about fourteen acres of land south of Liberty street and east of Bever street, and run it off into town lots, which were rapidly sold and buildings erected thereon, Mr. Quinby improving some of the lots himself. As an illustration indicative of the change, or rather the advance in the value of property in Wooster since that time, we add, that in 1837 Mr. Quinby sold lots fronting the south side of Liberty street, east of Bever, at an average of two hundred and fifty dollars per lot, sixty feet front by one hundred and eighty deep.

In 1841, after the expiration of his lease of the premises west of the Public Square—sixty feet front on Liberty street, by one hundred and eighty on Public Square—he purchased the same from General Beall for six thousand dollars. At that time a one and a half story store-room stood on the corner, and a frame dwelling, one and a half story, stood where the Wayne County National Bank now stands, then occupied as a residence by Mr. Quinby. The lot purchased of General Beall on the Public Square was intended originally to be occupied by him for mercantile uses and a residence. Having changed his mind, however, and while he was preparing to build him a house, and have erected a ware-room and stable, an incendiary fire, in 1842, was kindled, which destroyed the ware-house and several other smaller buildings that were constructed upon the Public Square, and much of the adjoining property.

This circumstance disheartened Mr. Quinby, and changed his plans; and from the material prepared for a residence he built the two story block for business purposes, now standing on the lot on the south west corner of the Public Square. He then divided the balance of the lot into fronts of twenty feet, and disposed of most of the ground at a profitable increase upon its cost. This was the *first lot in Wooster that had been subdivided for business purposes.* In the same manner he next subdivided the lots, or business blocks, known as the Merchants' Emporium, situated on the north-east corner of Public Square.

In the year 1844 he disposed of his stock of dry-goods to his brother, George Quinby and B. Grant, who removed them to Bucyrus, Ohio, and leased his store-room to David Robison, Sen., to whom he afterwards sold the grounds and building, which grounds, and all the balance of the original lot previously sold, have been repurchased, and are at present owned by him, and about twenty feet front on the west, and except fifteen feet front on the Public Square and twenty feet front on Liberty street, owning at this date, in addition, over two hundred feet frontage on the Public Square, covered with solid and substantial brick buildings.

Mr. Quinby also owns a large number of improved and unimproved lots in different parts of the city of Wooster, besides holding in fee over one hundred and fifty acres of valuable lands within the corporate limits.

From 1844 to 1848 he devoted himself exclusively to transactions in real estate and making improvements thereon, a business which he seems to relish, for which he has peculiar adaptations, and in the prosecution of which his good judgment and sagacious, discriminating foresight have made him remarkably successful.

In 1848 the Wayne county branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized, when he became a stockholder, and was chosen its Cashier, which position he held until the expiration of the charter in 1865. During the existence of this bank it ranked with the best managed banks of the State, its stability unquestioned and conceded, closing its business without loss to its shareholders and paying satisfactory dividends during its existence and a premium on the refunded stock to shareholders.

The principal parties holding the stock of this bank at the various periods of its existence, were D. Robison, Sr., R. Taggart, S. F. Day, K. Porter, R. B. Stibbs, James Robison, Joseph McComb, H. Armstrong, S. Jennings, J. Steese, J. A. Saxton, E.

Quinby, Jr., George Dewalt, William Henry, H. V. Bever, J. R. Hunter, Samuel Quinby, Benjamin Wallace and James M. Brown, with more than half of whom "life's fitful fever is over."

Upon the expiration of the charter of the Wayne county branch of the State Bank of Ohio, the remaining shareholders organized, under the United States National Bank Act in 1865, the Wayne County National Bank of Wooster, when Mr. Quinby was selected as its Cashier, and which position he at present holds. It is hardly necessary to remark that the responsible standing of the Branch Bank's reputation is continued and illustrated in that of the National Bank. The universal confidence and absolute trust reposed in it by the public and the business community is the most powerful recommendation and endorsement of its high and substantial character.

During the years between 1848 and 1876, in addition to the duties of Cashier of the Branch and National Banks, Mr. Quinby devoted his moments of leisure to purchasing, selling and improving real estate, many of his enterprises having contributed to advance, grace and beautify the city.

The University of Wooster being projected in 1866, and an enterprise being inaugurated to locate it in any suitable town or city, by the Presbyterian Synods of Ohio, wherever a reliable subscription of one hundred thousand dollars should be procured and placed at their disposal, a subscription was at once put in circulation in Wooster and throughout the county to raise the stipulated sum, one condition of which was a site for the College building, which was to be accepted as a portion of the one hundred thousand dollars to be raised. The subscription was headed by Mr. Quinby at ten thousand dollars, which was followed by subscriptions of three thousand dollars and on down to five. The final effort having been accomplished, after a thorough canvass of the county and city, it was exhibited that the amount raised fell thirty-two thousand dollars short of the sum required, and the prospect of the location of the University in Wooster looked gloomy, indeed, and its abandonment seemed probable.

At this juncture, however, the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, being in session at Wooster, appointed a committee, after viewing the site proposed by E. Quinby, Jr., for the University, to confer with a committee of the citizens of Wooster, and offered to accept the twenty acres of land as a donation from Mr. Quinby at $25,000, and in addition $75,000 of cash subscriptions, which

proposition was agreed to and accepted. There having been, however, but about $58,000 of cash subscriptions reached, or that were reliable, the synodical committee agreed to accept a guaranty of E. Quinby, Jr., and other citizens of Wooster for $17,000, which would complete the $75,000 subscription required. The money was subscribed by the citizens of the city and county and the guarantors released from their obligations; and thus the location of the Wooster University was made fixed and final.

Since its construction and its having been opened for students, Mr. Quinby has increased his donations to the institution by endowing a chair, learnedly and honorably presided over by Rev. James Black, D. D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature. Including other subscriptions not mentioned, he has swelled the volume of his donations to this institution to a sum already exceeding fifty-five thousand dollars.

He has made liberal donations of real estate to churches, individuals and enterprises of public utility, concerning which it might be objectionable to Mr. Quinby to particularize.

He has been, and now is, a large owner and dealer in real estate, and, exclusive of his vast possessions in and about Wooster, is also the proprietor of costly estates in Cleveland and other localities.

The foregoing are the facts, as we have been able to collect them from different sources, which go to form the sketch of Mr. Quinby. That we have not been able to produce a fuller and better one is no fault of ours, and lies not in our disposition. We appreciate his modesty, but are sorry that its intervention precludes a more faithful and comprehensive portraiture of him.

The public who know him may learn more of him in the condensed outline given of his brother, the late Samuel Quinby, who for twenty years intertwined and interlaced himself with our local history. A long business career—from the time he was ten years of age—has not been destitute of interesting associations, important incidents and solid achievements. Were we permitted to enter into an analysis of his life and deduce from it logical conclusions, it would supply many a valuable precept and furnish many a lesson to the aspirant for success.

Whether as "office-boy" for his brother, clerking for Mr. Larwill, or conveying the moneys of the Government, or having charge of the Receiver's office, or as merchant, or dealer in real estate, or as banker, he has discharged his duties with applica-

tion, accuracy, prudence, punctuality, honesty and fidelity to every trust. These traits of character were developed in him in boyhood and secured him the confidence of reliable and valuable friends. His businesss associations in his youth were with sound, discreet men. His mind took the bias and caught the contagion of their example. From his outset in life he took the business view of it. He began well, and herein has been his advantage. A right beginning is the pledge and promise of prosperous days. He possessed character, and his employers accepted this as that much capital. In this respect they recognized him as a partner, though they did not share with him the dividends.

Dr. Chalmers once said that "the implicit trust with which merchants are accustomed to confide in distant agents, separated from them, perhaps, by half the globe—often consigning vast wealth to men recommended only by their character, whom, perhaps, they never saw—is probably the finest act of homage of one human being to another."

The trust confided in Mr. Quinby, by the agents of the United States Government, to take charge of and convey its moneys to its more central places of deposit, when he was but twenty years of age, is a better panegyric and a higher homage than we dare assume to bestow.

He first established a reputation for industry, honesty, integrity, prudence and a temperate evenness of habit. He possessed energy, resolution, determination, and adopted for his motto the one engraven upon the crest of the pickax, "I will find a way, or make one." He enjoyed sound native sense, cautious judgment, keen foresight, and accurate powers of observation. With these endowments he was prepared for the training processes of life, and it is safe to infer that he was an apt pupil, as unquestionably he was an attentive one.

That his career has been highly successful is generally known. He has accumulated wealth simply as a result of the growth and exercise of these qualities. We do not presume that he loves money better than other men who make it and handle it. There is living no man who says he is grasping, penurious, or avaricious. He hates a miser as he hates a meanness.

In his younger years he worked on a salary, like other young men—got no more wages than they did, but probably saved more.

In the mercantile business he met with disaster by storm at

the very threshold—took all the chances that his rivals did; had a profit-and-loss book; and if he made money he made it out of the opportunities presented to his competitors.

As a banker his name has ever given character to the institution that carried it; and if the public confidence sustained and gathered around it, it must be borne in mind that he made and constructed that name himself. Others, besides him, have had these opportunities.

As a dealer in real estate he could see only the eagle and the goddess on the other side; which was to be uppermost when he put down his money, he did not know. He has achieved nothing by chance or brilliant accidents.

Opportunity never especially favored him, although his good judgment at times has enabled him to seize her. "For opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again."

Only by employing the means and bringing to bear the qualities necessary to the accomplishment of it, has he acquired what he possesses. There are no splendid financial passages in his life, no bold and hazardous speculations. He has self-trust, self-command and relies on his individuality, on his cool caution, his placid, calculating mind, his considerate, discriminating judgment, his far-striking thought and foresight, which peers through situations and inspects results.

There are no cascades, whirling eddies or shallows on his stream; it has an even, deep and steady flow. He moves right along, observing the maxim of Amos Lawrence, "Do what you do thoroughly, and be faithful in all accepted trusts," and forever keeping the current of his endeavor in continual motion, his various faculties employed, pushing steadily his various enterprises, until—

> "As many lines close in the Dial's centre,
> So many a thousand actions, once afoot,
> End in one purpose."

He always has a fixed end and aim in view. Weathercock men are Nature's failures. There is nothing vascillating about him, and when he acts he acts quietly, but with decision. He has sufficient motive power to execute his projects, which is a great tonic, and communicates a certain momentum to all human action. He wills strongly and positively. There is no ostentation or show

about him, preferring retiracy and the superintendence of his thoughts and secrets. He is is neither rash nor excitable, and in all his enterprises he "hastens slowly." In short, his life is illustrated by "patience and work," and this Sir Isaac Newton is said to have defined as *genius*.

His business life is unexceptionable, and his practices germinate in his principles. He is a man of principle, and a principal man.

His private character is without a stain, and his name carries no blemish. Ordinarily he is reticent, preferring silence and allowing others to step to the front. When he does speak, he has premeditated his words, and speaks to the point. He goes about his work noiselessly, and if he performs a charity it is not blazoned on the corners, that every lip may gather it and run. A gift is a curse where the giver parades it. He is a plain, agreeable, unvarying man in his social relations, contemning flattery, pretense and deceit, and despising the pretender and hypocrite, who spreads palm leaves in the path of Jesus when he is popular in Jerusalem, and denies him after he is nailed to the cross.

His name is indissolubly associated with the University of Wooster, for to him, more than to any other man, are we indebted for that institution, which has become the nucleus of professional men like Drs. Taylor, Gregory, Black and Stoddard—gentlemen distinguished in scholarship, in the ministry, in authorship, and in the higher realm of science.

While that structure endures, and generations after Mr. Quinby shall have passed to "the appointed place of rendezvous where all the travelers on life's journey meet," it will continue as his monument, and unborn sons of unborn sires will gather under its shadow and breathe blessings upon its benefactor and friend.

John McSweeney.*

"Genius: like a star, it dwells alone."

A lawyer of marked ability must possess a first-class native intellect. In the arena of the law men are brought face to face. Their controversies are open, protracted, and sometimes violent. Almost every variety and description of human transactions are

* It is due to Mr. McSweeney to say that this sketch was written without his knowledge or consent.

embraced within the compass of their investigations. The ignoramus and the mountebank are, in the hand-to-hand conflicts of the bar, instantly discovered, unmasked and overthrown. It is no exaggeration to assert, that there is no department of human effort, no field of human ambition, in which such varied mental endowments are so essential to success as in the profession of the law. No pretense of erudition, no assumption of surpassing knowledge, no pompous arrogance of superiority will achieve victories in its formidable and fiery collisions.

The great advocate must be, every inch, a great man. He may be brilliant, but if he is an eccentric genius, with the superadditions of excellent scholarship, he will but dimly see the laurels grasped by others. He must possess a commanding intellectual appearance to win the first nod of attention; great physical endurance and elasticity of constitution to undergo the laborious toil and protracted exertion his profession so frequently imposes. He must be a clear, cogent, compact, incisive reasoner, susceptible of subtle analyzations, and capable of elucidating and expounding the most abstruse and complex propositions of law, of engaging in subtle deductions, of reasoning from cause to effect and from effect to cause. He must possess a capacious and retentive memory to seize, digest and compile any body of facts, however vast; a sound judgment to analyze and amalgamate them; patient, plodding industry to prosecute tedious researches among the fundamental principles and technicalities of the legal science; a quick perception to grasp and utilize a good opportunity; coolness, self-possession, caution and fecundity of invention to anticipate and guard against surprises and ambuscades. He must have the edge of appetite whetted for combat; must possess an imagination whose creations succeed each other like fruits in Armida's enchanted garden—"one scarce is gathered ere another grows;" wit to blaze and flame and burst into luminous coruscations; fluency of speech to express any conceivable emotion; courage, self-reliance, self-assertion, and resolution of will to press to the end all professional ventures; reticence to keep the holy secrets committed to him under the sanctities of his office; multifarious knowledge, eloquence, versatility, voice, gesture, action.

During the last century and a half many of the brightest intellects in the foremost civilized countries have been found in the legal profession, and much of the civil and political liberty enjoyed

by the human family is due to the enterprise, brain and genius of a long succession of cultured and distinguished lawyers.

The subject of this sketch, John McSweeney, Esq., is an able lawyer and brilliant orator. Nature fitted him for the bar. He has pre-empted the right to sway and swing juries, and we do not hesitate to pronounce him, without any exception, the best lawyer in Ohio.

His parents were from Ireland—sweet Innisfallen—where much of the genius of this world is secreted. At the time when Mr. McSweeney* was born, in 1824, they were living at or near Rochester, State of New York. From there they removed to Ohio and died, we believe, in Stark county, when he was but a child. They were in humble circumstances, his father being a shoemaker, and an industrious, intelligent man. Physically he was even larger than his son, and a man of most impressive and commanding aspect. He had accumulated a small amount of money, which after his death was carefully and judiciously applied to the best advantage of the parentless boy. John Harris, Esq., of Canton, was appointed his guardian, and a Mrs. Grimes of that city, a pious and estimable Catholic lady, raised him. He concluded his education at the Western Reserve College and at Cincinnati, attaining reputation as a scholar and great proficiency in the Latin classics.

He studied law with John Harris, Esq., of Canton, his guardian, and removed to Wooster in April, 1845, entering the office of Judge Ezra Dean, then one of the leading lawyers of Wayne county. He subsequently engaged in partnerships with Ohio F. Jones, Esq., Judge William Given, Hon. George Bliss and Hon. C. C. Parsons, Sen. He was joined in marriage, in 1851, with Catharine Rex, a sister of the Hon. George Rex of Wooster, a woman of strong mental endowments and marked character.

On coming to Wooster, in 1845, Mr. McSweeney almost immediately rose to the first rank at the Wooster bar, which position he has held without a rival ever since. In his practice at the Wooster bar he has been brought into competition with many of the distinguished lawyers of the State; with Judges Dean, Avery, Given and Cox, Hon. John P. Jeffries, Hon. Lyman Critchfield, Samuel Hemphill, Judges Rufus P. Ranney and Spaulding, Hon. Thomas Bartley, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the National Treasury, and Hon. D. K. Carter, now

*We regret our inability to furnish more particulars in regard to Mr. McSweeney's early years.

Chief Justice of the District of Columbia. In the many hard fought battles and severe, bitter, desperate, forensic encounters he has had with the strongest lawyers of the State, he proved "a foeman worthy of their steel," and if he did not come off victorious his adversaries were generally satisfied with a drawn battle; nor was he any the less distinguished in defeat. There will be no violation of the literal truth in affirming that Mr. McSweeney during his practice at the Wooster bar, no matter how dry the subject or uninteresting the theme, invariably made spirited, animated and exciting speeches. He never fell even to a level of mediocrity. In discussing the most vapid, tedious questions of fact, or the most calloused technicalities of the law, he never failed to win the public favor and captivate the popular fancy by freshness of ideas, flashes of wit, perspicacity of reason, richness of vocabulary and grace of elocution.

About 1865, his reputation both as a civil and criminal lawyer having been safely established, his practice began to extend to neighboring counties, and at the present time it is only bounded by Chicago and New York. During the last ten years he has been employed in nearly all the important criminal trials in Northern Ohio, chiefly on the side of the defense.

The orator should be tall of stature that the infection of his form may win the crowd. A massive and graceful physical outline, and a resonant, powerful voice, are valuable adjuncts to the advocate. Mr. McSweeney possesses these qualifications. He is over six feet high, straight as the nation's flag-staff, powerful and well proportioned, with an expressive, manly face, which kindles with every emotion of the soul, and an eye which is a language and possession of itself. Sober in pathos, furious in repartee, jolly in humor, terrific in invectives, he is always attractive, but never repulsive. His voice is rich, sonorous, melodious, exceedingly well modulated, never striking the ear harshly, and capable of the widest compass of exertion, from the stirring tones of impassioned declamation to the softest accents of adroit and bland persuasion. His gestures are frequent, forcible and appropriate. His action is vigorous, sometimes dramatic, never ungainly, and seldom overstrained. In the physical essentials of the orator nature has been affluent and prodigal in her gifts to him.

A good lawyer must be a sound thinker. Logic is the ironclad, the Krupp gun, the breech loader, the bayonet of the lawyer. Knotted, laminated, irrefragable logic is the most potent weapon

in his arsenal. The assertion will hardly be challenged that all profound lawyers are profound logicians. There may be eloquence, fine wit, humor, pathos, fluency, imagination, but if the cardinal ingredient, logic, is wanting, distinguished eminence at the bar is not attainable. It is scarcely necessary to speak of Mr. McSweeney as a sound reasoner, when we are ready to concede that his very sentences are "logic on fire." He can utilize it from the narrowest basis when dealing with nice technicalities, and with signal amplification when grappling with fundamental principles.

He is, perhaps, immoderately addicted to amplifying, elaborating and re-enforcing his propositions with analogous matter in grappling with logical problems of the law. In the soil of his imagination comparisons, illustrations and analogies flourish with the rank and rapid growth of vegetation in a northern summer. The abundance and versatility of his logical resources enable him to draw the most subtle conclusions. In the use of this weapon he is dexterous, dangerous and audacious, and that he is skillful and competent in the use of it is evidenced by the fact that his pleadings are seldom, if ever, demurable, or susceptible of a motion to strike out surplus matter, or make the allegations more specific. His imagination is truly opulent. A lawyer without imagination may be fitted to expound legal principles to the Court, but a jury will go to sleep on his hands and snore him out of countenance as a punishment for his prolixity. Legal investigation so frequently deals with interminable questions of dry fact, which, if not embellished by ideal conceits and creations, becomes painful and heavy to the jury. In this respect Mr. McSweeney is fortunately endowed.

His imagination is lively and luxuriant, indulging in lofty flights, brilliant idealisms, thrilling comparisons, decorating dull fields of fact with flowery freshness.

No jury ever went to sleep upon his words, for he comprehends the force and genius of well-chosen words. If he employs sophistry he flounces and girdles her in the virginal costume of truth; if he denounces her she is stript, her mask riven and dashed to pieces. When excited his arguments seem to be fused in a fire of eloquence; his sentences fly like grape and canister, and he bounds like a race-horse, out posting Benn Pitman and his herd of reporters. His are not "chippings, pairings and shreds," but rounded, full-grown thoughts that boom and bounce and roll like mighty powder-driven bombs. He is a director in the world's

corporation of thought. Arouse him, and the air steams with sulphur and saltpeter. He believes Moses was a great law-giver, but, if need be, he would smite the Commandments with the iron of his tongue. He is his own mechanic when he puts the polish upon a rascal. "He can hew out a Colossus from a rock, or carve heads on cherry stones." His speeches are vivid with sparkling poetry, poignant wit, caustic satire and burning rhetoric. "He is not a glancing stream, fettered with ice half the year, but a magnificent and mighty river *flowing South*," and as he sweeps on and surges forward he absorbs quotations, figures, excerpts from the Testaments and Shakspeare, and Milton and Homer, Addison, Byron, Burns, Moore, Scott, Don Quixote, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, still rolling on—

> "Like to the Pontic sea,
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
> To the Propontic and the Hellespont."

When he addresses a jury or popular assembly, like Choate, he brings to his aid the entire anatomy of his frame, lips, eyes, arms, legs—the very garments which he wears. A gladiator in retort, prompt to resent an affront or repel an insinuation, the opposing advocate who rashly provokes his hostility retires from the contest wounded and satisfied not to repeat the experiment. In the many rough hand-to-hand controversies at the bar where professional swordsmen meet, and where recriminations are so frequently indulged, the adverse combatant always encountered an equal in him, and freqently a master. Like Webster, he can "heap Pellion upon Ossa," until his antagonist is crushed and beaten. His possibilities in this direction are exhaustless. He can soar with Junius to the higher heavens of invective, or descend with Swift to the muck and ooze of billingsgate.

It is a source of regret that these personal rencounters are so frequent in forensic warfare, and it is noticeable that Mr. McSweeney, as his practice extends and the currents of his body cool, is inclined to avoid asperities and to treat his opponents with that marked civility for which, at times, he is distinguished, when they are ready to reciprocate the same. He never hesitates for a word and uses words with precision. He is an expert in the use of the language of the law, which, in its purity, is highly musical. It abounds in words derived from Latin roots, and when spoken with

precision by an advocate who possesses a melodious voice it strikes the ear with delightful effect.

A successful jury lawyer must be able to deal with facts. In this department of legal investigation Mr. McSweeney is unrivaled. He has a genius for narration, great dexterity in descanting upon probabilities, sharp ingenuity in grouping the vital facts upon his own side in logical sequence and in presenting them to the jury with telling effect. Quick to discover and bold to assail the vulnerable points in the opposing suitor's case, and marvelously keen in anatomising lies, he levels at his antagonist whole batteries of sarcasm, wit and ridicule. He fights for his client like the Old Guard for the First Napoleon and he despises a lawyer who will not. His claymore is ever at his side, and no man ever caught him napping at his post.

The art of cross-examination requires the highest skill and circumspection of the lawyer. It is one of the most effective weapons known to the law in eliciting truth. Few, if any, lawyers in the State are so skillful with this weapon as he. His cross-examinations are never undertaken without a distinct object in view. In these reconnoiterings of the witness he is not tethered by inflexible rules. His intuitions of human nature border on the marvelous; hence he enters the arena thrice armed. Lie to this alchemist of all your particles, you shuffling witness, *if you dare!* His dissections of human nature are too consistent with flesh and blood to be anything but natural. With the timid witness he is persuasive, with the willing he is courteous, with the prevaricator he is artful, with the brazen-cheek he is bold, with the insolent he is insolent, with the mendacious he is terrible. To-day he will storm a crest by pugnacious savagery; to-morrow he will repeat the exploit by wholly different tactics. He sometimes creeps upon his victim by stealth, and sometimes routs him by the audacity of the assault. Again he will smite the crafty liar as with a thunderbolt, or scalp him in some unsuspected lava-bed. While he is an adept in the art of cross-examination—indeed the champion cross-examiner of Ohio—he possesses the faculty of extracting from his own witnesses every circumstance favorable to his client.

It is seldom that the speeches of lawyers are reproduced in the columns of the press. Occasionally when some great trial is progressing in the city which excites public attention and inflames public curiosity, the speeches of the lawyers are published in the metropolitan papers. This, however, rarely occurs. The practice

of extemporaneous speech, which prevails to a wide extent at the bar, is calculated to produce a slovenly diction, and thus to mar the literary excellence of forensic efforts. The lawyer speaks to persuade the jury or convince the Court, and he is, therefore, more careful of the substance than the diction of his discourse. Few of Mr. McSweeney's legal performances have been reported.

For years he has charmed and delighted crowded audiences in the old Court House with brilliant declamation, startling eloquence, caustic invective, sorties of wit, flights of imagination and singular powers of seductive narration. We believe it to be no extravagance to affirm, that there has fallen from his lips in the old Court House eloquence as splendid as Erskine's description of the Indian chieftain in his defense of John Stockdale:

I have heard them in my youth from a naked savage, in the indignant character of a prince surrounded by his subjects, addressing the Governor of a British colony, holding a bundle of sticks in his hands as the notes of his unlettered eloquence: "Who is it," said the jealous ruler over the desert, encroached by the restless foot of the English adventurer, "Who is it that causes its river to rise in the high mountains and empty itself into the ocean? Who is it that causes to blow the loud winds of winter, and that calms them again in summer? Who is it that rears up the shade of these lofty forests, and blasts them with the quick lightning at his pleasure? The same Being who gave to you a country on the other side of the waters and gave ours to us; and by this title we will defend it," said the warrior, throwing down the tomahawk on the ground and raising the war sound of his nation. Here are the feelings of subjugated man all round the globe; and depend upon it, nothing but fear will control when it is vain to look for affection.

When exasperated, he has hurled passages as vigorous and vindictive as Burke when he said of Dundas:

With six great chopping bastards*, and each as lusty as an infant Hercules, this delicate creature blushes at the sight of his new bridegroom, assumes a virgin delicacy, or, to use a more fit, as well as a more poetical comparison, the person so squeamish, so timid, so trembling, lest the winds of heaven should visit too roughly, if expanded to broad sunshine, exposed like the sow of imperial augury, lying in the mud with all the prodigies of her fertility about her as evidence of her delicate amour.

He has often scorched the perjurer and villain as remorselessly as did Curran when he said of O'Brien to the jury:

Did you not see him coiling himself in the scaly circles of his perjury, making anticipated battle against the attack that he knew would be made, and spitting his venom against the man that might have given evidence of his infamous character if he dared appear?

*Reports of Secret Committee.

In his impetuous charges upon the violator of the marriage contract he has ascended to the majesty of mirthful eloquence, as did Phillips, in the Court House at Galway, when he said of *Blake:

It has been left me to defend my unfortunate old client from the double battery of Love and Law, which, at the age of sixty-five, has so unexpectedly opened on her. Oh, gentlemen, how vain-glorious is the boast of beauty! How misapprehended have been the charms of youth, if years and wrinkles can thus despoil their conquests, and depopulate the navy of its prowess, and beguile the bar of its eloquence! How mistaken were all the amatory bards, from Anacreon downwards, who preferred the bloom of the rose and the trill of the nightingale to the saffron hide and dulcet treble of sixty-five! * * * * * What a loss the navy had of him, and what a loss he had of the navy! Alas, gentlemen, he could not resist his affection for a female he never saw! Almighty love eclipsed the glories of ambition! Trafalgar and St. Vincent flitted from his memory! He gave up all for woman, as Mark Antony did before him; and, like the Cupid in Hudibras, he—

Took his stand
Upon a widow's jointure land;
His tender sigh and trickling tear
Longed for five hundred pounds a year;
And languishing desires were found
Of Statute, Mortgage, Bill and Bond.

Oh, gentlemen, only imagine him on the lakes of North America! Alike to him the varieties of season and the vicissitudes of warfare. One sovereign image monopolizes his sensibilities. Does the storm rage? the Widow Wilkins outsighs the whirlwind. Is the ocean calm? its mirror shows him the Widow Wilkins. Is the battle won? he thins his laurels that the Widow Wilkins may interweave her myrtles. Does the broadside thunder? he invokes the Widow Wilkins.

A sweet little cherub, she sits up aloft
To keep watch for the life of poor Peter.

In politics Mr. McSweeney has always been and is a steadfast Democrat of the old school. He adhered to the party throughout its long years of adversity and vicissitude with unflinching fidelity. But he is not a politician or an office-seeker. Had he been either, while he might have compromised his professional aspirations, he would unquestionably have commanded the highest office within the gift of the Democracy of Ohio. His political services are in great demand, but it rarely occurs that he can be induced to attend a convention or make a political speech. In 1860 or '61 he astonished the Democracy of Allegheny City, Pa., with a powerful and luminous speech, and in 1863 he electrified the convention which

*Blake was an officer in the English navy, and brought suit against Widow Wilkins, sixty-five years old, for a breach of the marriage contract and damages thereby sustained.

nominated Clement L. Vallandigham. For a number of years he has been in the habit of making a rousing rallying speech to the Democracy of Wooster on the Monday night before the election, when a park of Gattling guns let fly their whizzing contents to hiss and burn through the ranks of the enemy.

He has, however, chosen the law as his field, and he has not mistaken his employment.

His great Irish prototype, O'Connell, desired to be King of Ireland; McSweeney aspires to sovereignty in the empire of law.

Benjamin Eason.

Benjamin Eason was born May 5, 1822, in Wooster township, Wayne county, Ohio, in a log cabin, standing then where is located the present residence of Jeremiah R. Naftzger, a few rods to the north of the old Stibbs mill, and just across Pittsburg avenue. His father being a mill-wright, at this time was pursuing his profession, and it may be remarked a highly needful one at that period, he having assisted in building the Stibbs carding mill. At the age of two years his father moved to Perry township, now in Ashland county, but then in Wayne, where he remained until 1832, when he removed to Plain township, and purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, at Springville, in Plain township.

The boyhood and earlier years of Mr. Eason were spent with his father upon the farm, where he participated in the unpoetic activities of rural life, and where hard physical toil brought brawn to his hands, and where the harvest sun smote his cheek and printed thereon its swarthy bloom. He now had advanced to his twenty-first year, but although pursuing the healthful routine of the farm, he had not been neglectful of books, mental discipline and study. Having availed himself of such educational advantages as the times afforded, and by processes of self-tutelage such as are known only to the instructor of himself, he next entered upon the worthy career of teacher of the district school. Hope told him a flattering tale, and whispered, "Persevere, be faithful, true to friends, steadfast in principle, unbending in integrity, and success will crown your efforts."

The record proves that hope held out no treacherous beacon. For a period of five years continuously he prosecuted the vocation of teacher, achieving local reputation as an adept in that profession. These five years of experience as public instructor were

appreciated by the parents of the youth whose culture and expansion he sought, but they were none the less years of training and development to him. Five years in the school-room has its equivalent only in two years in the university. If he was the educator of the children, he was likewise his own pupil. Here was opportunity for unfolding his own faculties. During these years he applied himself assiduously to history, English literature, etc., selecting such authors as Rollin, Dick, Gibbon, Hume, Josephus, Hazlitt, Talfourd, Shakspeare, Massinger, etc. Surveying also claimed a portion of his leisure moments, as he designed, at some future time, to more fully explore that department of mathematical science. His immediate aim and ambition was, by this course, to acquire the qualifications of a first-class teacher, not allowing his knowledge to be circumscribed by the mere text-books or incidental volumes of the school library.

Moreover, he occasionally looked in upon the pages of Blackstone, contemplating them as so many crucibles in which were assayed golden grains of law, and with the ultimate anticipation of one day being able to sift these grains. He taught his first school in what was called the Branstetter district, and though but nineteen years of age, commanding as good a salary as his older competitors. It was in this way that he acquired his first capital and made his first money. At the age of twenty-six he was elected Justice of the Peace for Plain township, serving in this capacity until the spring of 1850, when he was seized with "gold fever," and resolved on a passage to the sun-down side of the continent. With his brother, Alexander Eason, he joined the Dennison company, composed of about forty men, all from Wayne county, and on the 11th of March of said year they left Wooster for California. The trip was made overland with mule-teams, Mr. Eason appearing in the *role* of one of the drivers, the party arriving at Placerville, fifty-five miles east of Sacramento, on the Fourth of July, 1850. Salt Lake City was embraced in the passage, where, much to their amusement, they tarried for four or five days. In the Golden State he remained until the following winter, mining, trading, speculating, etc., when he returned home by steamer plethoric with the imbibitions and experiences of frontier life—expansive with the blood-freezing narratives of the "'49-ers," and with eyes still ablaze with scenes of border bloodshed and lawless cruelty.

Subsequent to his arrival home, and in 1851, he was a candi-

date for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and was elected over his competitor, Henry Lehman; again being a candidate for re-election in 1854, with a similar successful result. In his official capacity he vindicated his conceded practical abilities, fulfilling his duties with fidelity and promptitude, achieving the reputation of an efficient officer, whose whole course was distinguished by extreme cleverness, pliant urbanity and marked appreciation of the public confidence.

After this, and in 1858, he returned to his farm, but, as the sequel exhibits, was not allowed to long remain there, for in the ensuing autumn he was summoned from the farm to be the candidate of the Democracy for the State Senate, in the then 28th Senatorial District, composed of Wayne and Holmes counties, encountering Robert Gailey as his opponent, over whom he was handsomely successful.

In that body he was an active, working member, invariably in his seat and shirking no responsibility. In the discharge of his Senatorial functions, while keeping in view the interests of his immediate constituents, he never forgot that he was sent there to deliberate on the interests of the people of the whole State, as well as of his own district, and hence he persistently opposed unwise and improvident legislation, going upon the principle that we are too much governed by expediency. He served in two sessions during the term. At the expiration of his Senatorial term he once more returned to his farm—

> "To study culture, and with artful toil
> To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil;
> To give dissimilar, yet fruitful lands,
> The grain, or herb, or plant that each demands;
> To cherish virtue in an humble state,
> And share the joys his bounty might create."

This rural seclusion was of short duration. In 1862, when the formidable requisition for 600,000 additional troops was ordered, he at once proceeded to adjust his business that he might be enabled to enter the military service. He was commissioned Captain of Company E, 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and authorized to immediately begin the work of recruiting. To this purpose he vigorously addressed himself, and in a short time his company was organized and accompanied the regiment to Camp Mansfield, where they rendezvoused for several weeks. The regiment first went to Covington, Ky., was next ordered down the river to Memphis,

Tenn., where they bivouacked several weeks, and thence to Vicksburg, Miss., that Golgotha of Union soldiers on the mighty inland river. Here the 120th, as well as the 16th, participated in the disastrous battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, on the 28th and 29th of December, 1862.

An incident occurred during this engagement which needs no comment from us and which we here introduce:

The 5th Iowa battery was engaging the enemy with but little apparent effect. Capt. Eason's quick mathematical eye discovered the inefficiency of the firing and immediately communicated the fact to Colonels French and Spiegel, when it was resolved to so inform the artillery officers. Capt. Eason at much peril sought the officers of the battery, made the suggestion, when the guns were so adjusted as to have the most deadly effect. From Vicksburg they went to Napoleon, thence up the Arkansas to Arkansas Post, where a brief but bitter engagement resulted, the issue of which was the surrender and capture of the place. Captain Eason's company alone supported a section—two pieces of Foster's battery—through the entire engagement, the 120th being the first to plant the flag on the ramparts of the enemy. This battle was fought on Sunday, February 11, 1863. The regiment next returned to Vicksburg. Here in the marshes and morasses of the Mississippi, disease invaded its ranks, and many a gallant life went out and many a gallant heart went down.

In the spring of 1863, on account of seriously impaired health, Captain Eason resigned his commission, abandoning his command at that point. Arriving home, he remained upon the farm for a period, assisting nature in her recuperating efforts, and struggling to restore his health. Not sufficiently recovered to engage in the severities of farm-labor, but desiring employment, in November, 1864, he purchased the *Wayne County Democrat* office, conducting it as editor and proprietor. His connection with this journal is fully set forth in the history of the newspaper press of Wooster. After his relinquishment of journalism he repaired to his country residence once more, where he remained until April, 1870, when he came to Wooster, and with his son, Samuel B, whom he took into partnership with him, entered upon the practice of law; also associating, two years thereafter, his son, B. F. Eason, in said partnership.

He was married May 25, 1843, to Miss Susan Branstetter, of Plain township, who, after a lingering illness, died August 6, 1872.

He has four children, S. B., B. F. and Robert Eason and Miss Beulah Eason, who entered upon the University course the first year of its existence.

Mr. Eason, though barely having attained the meridian of life, it will be observed is one of the old citizens of Wayne county. He has lived in our midst, grown up with us, and witnessed our growth, so that we contemplate him as a past reflex of us—a type of the earlier, as well as of our more modern civilization. He has been over fifty years a citizen. He is interlaced, intertwisted and intertwined with our people and our institutions. When he was a boy there were few school-houses and scant facilities for education. There were no railroads, no telegraphs—electricity was as yet in the Franklin bottle—couriers conveyed the intelligence of the day—steam-boats were clumsy swimmers, and steam but an unruly mechanical factor—stage-coaches were the order, and the man on horseback the avant-courier of a Presidential pronunciamento.

Is it a wonder that he espouses the cause of education—that he exclaims, "More school-houses, better teachers and better ventilation!"—that he wants railroads, endorses an Associated Press, and subscribes for the morning papers! Education has no more liberal and earnest patron than this man. He has erected a monument in Plain township to this cause. He aided in getting up the first school-house in Wayne county under the new school law of 1852. *People's College* is a product of his will. It has probably sent out more school teachers than any other district school in the county, nearly twenty of its pupils now being graduates of colleges and universities. The object of education, he believes, is to unfold and develop; it should be specific and practical; it should not be an accumulation of facts, but a development of capacities.

A backward glance at these lines reveals the fact that Mr. Eason is decidedly self-made. His helps have all been from himself. He made himself and has not been made by others—that is, brought his powers up to the work which he saw them adapted to; they grew from the center and organized as they grew, and hence all the efforts of his life went out on the lines of the relations of their individuality to the world and its affairs. He was not college-bred, and, as a consequence, his life is real and not borrowed. His life shows him to be a believer in work; he believes in universities, too, but does not assume that a college is a mill that will take in every dunce and grind a genius out of him.

He is too practical to swallow that. He is of opinion that men

develop and make themselves to a great degree. He is sure that the best book-keepers are those that are manufactured in the counting-room. He affirms that there is no theory about cutting cord-wood, only to go to the woods and work it out. So he wisely concludes that every man's powers have relations to *some* kinds of work, and whenever he finds that kind of work which he can do best, he finds that which will give him the best development, and that by which he can best build up or make his manhood. The world to him is a working world—a serious, earnest, hard-working world. He likes to see men with aprons on and sleeves rolled up. He is a man of decided and pronounced opinions, has personality and is not afraid to assert it at the proper time, but then is not obtrusive. He has the faculty of not "supposing" and "inclining to think," but of *knowing and believing;* his disposition is not to live by *hearsay*, but by clear vision. While others hover and swim along in the grand Vanity Fair of the world, blinded by the mere "show of things," he tries to see things themselves. He never throws overboard anything that will be of use to him. He is not noisy or turbulent, but does his own thinking, and makes no fuss about it.

His experience has made him cunning, and he avoids traps that older people fall into. There is foresight about him, and plenty of secretiveness. He thinks he can manage a secret better himself than by calling in neighbors to assist him. He is charitable to the poor and a liberal giver to deserving enterprises. Socially he is affable and genial. His heart never freezes over in the coldest weather. He is fond of anecdote, and will fling a joke at you with as sure an aim as a Mexican will his stiletto. On the stump he is a matter-of-fact speaker and logical debater. He is a mathematician, a financial scholar, a thorough accountant, and in business punctiliously accurate.

He is about six feet high, well built, has a methodizing, comprehensive eye, an ingenuous expression of countenance, is whole-souled, big-hearted, not effervescent or exhaustible—in sooth, a fair type of American manhood.

All in all, we pronounce him a man of far-reaching thought, of shrewdness, of calculation and stability of execution; of scrupulous business habit, with perspicacity and forecast of results, having enough of faith in himself to obey the authority of his own judgment.

David Robison, Jr.

David Robison, Jr., fourth son of David and Elizabeth Robison, on January 22, 1830, first visited the planet on which so many millions fight, sin, agonize and die. Having availed himself of the educational privileges of the select schools of those days, at the age of fifteen he entered the dry goods firm of his father and his brother John, who were then partners in the mercantile business, as clerk, or rather as a general errand boy. With them he remained several years, diligently applying himself to business and preparing for the sterner duties of advancing life. Not content, however, with the mental discipline and meager attainments of the village school, he resolved on giving wider scope to his intellectual faculties, and in the spring of 1849 he registered himself a student at the Western Reserve College, located at Hudson, Ohio. Here he remained for two years, when he returned to Wooster and embarked in mercantile pursuits for himself.

In July, 1851, a partnership was formed with his brothers John and James, constituting the firm of Robison & Co., in the dry goods trade; at the same time another was entered into with James in the milling business at the Wooster Mills, under the style of J. N. & D. Robison, Jr. In 1854 he purchased the interests of the two brothers in the store and sold to James his share in the mill.

He was one of the incorporators of the Wooster Gas Company in 1856, and materially aided in the construction of the works. For a number of years he has been identified with the banking interests of the community; was associated with the private bank of Bonewitz, Emrich & Co. in 1867, and which was re-organized in 1868 and changed to the Commercial Bank of Wooster. He was one of the principal organizers of the National Bank of Wooster, commencing business January 1, 1872, and was its first President.

He was one of the incorporators of the Wooster University, a member of its Executive Committee; was active and assiduous in raising funds for the construction of the buildings and for its endowment; took a promnient part in organizing its Faculty and was one of its liberal and ready benefactors.

He was married September 1, 1853, to Miss Ann E. Jacobs of Wooster, eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth W. Jacobs, by which union they have two sons, both of whom are living, namely, James Jacobs and Willard Field Robison. He became a member of the Presbyterian church of Wooster, in April, 1858, his wife

uniting with this denomination seven years prior to this, while attending school at Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Robison is still engaged in mercantile speculation in Wooster* at the old stand where he embarked in business in 1845. His corner is about as well advertised and known, we were going to say, as Nasby's Confederate Cross Roads, and between the management of it and the Presidency of the Bank, he is restrained from indulging in any lingering whims of mischievous boyhood. As the narrative shows, he is a public-spirited, enterprising, projective man. By virtue of his very mental organization he is a progressionist. He has plenty of independence of character and many good reasons for it.

Had the metalic creeds of Westminster been burned upon his brain with a rod of iron he would not have carried the whole of the impression to his grave. He has faith enough, but then he thinks a great deal more than he believes. If he is not much over forty-five, he has arrived at a good many conclusions. He believes, for instance, that a man may carry a gold-headed cane and wear a wooden head. He is of the opinion that a man who is willing to pay will do so sooner than one that has the means to do it. He considers greenbacks in the vault more desirable than a note of 60 days, at 10 per cent., secured by mortgage, where the maker fails to meet it promptly at maturity. This is his, and a very wise conception of business.

He is a Wayne countian, and as indigenous to the soil as the massive elms in his door-yard; but he has heard a fair share of the roaring of the outside multitude. He was not wholly educated at Hudson, but has learned much from the light of the conflicting flints of the world. The rifleman, before he enters upon the hunt and chase, puts up his target, which, for the time, is the object of his skill. He set up a motive, pinned up a purpose before he marched out against life, and now, in its exciting pursuits, it is constantly before him. He gave to life an aim, and no sooner was it done than the brain-children began unfolding it, as the rays of the morning's light unfolds the convolvulus.

He consecrates himself to an idea—that idea is *his* business. He is equally at home at the bank as well as at the counter. He would have been correspondingly efficient in any chosen sphere of activity and labor. His judgment is sound, his propositions usually supportable by facts and argument, with both of which weap-

*Removed to Toledo since this was written.

ons he can adroitly and forcibly maintain himself against an adversary. What reasons may have influenced him against entering upon the legal profession we do not pretend to solve, but he would have made a lawyer, just as sure as you are born, and a good one, too.

His opinions are characterized by commendable catholicity, yet there is unction and earnestness in his convictions. But, most of all, his business is his charmed circle. It is here where he manifests his power. He binds his energies in the quiver of his will, and hurls them with the precision of Indian arrows. His executive ability is of a fine order. What he undertakes he proposes to finish. He strikes his irons only when they are at white heat; then every blow counts one. He wants gas in the city because it brings light; banks, because they are the light of commerce; a university, because it bears a shining torch in its hand.

He has great elasticity of constitution, a superabundance of good feeling, and a sunshiny gaiety of imagination. He is a warm friend, a cool and dignified enemy. In conversation he is original and animated. When aroused his tongue vitriolizes his speech, though he inclines to give his opponents a wide berth. His correct and upright business habits, his probity and integrity, have anchored him safely in the confidence of the public.

Angus McDonald.*

Angus McDonald was born February 7, 1818, at Woodside, in Aberdeenshire, then two miles from the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, but now a portion of said city, and the birth-place of the father of Patrick Henry, the celebrated Revolutionary patriot. His father, a Highland Scotchman, still living, was born it 1798, in Fort Augustus, Invernes-shire, a large maratime county of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, and traversed its whole length from south-west to north-east by the Caledonian Canal. He is now living in Aberdeen. The genealogical tree is strictly and emphatically Highland Scotch. They descend from a rugged, stalwart and powerful ancestral line, the family being a branch of the McDonald clan of the Highlanders, who bore for their motto a Bloody Hand with a triple cross, and the armorial inscription, "*per mare, per terras*"—through sea and land.

* Written in 1874.

The name is as familiar in the annals of Scotland as that of Kenneth, Gregory, Malcolm, Macbeth, Duncan or Montieth. The father of A. McDonald, as might be expected, was a soldier. He inherited the martial spirit from a line of warriors, and the very force and bent of his inclinations would drive him to the soldier's tent. At the age of seventeen he entered the British army, joining the 42d, under Colonel Macara, Scot's Royals—"the Black Watch"—which was brigaded with the 92d and 44th regiments, and which was commanded by General Picton at the battle of Waterloo.

On the first day of the fighting at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, his brigade suffered most severely. They were stationed near the farm house of Quatre Bras, and were the object of a most destructive fire, as the French had the advantage of the rising ground, while they were covered to the shoulders among tall rye, so that they could not return the volleys with precision. A desperate charge of French cavalry succeeded, which was resisted by each of these regiments separately, each one throwing itself into a solid square. The approach of the enemy being partly concealed by the nature of the ground, the 42d was unable to form a square in the necessary time. Two companies were, therefore, instantly swept off and cut to pieces. Some of the men stood back to back and maintained an unyielding conflict with the horsemen until they were cut down. Here the veteran Colonel Macara, of the 42d, and the Duke of Brunswick fell. Here, also, Mr. McDonald was wounded, having been shot in the head with a musket ball. He was subsequently discharged, on this account, from the military service, and receives until this day a pension from the British Government. After the battle his family, hearing no tidings of him, and not having been reported at the hospital, came to the conclusion that he was killed, and for six months went in mourning for him. It was a terrible and overwhelming surprise to them, after the lapse of that time, to see their soldier son, then a young man of 17 years, make his appearance at the family door. After his retirement from the army he became manager of a cotton factory at Printfield, where he sojourned for 30 years, when he removed to Aberdeen, and engaged in business with his son David, who visited A. McDonald in the summer of 1870. He was married to Margaret Monro, of Rosshire, a Highland Scotch lady, by which marriage he had 8 children. In July, 1843, Mr. Ronald McDonald came to America to see the country and visit his son, then living

at Massillon, Ohio, where he remained until May, 1844. Having contracted the ague, he left the country in disgust, saying, "I would not live here if you would give me all the country between Zoar and Massillon. You feed mercury to your people, sir; don't I know what mercury is?"

Angus McDonald, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son and the eldest child of the family. In his earliest boyhood he first made the experiment of labor and tasted of the fruits of toil. When but seven years old he entered the cotton factory at Printfield, and here he remained until he was fourteen, when his business was somewhat changed, as he was put into the Grand Holm foundry, at Woodside, where an opportunity was offered and where he acquired a knowledge of his trade of moulder. In 1838, he went to London, but in that boisterous maelstrom, that cyclone of contending human forces, he found little enjoyment. Being then but twenty years of age, he abandoned the thronged metropolis of the world, when he set out for Liverpool and commenced work in what was then called Berry's foundry, and while engaged in this establishment he first conceived the intention of coming to America. After pursuing his work for some time in Liverpool he returned to his home, at Aberdeen, on a visit, when he was married to Kate Dinwiddie, of his native Woodside.

In February, 1840, he set sail for the United States for the purpose of making observations of the country, and with the design of returning to Scotland should he not be favorably impressed with the country, and calculating to remain if it suited him. After thirty-five days passage he planted his feet upon the soil of the New World, and hearing of Massillon, repaired thither with but little delay, finding employment immediately with Messrs. McMillen & Partridge, as foreman in their foundry. With these gentlemen he remained one year, at the end of which time they were unwilling that he should leave them and he, being satisfied with the country and its remunerations of labor, resolved to stay, whereupon he sent for his wife and child, who arrived in Massillon in the spring of 1842. In that foundry he served in the capacity of foreman for seven years, but on account of his wife's illness, and the malaria so prevalent there at that time, he concluded to come to Wooster, where he arrived February 12, 1847.

Of the eleven children born to Mr. McDonald but seven remain. His four sons, William, Angus, David and Harper, are severally in his employ, and assist in conducting his business.

Mr. McDonald is now sixty years old, and considering the fact that his more vigorous years were spent in the severe and nerve-testing discipline of the moulder's room, he is nevertheless well-preserved and well conditioned, hearty in body and healthy in mind. We pronounce him a good specimen of the Highland Scotchman—all he wants is the costume to sustain the character. He is a grain of good Scotch seed that has fallen upon a responsive soil; or perhaps we had better say, he is a graft upon our New Worldtree which, under the influence of genial suns and rains, produces our choicest fruit. Upon his tongue there is perceptible the Scottish accent. And for all this, we can say, *Amen;* for as the local expounder of Robert Burns, he can the better interpret him to us and draw us nearer to the soul and spirit of his poems by lending a truer understanding of their charms and beauties. He hails from a country that has been and is the nucleus of human intellect. A closer analysis of him would discover that, not only his tongue but his thought, his conduct and character, are accentuated with the Scotch. Thackeray says, "to have your name mentioned by Gibbon is like having it written on the dome of St. Peter's." To have been born on the soil that produced a Scott, a Burns, a Thomas Erskine, a Haddington, or John Brown, is in itself a kind of renown.

He is five feet ten and a half inches high, of corpulent, but athletic frame, and weighs over 200 pounds. He has a broad, square, intellectual face, lighted up by a pair of keen, blue eyes, and a heavy burgherly chin, indicative of will-force, and the energetic, affirmative man. His brow is arched, and presents traces of the pencilings with which Nature adorns her best works; his cheeks are full, fleshy and ruddy as the blossoms of the June clover. There is a sedate dignity and complacency in his countenance that is seldom ruffled, which, under all circumstances, is the best expression of the human soul. In him is seen the—

> "Lord-Burleigh look, serene and serious;
> A something of imposing and mysterious."

If excited, he has considerable facility in concealing it. A machinist himself, he allows but little jar or friction among either his physical or mental cogs and wheels. Simplicity and plainness characterize his dress. A solid, but unostentatious gold chain, and a gold watch—an heir-loom of generations in the family—constitute his jewel ornaments. He sustains the port of a well-bred

gentleman; is urbane, decorous and polite. He is free, flexible, and fluent in conversation; is well familiarized with the history and literature of England, Scotland and America. He has been at the Hustings, passed up Grub street, and can talk for hours and days upon the *Mermaid* and Literary London.

Scotland, Scottish ballads, rare, old unfathered fragments, queer and quaint legends, form an interesting chapter in his antique acquisitions. In addition to his large stock of general knowledge he has made many scientific acquirements. In the field of geology he has spent hours of profitable leisure and delight. On his shelves lie the books of his great countryman, "the representative man of Scotland," as Tom Brown chooses to call him, "the stone-mason of Cromarty," the immortal Hugh Miller. In these volumes of the Great Interpreter of the Rocks, he discovers prolific sources of thought and study.

Mr. McDonald is a practical, well-balanced, firm-purposed man. He seldom loses his self-possession, has much force of character, sagacity, decision, logical acuteness and great alertness of faculty. What he has accomplished he can put down to his own credit. In the mountains of his Highland home he found no buried gold. When he slept Fortune filled not his pillows with her treasures. He lived to toil and toiled to live. He has forged and beat out his life by the blows of his arm. He conducts the largest, most intricate and most ramified business in the county. There is true sandstone grit in him. In his reapers and mowers are not found all of the steel; his blood has steel in it. He is the personation of uniformity. He is clean-shaved to-day, was yesterday, and will be to-morrow. The sun in his comings is not more regular than his habits, nor does the moon pay her quarterage with greater precision. With him it is always twelve o'clock at noon. His watch must say this, or he will get one that will. His steam-whistle is Shrewsbury clock and Greenwich time in all the city. His machine shops are models of method. It is an army of captains and subalterns, governed by West Point discipline. When "time" is called the work begins, the loungers are left out.

Mr. McDonald is a Democrat, but in no sense a politician. Had he sought promotion in this field, he likely would have achieved it, for he has the elements of popularity, as well as strength of self-assertion. During the rebellion he was a staunch supporter of the Government—was what was called "a War Democrat." He was appointed by Gov. David Tod a member of the

Military Committee, and served with an emphasis of patriotic zeal in every position the appointment conferred. In those dark days,* when the great manufactures of the country languished, he confronted financial depressions and revulsions with Spartan resolution. Prostrations and oppositions were met with manly vigor, and Samson-like, he carried off the gates that were swinging to imprison him Looking only to the main chance, he fought to the front.

Though he stands now on the Pisgah hights of three-score years, he has, as we may infer, much of life and the first enjoyments of its decline before him.

To the blue skies of his native Scotland he has often turned the wishful eye, but, since his departure from it, has never visited the scenes of his childhood. In a strange land and among strangers he took up his abode, and here he has dwelt with us, building himself up with the ideas of the great Republic, interlacing himself with its giant industries and imbibing the inspirations of its institutions. Under their influences he has raised a family, which are entwined with the affectionate and benevolent goodness of his heart, and here he has constructed a name that will not soon vanish from the eye or the memory of man. His instinctive generosity—for "he downa see a poor man want"—and enterprising spirit will live and be cherished when he shall have passed the portal and the river.

As Burns said of Gavin Hamilton—

> "May health and peace, with mutual rays,
> Shine on the evening of his days."

Wooster Water Works.

The first water works established in Wooster were constructed under a contract negotiated between the original proprietors of the town and the County Commissioners, bearing date May 13, 1811. The conditions of the contract were that the county-seat should be permanently located at Wooster, and, among other specifications, it was agreed that the proprietors were to bring "the water of the run, which at present runs through the town in pipes of sound white oak timber of a proper size, well bored and laid, and raise the water ten feet above the surface at the center of the town."

* 1874, when this was written.

This contract was complied with by the proprietors, and water was delivered to the town of Wooster conducted through these pipes from 1815 to 1829. When the authorities of the town undertook to repair the pipes conveying the water one of the lot-owners through whose premises the pipes were laid prohibited them from so doing by an injunction of the court, and from that time no further attention or effort was made to sustain the enterprise.

More recently the subject of supplying the city with water from the springs of Mr. Reddick to the north of the city became a matter of grave and earnest consideration. May 14, 1874, G. Gow and John Brinkerhoff, civil engineers, gauged the stream and found it sufficient to protect the city against fire. The work being inaugurated the reservoir was constructed under the supervision of G. Gow during the summer of 1875, by throwing a dam across the ravine immediately below the springs, thus raising the water to the depth of 18 feet. No further labor was performed until the spring of 1876, when the present works were commenced and conducted through the summer of 1876, under the immediate and energetic supervision of John Brinkerhoff, civil engineer.

In the construction of the system the pipe used was 3,989 feet of twelve inch, 4,988 feet of ten inch, 6,432 feet of eight inch, 26,024 feet of six inch and 4,844 feet of four inch pipe, in all 46,277 feet, or over 8 miles of pipe.

The total cost of pipe and special castings was $36,390, the entire cost of the works being $76,256.27. Improvements have since been made, making an additional cost of about $10,000. The surface of the water at the reservoir is 128 feet above the public square. The water from 88 fire-plugs, located on the lines of the streets, can be projected to various hights, ranging from 40 to 100 feet above the surface by the force of gravity alone. Gravity being the agent acting in the propulsion of the water, the expense of running the works is merely nominal. The supply of water is sufficient for all the wants of the city, and under improvements introduced by M. M. Smith, Superintendent, during the summer of 1877, the water delivered in the city is pure spring water.

The works are now the most popular of any enterprise in which Wooster has engaged. Many citizens were at first, however, very hostile to their construction, to the extent of presenting written remonstrances to the City Council, condemning the project generally, predicting its failure to supply water to the city. But,

notwithstanding such serious resistance, the Council proceeded energetically with the work, ending in success greater than the most sanguine anticipated. The active Councilmen in this were Angus McDonald, Jacob Stark, R. J. Cunningham, B. Barrett, J. K. McBride, J. J. Stevenson, Mortimer Munn, D. W. Immel.

O. F. Jones.

Ohio F. Jones was born in Wooster, November 28, 1822. His earlier years were spent with his father in the village and upon the farm, during which time he had advantage of the educational opportunities that were afforded at that period. At the age of eighteen he went to Fredericksburg, attending the institution there, then under the supervision of Edward Geary, brother of Ex-Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. He afterwards went to McGregor's Academy at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, and thence to Brown county, Ohio, where he entered upon the study of law with General Thomas L. Hamar, of Georgetown, a gentleman of extraordinary abilities as orator, advocate and lawyer, a soldier of the Mexican war, who at the battle of Monterey distinguished himself for coolness and courage, and when Major General Butler was wounded, succeeded him in the command.

He was admitted to practice in May, 1846, and the same year entered into partnership with Judge Ezra Dean, establishing a joint or branch office at Ashland. This partnership terminated the ensuing spring, when he removed to Wooster and formed a partnership with John McSweeney, which continued for eight years. In the spring of 1855 he engaged in professional relations with Hon. George Rex, which ran through a period of eighteen years, and until the elevation of Mr. Rex to the Judicial honors of the State.

After the lapse of several years, in 1877 he received J. R. Woodsworth into partnership with him in practice, which professional relationship still exists. Mr. Jones' entire time and energies since his attainment to manhood have been devoted to the study and prosecution of the law. At a suitable age he was placed in the office of General Hamar, one of the most brilliant men of his time, and an intimate friend and associate of his father, who had served cotemporaneously with him in Congress. It is therefore evident that his opportunities when a student were of the most

favorable character, and it is inferable that his mind, to a degree, caught the bias of his great preceptor.

His first partnership with Judge Dean was of brief duration, but between him and the old patrician gentleman there existed the most cordial mutual relations. During the eight years of professional relationship with Mr. McSweeney is when the latter rose to be the central light along the headlands of the law.

Combined with his legal acquirements and conceded acumen in the trial of causes, he is a practical business man, with a projective, mechanical mind, full of expediencies, fertile of contrivances and capable of taking a broad angled view of things. He is a good interpreter of human motive, and deduces from given circumstances and situations certain results, which the strongest direct testimony sometimes fails to disprove. The forces, both mental and physical, which propel him are strong and well-defined. He is aggressive, and when he follows the beck of his resolution he is impetuous and belligerent. He is enterprising and zealous, associating himself, at all times, with the best interests of his town and the community. He is social, genial and possessed of an inexhaustible revenue of spirit and humor. His friendships are firm and lasting when once made, though with him they are not "plants of hasty growth," but need the test and culture of good responsive soils. He exhibits the warmest adhesion towards his kindred—a distinct trait of the Jones family. He is independent in action, mind and thought, and maintains a "prudent empire o'er himself."

He was married December 24, 1854, to Anna D. Barkdull, this union resulting in three children, Eleanor, Flora and Florence.

W. C. Moore, M. D.

W. C. Moore, M. D., was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 1, 1822. His parents removed to Wayne county, and settled in Chester township, on the farm now owned by Robert Christie, in the year 1832. He remained with his father until he was twenty years of age, and at the expiration of this time, and in 1842, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Leander Firestone, then practicing in Congress village, Congress township. With Dr. Firestone he continued as a student of medicine for three years, engaging in school teaching in the winter seasons. After concluding his elementary readings, and having graduated, he be-

gan practice with his preceptor in 1845, continuing there a year, at the end of which time he removed to Rowsburg, where he remained another year, the partnership continuing, when he returned to Congress village and remained with Dr. Firestone for ten years.

Dr. Moore, though not a politician, is especially popular with his party throughout the county, and in 1859 was elected by the Democracy to the Legislature of the State of Ohio, serving from January 2, 1860 to January 6, 1862. By his ability, genial manner and many qualifications as a member of that body, he acquired popularity both as a speaker and as a business representative.

In 1862 he removed to Wooster, since which time he has resided there. He was married to Louisa A. Hamilton, of Ashland county, Ohio, having but one child, Ernest Eugene Moore.

In his profession his skill is acknowledged, his good judgment being recognized by his competitors, as well as his kind care and sympathetic attention at the bed of sickness. His mind is bright, analytical, dissective, and he arrives at conclusions, or rather they are suggested and forced, not simply as a result of his logical premises, but by his actual and comparative knowledge. He is well acquainted with the philosophies of practice, as well as the principles of the medical science, and possesses all the elements of a good physician, which he is conceded to be.

His social developments are of high order, and his heart and soul are not hidden under ice, but lie near a warm, tropical surface, where they expand into sunshine and burst into flowers.

Dr. Moore is a man of refined and cultivated literary tastes, and inclines at times to float in Pierian waters. He believes, with Coleridge, that "poetry is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language."

We select the following as a specimen of good Saxon song:

MOTHER.

[Thoughts suggested on visiting her grave in Wooster Cemetery, 1870.]

Mother, as here I breathe thy name my tears unbidden start,
And memories bright as rays of heaven come clustering 'round my heart;
'Twas thee that taught my lips to lisp a little infant prayer,
And pointing upward to the skies, informed me heaven was there;
And Scripture stories you'd repeat—tell how the good and wise,
If faithful here, would live again immortal in the skies—
Until enraptured by your themes, for hours I've gazed at even,
Expecting through some parting clouds to catch a glimpse of heaven.

Tell me, my sainted mother dear, I now may ask of thee,
Thou hast outstript me in the race, and art from bondage free,
Oh! tell me whence that smile of heaven, that made thy face so fair?
It early won my infant heart, and still is imaged there;
Dear mother, whence the radiant light that kindled in thine eye?
Was it of earth, or lustre lent from some fair realm on high?
And, mother, when that last sweet calm had mantled on thy brow,
Was faith in full fruition then? for thou canst tell me now.

Speak, mother—for full well I know thou never didst deceive!
You've told me of immortal joys, and shall I still believe?
Is the soul, indeed, unquenched by death? unharmed by circling time?
Has man a higher destiny? his home a brighter clime?
Then, mother, was the kindling ray that lit thy dying eye
Occasioned by a glimpse beyond of that celestial sky?
Oh! mother, dost thou sweep the lyre within that realm so fair?
What of the harpings of that clime? for doubtless thou art there.

Dear mother, tell me of that realm. Is it a starless sphere?
No ivied urn, no ruined arch nor broken column there?
Does spring eternal clothe its plains in robes of liveliest green?
Amid those ever vernal vales what brightening beauty's seen?
Does glittering glory gild the day? celestial zephyrs blow?
And purer crystal streamlets there in living lustre flow?
Oh! tell me, is all light and love within that realm on high?
Does peace unfurl her banner there, the rainbow of that sky?

Hath Jesus there a banquet spread with fruit from life's fair tree?
Does man partake with nobler guests? Oh! was it spread for me?
Do angel bands there strike their harps to new unearthly strains?
And wandering pluck the amaranths upon those shining plains?
One question more, dear mother! Is our little Willie there?
You'll know him by his angel smile and by his shining hair;
Oh! search each winding, flow'ry vale where wandering angels stray—
He'll surely be among the first to cull his bright bouquet.

Thy lips are sealed, thy silent tongue is eloquent no more;
I plead in vain for tidings from that far, far-gleaming shore;
No mortal eye hath ever scanned that radiant realm so fair—
No mortal ear hath ever heard the hallowed harpings there;
Faith's eye alone hath scaled the mount on whose bright top appears
Heaven's citadel, high lifted up above this vale of tears.
Amid life's wreck a childlike faith in inspiration given,
Will light the tomb and open wide the jeweled gates of heaven.

S. R. Bonewitz.

S. R. Bonewitz was born November 28, 1820, in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio. His parents were of Virginia and Pennsylvania ancestry, and removed to Wayne county as early as

1815, settling on a farm of 190 acres, all in timber, purchased of Joseph Eichar and owned by Christian Stoll, deceased. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Bonewitz engaged as a clerk for his father, who had purchased an interest in a dry goods store at what was then known as Naftzger's Mill, a mile west of Bridgeport.

In this business relation he continued for some time, and while thus employed, October 14, 1841, he was joined in marriage to Louisa Booth. He then entered into business for himself in the village of Mechanicsburg, where he staid until 1843. Having concluded to make Wooster his home he removed there in March, 1844, and at the end of one year (having studied law a year prior to his removal) was admitted to the bar in St. Clairsville, Ohio, whither and back he went on horseback. He read law with William McMahan, Esq., of Wooster, then occupying the office in which he has held forth for over thirty years.

In 1853 Mr. Bonewitz was elected Mayor of Wooster, and has served as Justice of the Peace and in various other capacities with credit and ability. He was the first insurance agent that ever transacted business in Wooster and the first representative of the well-known Ætna Company.

Mr. Bonewitz is devoting himself exclusively to his professional duties. He was never disposed to indulge in the fierce warfare of the advocate, the strong bent of his mind inclining him more particularly to the preparation of pleadings and a strictly office business. Personally, he is a genial man, full of life and sociability.

Alf. Howard, the American "Ole Bull."

Alf. Howard, son of Horace Howard, and brother to Harvey, Charles and William, of this city, died at Prophetstown, Whitsides county, Illinois, on Sunday, February 23, 1873, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Howard was born in Wooster, January 25, 1824, and was consequently entering upon his fiftieth year at the time of his death. He was a man—a phenomenal genius—that acquired a continent-wide celebrity by his extraordinary musical power.

He developed in his earlier and more tender years a peculiar talent and fondness for instrumental music, at the age of ten challenging the sweetness and magic of the fife and other instruments of that character.

At the age of fifteen he went to Detroit, Michigan, and engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of Charles Bissell, brother

of the wife of Harvey Howard, Esq., of this city. After a brief service with Mr. Bissell he proceeded to Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, on a visit to his old friend, Mr. Carrollton Hoyt, where he remained for a short time. Here, in fact, he conceived and inaugurated his programme of musical peregrinations, to which his entire subsequent life was devoted. At Niles he organized a troupe of musicians and made his debut before the public, entertaining enthusiastic audiences in the Western States, penetrating the vast regions on the sunset side of the Father of Floods.

In 1842 he appeared with the celebrated circus combination of June, Turner & Co., with which he traveled for the season, and with which he returned to Wooster. Here he proceeded to the organization of a minstrel company, and once more embarked for the far West. After the fulfillment of this engagement he suddenly appeared in Philadelphia, bursting into that city with the blaze of a meteor, and here he obtained the flattering sobriquet of the American Ole Bull. This was in 1844. Next he was the focus of attraction at Barnum's, New York, where, with the articulate speech of his violin, he delighted expectant houses.

The succeeding canto in the great song of his life was a visit to the Old World, where a number of years were spent, and where he enjoyed an agreeable popularity. The remaining portion of his career, after his return from Europe, was occupied exclusively in travel, he having made the tour of every State in our great Federal Union.

Mr. Howard was a remarkable, and in some respects, probably, an eccentric man. His object in his profession was surpassing excellence and superiority. While his attainments with the violin were incomparable and inimitably great, and while money poured into his hands, money was not the motive of his indefatigable aim. He played for reputation, sought for Fame, wooed the fickle Queen, and won her.

The University of Wooster.

BY REV. A. A. E. TAYLOR, D. D., PRESIDENT.

Among the earliest settlers of the West were many of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent, who had been trained in Presbyterian principles from their youth. Such persons brought with them to the new territory, not only a zeal for their special forms of faith, but likewise a love of learning in general, and a determination to secure educational facilities for their children as soon as possible.

The first Home Missionaries who followed in the track of this emigration, and sought to gather and organize its religious element into churches, were mostly graduates of some college, or men whose careful training had taught them the inestimable value of a collegiate education. Their impression, and that of the people influenced by them, may be seen most prominently in the early history of those college enterprises that were undertaken by the State, and in many other efforts of a kindred nature, some of which have been failures, while others proved partially successful. One of their favorite ideas was that of combining religious with intellectual culture, for mutual education of head and heart, holding that all mental training should be purified and strengthened by the development of man's spiritual life in connection therewith, to secure complete manhood. This conviction they strenuously sought to impress upon the early State institutions where they obtained controlling influence. With these young colleges, where in some cases they long held the chief management, they were content to cast in their lot, while as yet their own church membership and finances were feeble.

But other denominations, as they grew up to power, began to found institutions devoted especially to the instruction of their own youth, and to the education of candidates for their ministry from their own ranks. It also became apparent that, in so far as the State was concerned, little could be hoped from the colleges then directly under its control, and espceially nothing of mentionable benefit to the Presbyterian church, which was greatly in need of an educated ministry.

The colleges founded upon the plan of union between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians had been among the most efficient and successful in the State; but still, as a historical fact, had not drawn largely upon the sympathy and co-operation of the Scotch-Irish element of Presbyterianism, which was by far its most numerous and influential element in Ohio. There was thus no institution in the State to which they were heartily disposed to send their sons or to contribute of their means; and a large majority directed their patronage to the Presbyterian colleges in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which were thus filled with crowded classes for many years, and from which the Presbyterian ministry in the West was mainly replenished.

However, the subject of a College, situated within the bounds of Ohio, to be directly under the control of their own people, but

for the benefit of the public as well, was steadily agitated year after year by the leading Presbyterian ministers and elders of the State, among whom it will not be invidious to name one who long ministered at the State capital, and from that position exercised an important power over the whole State, the late Rev. James Hoge, D. D.

The necessity of such an institution was annually canvassed in Synods and Presbyteries, and as early as 1847 began to take formal shape in committees, and positive efforts at location and the securing of endowment. The older and wiser fathers among both the clergy and laity grew more and more interested in these enterprises, and sorely lamented the failure to unite upon any feasible plan. Attempts at combining the three Synods into which the church in Ohio was then districted were repeatedly made, but no Synodical College was founded, and many of the people seemed disheartened at the prospect. At length in 1866, after nearly 25 years of agitation and earnest effort, the object was consummated in the establishment by these three Synods of the then old school Presbyterian church,—the Synods of Ohio, Sandusky and Cincinnati—of the University located at Wooster.

After severally agreeing to undertake the task, a joint committee had been appointed by the Synods to arrange the plans. Offers of grounds and means for the erection of suitable buildings were received from several localities, which places the committee visited in person, comparing the relative value of the propositions and the suitableness of location. Ephraim Quinby, Jr., Esq., a wealthy and liberal citizen of Wooster, generously offered a handsome site adjoining that town, upon a gently elevated knoll, containing 21 acres of oak forest, from which is afforded a commanding view of an exceedingly fertile and beautiful valley extending for miles, surrounded by wooded hills and fruitful fields, which together compose an outlook of rare variety and attractiveness. The citizens of this county, with great enthusiasm and without regard to denominational lines, uniting their efforts with noble liberality, raised a subscription of over $100,000, which they offered for the erection of a building upon the Quinby grounds. After deliberate consideration the Synodical Committee decided upon this location for the new College as the most desirable and valuable in all respects.

The Synods having appointed Trustees, according to requirements of the State law, proceeded, in December, 1866, to secure a charter for the University, under the act of April, 1852, and

amendments* authorizing such incorporation. The following persons were incorporated as original Trustees: Rev. John Robinson, D. D.,† Rev. W. R. Marshall, D. D., Rev. H. M. Hervey, Rev. J. H. Pratt, H. A. True, M. D., J. H. Kauke, David Robison, Jr., Ephraim Quinby, Jr.,‡ John McClellan, R. B. Stibbs, Leander Firestone, M. D., Rev. J. A. Reed, Rev. J. B. Stewart, Rev. W. W. Colmery, Rev. H. W. Taylor, Rev. J. M. Cross, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, Edward Taylor, M. D. ¶

In the charter the object of said corporation was declared to be "the promotion of sound learning and education under religious influences, such as is usually contemplated in colleges and universities." The succession of Trustees was appointed as follows: The Synod of Ohio to appoint at least five Trustees from resident freeholders of Wayne county (to conform to the law authorizing such corporations), and one from each of the Presbyteries under its care. The Synods of Cincinnati and Sandusky were each authorized to elect a number of Trustees equal to the number of their Presbyteries, these Trustees to hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected. The University was declared to be under the care of said three Synods, and such other

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*50 vol. Stat. Ohio, p. 128—amended March 12, 1853; 51 vol. Stat. Ohio, pp. 393, 403.

† Dr. Robinson, so long pastor at Ashland, was one of the early projectors and advocates of the Synodical College, and from the start has been one of its most faithful friends and President of its Board of Trustees. The institution owes much to his wisdom and zeal.

‡ Mr. Quinby, in addition to the grounds, contributed about $30,000 to the funds of the institution, as did also Captain J. H. Kauke in an equivalent sum. And to the deep interest and great personal activity of these gentlemen, together with the untiring aid of all the other resident members of the Board in Wooster, and especially to the zealous and efficient help of the Treasurer, John McClellan, Esq., is owing the establishment of this institution on a liberal, broad and permanent basis.

¶ Dr. Taylor was early a prominent member of one of the committees of conference upon a Synodical College from the Synod of Cincinnati, when a Ruling Elder in the Central Presbyterian church of Cincinnati. Removing to Cleveland, as an Elder in the Westminster church, he continued to be deeply interested in the movement, and subscribed liberally towards the endowment. He was elected one of the first Trustees by the Synod of Sandusky, and was one of the committee who came to Wooster, examined the site and agreed upon the location of the University at this point. He died in Cleveland, February, 1868. At a later date, his only son was elected second President of the University, to succeed Dr. Willis Lord.

Synods as might thereafter unite with them in the enterprise. Provision was also made for the union of any Presbyterian Synod of any other ecclesiastical connection in this control, upon concurrent assent of the original Synod. No part in the control was given to State officials, or any one outside of the election of the Synods.

Immediately after incorporation the Board appointed a fiscal agent and canvassing agents,* and issued an appeal to the pastors of the churches in the Synods interested. In this appeal was contained several resolutions, declarative of the object of the University, which were passed at the first meeting of the Board, as follows:

WHEREAS, We are deeply convinced that education is a real blessing only when imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and that any enterprise may hope for success only as it enjoys the Divine blessing and is devoted to the promotion of the Divine glory; therefore,

Resolved, That we enter upon the work of establishing the University of Wooster with the single purpose of glorifying God, in promoting sanctified education, and thus furthering the interests of the church, and its extension over the whole earth.

Resolved, That we will in every way possible strive to imbue all our operations with the spirit of Christianity, and bring religious influence and instruction to bear earnestly upon all who may be connected with the institution.

Resolved, That in addition to a thorough literary and scientific course of study, we will aim to endow a chair for instruction in the evidences of Christianity, and the relation of science to religion;† and also a chair for instruction in the languages, religions and literature of the modern Pagan nations, with special reference to the preparation of young men for the Foreign Missionary field.

These resolutions display the broad, catholic spirit of Christianity upon which it was the design of its founders to place the institution, rather than upon any narrow, sectarian and sole, ecclesiastical basis. An executive committee, consisting of the President of the Board and the resident members in Wooster, having been appointed, urged on the work of securing endowment from the churches, and matured plans for the erection of the building. Work, however, was not begun on the building until the opening of the spring of 1868, and the corner-stone was laid June 30, 1868, with appropriate services.

At this time Rev. George P. Hays, of Baltimore, was elected

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* Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., General Fiscal Agent; Rev. T. K. Davis and Rev. S. G. Dunlap, Canvassing Agents.

† This chair afterwards endowed by legacy of B. J. Mercer, Esq., of Mansfield, Ohio, in $25,000.

General Fiscal Secretary, and the Board fixed the amount of endowment to be raised at $500,000. In the autumn of this year the Synods concerned severally endorsed the work, urging its continuance and promising support. Later in the year an effort was made to secure from the State Legislature the location of the contemplated State Agricultural College at Wooster, to be connected with the University, which effort proved ineffectual. At the meetings of the Synods in October, 1869, the executive committee reported that subscriptions to the endowment fund to the amount of $251,-614* had been secured, and that the main building, exclusive of the projected wings, was nearly finished. Subscriptions had been made payable, conditioned upon the securing of $250,000 by the 1st of October, which condition the Board formally declared to have been fulfilled.

As the income from this fund would not accrue until the following year, it was deemed advisable not to open the institution for instruction until that time. The friends of the University were greatly elated at the success of the movement, which was largely due to the Fiscal Secretary and Financial Agents, and to the earnest co-operation of the pastors and churches of the Synods of Ohio and Sandusky. In December, 1869, the Board accepted the resignation of the Fiscal Secretary, and Rev. W. R. Marshall, D. D., was elected his successor.

During the year 1869 the reunion of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church had been consummated, and in the spring of 1870 the Synods of the two bodies had been consolidated and their territories reconstructed. By this act the Synods of Columbus, Toledo and Cincinnati had been made the legal successors of the Synods formerly united in the control of the University, and by the terms of said act had become "entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all the rights and franchises, and liable to the performance of all the duties" of those Synods. The members of the Board of Trustees, therefore, placed their resignations in the hands of the new Synod, when their successors were immediately elected. Resolutions accepting the trust of the University were adopted by these Synods, and the University passed into the hands and under the control of the reunited church. But in the re-allotment of Synods in the State, a new Synod, that of

*In the raising of this fund the system of single and cheap scholarships was avoided, and the amount was secured mainly from members of Presbyterian congregations.

Cleveland, covering a considerable portion of the territory of the former Synods, had been erected. An equal share of ownership and control in the institution having been tendered by the Trustees to this new Synod, was by it respectfully declined, with the adoption, however, of resolutions commending it to the "confidence, sympathy, prayers and patronage" of the Presbyteries comprising that Synod.

In the spring of 1870 the Board completed its arrangements for a course of instruction, for the election of a Faculty, and the formal opening of the Collegiate Department in the fall of that year. The admission of students of either sex to the classes had already been agreed upon, as well as the reception of students to partial or special courses, according to their preparation therefor. Rev. H. M. Robertson was also elected an additional Fiscal Secretary. According to these arrangements, at a meeting of the Board September 7, 1870, the University was formally dedicated and opened, when a historical address was made by Rev. John Robinson, D. D., President of the Board, and Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator, delivered an additional address. Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., was inaugurated President of the University and delivered an inaugural address*. On the following day the institution was formally opened for instruction, with the following Faculty:

Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., President, and Professor of Biblical Instruction.
O. N. Stoddard, LL. D., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Rev. W. H. Jeffers, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. A. T. Fullerton, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature and Rhetoric.
S. J. Kirkwood, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
R. C. Dalzell, A. M., Instructor in Modern Languages.
Leander Firestone, M. D., Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology.

A circular containing the Faculty-elect and the proposed plan of study had been previously issued during the summer. Both a classical and scientific course had been arranged and made to run parallel through the four years. The basis of the former was mainly that of Princeton College, New Jersey, and the standard of study was fixed upon a level with that in the catalogue of the lat-

*These addresses were subsequently published, together with the annual report of the Board of Trustees for this year, in a pamphlet. The following persons also took part in the proceedings: Rev. David Hall, of Mansfield, Rev. J. A. Reid, of Wooster, and Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati. The reports of the Board for the two preceding years had also been published in pamphlet form.

ter institution. It was determined that this standard should be strictly maintained, as ranking with first-class colleges of the East.

When the first classes were organized, at the opening of the institution, it was found that applicants were present for each class, many students, particularly of Presbyterian proclivities, and of the immediate vicinity, who had been scattered in other institutions, having rallied at once around the new enterprise. During the course of the year the classes grew to the following numbers: Seniors, 6; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 19; Freshmen, 22; total, 61. Among these 14 were partial students (all but two of them young women), while but one young woman was admitted to the regular course, entering the Freshman class. But very few entered the Scientific course. After a prosperous year, the Senior class, numbering six, was graduated at the first Commencement, in June of the following year, all receiving the Classical degree.

During this year valuable apparatus had been secured, at a cost of $5,000; a liberal subscription of the same amount from C. S. Bragg, Esq., of Cleveland, as a Library Fund, laid a foundation for the Library, which was increased by other generous donors; and a good beginning was made towards a cabinet of mineralogical and geological specimens. The tuition and fees had been fixed at a low rate, and it was found that boarding could be secured in private families at from three to four dollars per week.

In the second year of the institution the number of students was slightly increased, and the Faculty was enlarged by the election of Rev. D. S. Gregory to the Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Eight young men were graduated, all in the Classical course. At the end of this year Professor Fullerton resigned, because of ill-health, having proved very successful in his position.

The opening of the third year, however, showed a very decided increase in students, the catalogue for that year registering about 140, including an increased number of young women. A Preparatory course running through two years was also opened, with 35 students, under the direction of Rev. J. A. I. Lowes. Valuable additions continued to be made to the Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, and other departments; the classes became more thoroughly organized and the work better systematized. At the close of this college year thirteen young men were graduated, twelve in the Classical and one in the Scientific course. President Lord finding the work too severe for his physical strength, and desiring to prepare the results of his former labors in the Chair of Theology in the

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the North-west for publication, felt constrained to offer his resignation, which was accepted at the end of the third year of the University and of his Presidency. His administration had proved most successful, especially in the matter of organization and in his management of the students, and the institution owes him a lasting debt of gratitude for his efficient labors and wise counsel in its behalf. As a mark of their appreciation the Trustees conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.* The Trustees immediately elected as his successor, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D., of Cincinnati, who had been a Trustee from the opening of the institution. The new President entered at once upon his work, and was duly inaugurated at the opening of the fall term in September, 1873. During the four succeeding years the University has steadily increased in popular favor and added to the number of its students about thirty annually, until the present year, when there are enrolled in the Collegiate and in the Preparatory about 300 students.

The following changes have since been made in the Faculty:

In 1873 Professor L. Firestone, M. D., LL.D., was elected full Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

In 1874 J. Adolph Schmitz, A. M., was elected Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, and J. O. Notestine, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

In January, 1875, Professor Jeffers received a call to the Euclid Street church, of Cleveland, and proffered his resignation as Professor of Greek. He, however, continued his labors during the year.

Professor James Black, D. D., President of Pennsylvania Female College, was elected his successor, and entered upon the duties of his chair at the beginning of the sixth University year, September, 1875.

In 1875 W. W. Wallace, A. M., was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. James Wallace, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Greek.

Rev. J. M. Layman, A. M., was in 1877 appointed Instructor in Hebrew.

Subscriptions were continually made to the funds of the Uni-

*The proceedings of the inauguration of President Taylor were published in pamphlet form, and consisted of Farewell address by President Lord; address of Induction by Rev. John Robinson, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees, and Inaugural address by President Taylor.

versity through the agency of Rev. T. K. Davis, Financial Secretary, who served with great efficiency during these years; and in 1875, W. D. Johnson, of Clifton, Ohio, in his will donated $25,000 for the endowment of an additional chair. Four chairs have been thus endowed in the sum of $25,000 each by the following persons: Mr. J. H. Kauke, of Wooster; E. Quinby, Jr., Esq., of Wooster; B. J. Mercer, of Mansfield, in his will; and W. D. Johnson, as above. Funds were added for the increase of the Library, until it has reached about 4,000 well-selected volumes. Large additions have been made to the Museum, and the collection of Indian remains is already one of the finest in the State, comprising nearly eight hundred specimens.

In the summer of 1874 Professor Stoddard, with about twenty students, organized an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, to be absent about two months. As the result a cabinet of minerals and fossils of great value was added to a rich collection previously obtained from Professor Hayden, of the United States Exploring Expedition, through the agency of Rush Taggart, Esq. By courses of lectures delivered during several winters by the Professors, a fund of about one thousand dollars was raised with which a very handsome telescope was obtained from the celebrated manufacturers, Cooke & Sons, Liverpool, England, and was imported free of duty. Largely through the influence of Professor Kirkwood, and by aid of the Faculty and classes of the institution, members of the Synod and citizens of the town, a handsome Observatory has been erected on the University grounds in which the telescope is elegantly mounted for the use of the students. In view of the increase of the Library a Reading Hall was established, open during eight hours each day, in the Library Room, and furnished with the leading reviews, magazines and newspapers of the day. Rev. T. K. Davis was, in 1877, appointed Librarian and, with his assistants, keeps the Library constantly open for the issuing of books to the students and for consultation concerning subjects upon which the Library gives information. A large number of dictionaries and other books of reference have been secured for this purpose.

Founded in the midst of one of the richest agricultural regions in the State, and among a generous and hospitable people, it has been found, by experiment, that expenses may be as economically managed by those who desire to obtain an education upon small outlay, as in any other college of the land, and at a far less rate than in other schools where the advantages are not nearly so great,

and especially far cheaper than in Eastern colleges. About $15,000 are paid out annually by the Trustees to secure Professors and Teachers of the highest grade, and of wide-spread reputation for ability and efficiency. The student is charged less than half the actual expense of his tuition, not counting the investments in grounds and buildings, and students find, upon experience, that the worst way to economize in seeking an education is in cheap teachers. The high standing of the institution, equal to that of the best American colleges, has been faithfully maintained by securing, at high cost, the best instructors to be found, and the character of the graduates passing out from their hands is such as to satisfy the friends of the University of its great excellence and efficiency. It has proved a wonderful advantage to the community, to have drawn to it educated families from abroad who desire to give their children a first-class education, and the University pours annually into the currency of the community no less than $70,000, drawn from over fifty counties of the State, and from twelve other States, whence students now come. This is so much fresh blood poured into the money veins of the community, year after year a steady stream reaching the humblest tradesman, and making itself felt in the whole region around the institution. Already it is estimated that the money paid out by the citizens to secure the University in their midst has been repaid to them in threefold measure, and as the years roll on, this will prove to be an investment of the best character, producing a large and constant interest. Added to this is the fortunate opportunity afforded to the county to secure the superior education of its sons and daughters near at home.

During the eight years of its establishment, considerably over 800 students have been in attendance, and the graduates for this period number about 160, an average of 20 per annum — a result unequaled by any institution ever established in the West, and scarcely ever, if at all, in the whole country. The objection to this institution because of its newness has been removed by the employment of life-long teachers in the Faculty, whose combined experience is fully equal to that of any Faculty in a college of equal size in the land, thus securing the effect of long experience and age for the University itself. The Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Mathematics, English Literature, Rhetoric, and all the branches needful to secure a complete colle-

giate education, are made the subject of especial attention and thorough study throughout the whole course.

At its annual Commencements, held usually on the third Wednesday of June, eloquent and distinguished speakers from abroad address crowded audiences; while the other exercises, in which the students themselves take part, especially those of the graduating class on Commencement Day, in the grove, attract audiences that number several thousand, drawn from over the whole county. This is a constant excitement to the educational spirit, and awakens the minds of the community to the superiority and power of an educated brain.

One peculiar feature of the institution, the admission of young women to all the classes, has fully established the mental power of the sex in competition with young men. Young women of the more thoughtful and studious class are drawn to an institution where they can secure instruction in studies that develop the faculty of thought from superior teachers, such as the schools they usually attend have not the means to employ. They are prepared for teachers, or for an adequate appreciation of literature, science and life in general, and are enabled to reason for themselves and act with superior judgment, moving without embarrassment in the most cultivated society and fitted to adorn the highest walks in social life. Among the small number who have already graduated, are those of whom any institution might well be proud. Under careful management the evils that have been so often imagined and exaggerated are wholly avoided. Good conduct and good health have been constantly secured for a time sufficiently long to make the experiment a decided success, and the number of young women in attendance has increased steadily until it mounts above sixty.

The general character of the students is of the highest order; and by a well devised system of entrusting them largely with duty under careful supervision, and with sufficient study to give them full employment, they are thrown upon a sense of their manhood at an early age, and feel the pressure of their personal responsibility in conducting themselves as gentlemen, thus avoiding the dangers that imperil thoughtless youth. The usual police system of schools for older students simply incites them to attempt their worst, while a generous and helpful confidence excites them to do their best.

The central part, only, of the projected building has been com-

pleted, but, as it stands, it is sufficient for all the wants of five hundred students. The finest building in the county, it is built of brick, trimmed with sandstone; eighty feet front by one hundred in depth; rising five stories in hight above the basement, that stands eight feet above ground.

In the basement of the building room is temporarily found for an ample laboratory for the analytical practice of chemistry, where separate tables are provided for the students. The other floors contain eight recitation rooms, each about thirty-two feet square, with ceilings fourteen feet in hight, and lighted by five large windows, that render the rooms cheerful and healthful. The Library and Museum now occupy two of these rooms. Four additional recitation rooms, twenty-three by twenty-five feet in size, are situated upon the first floor, one of which is devoted as a reception room exclusively to the use of the young ladies, who have, also, constant access to the reading room. The whole rear of the building, from the second to the fourth stories, is occupied by *Kauke Chapel*, named for Captain J. H. Kauke. This chapel is a room fifty-two by fifty-six feet in size, with a light and graceful gallery running around three sides of it, on a level with the third story of the building.

It is seated in circular form as an amphitheatre, furnished with wainscoting and seats of native wood, handsomely frescoed and furnished comfortably, accommodating eight hundred persons. Over the chapel two rooms, each fifty-two by twenty-eight feet large, are fitted up for the use of the Literary Societies. The fifth floor remains unoccupied. A broad, central hall, through which ascends an ample staircase, with wide transverse halls, renders all departments readily accessible. This building, finished throughout in native oak and walnut, furnished with heating apparatus and lighted by gas, the whole surmounted with a handsome Mansard roof and tower, is surpassed in convenience, spaciousness and practical utility by few educational edifices in the West.

To the Preparatory department particular attention has been paid during the last five years. The object of the Faculty in this matter has been twofold. On the one hand, they desire to secure to those persons who may not intend to pursue a full college course a thorough, practical and advantageous training in elementary English branches, beginning with the lower studies and carrying the student up to an excellent knowledge of English, together with an elementary training in such branches as may enable them

to fill a teacher's place with acceptance and honor in the district school and other schools of like grades. All the purposes of a superior normal school are thus obtained under the care of experienced teachers, and many pass out thence yearly to fields of usefulness.

On the other hand, a necessity was felt for an efficient preparatory training for the college courses, including elementary work in Greek, Latin, German, Algebra, History and Drawing. Only by securing faithful and sufficient work in the beginning of these studies, could the student become ready for the full benefit of the higher classes in the University proper. To this end, selection has been made from among the best teachers, and particularly from the graduates of the College. Two of these alumni, especially Professors J. O. Notestine, A. M., and James Wallace, A. M., natives of the county, and standing at the head of their classes at graduation, with Professor William W. Wallace, A. M., long a successful teacher in another institution, have devoted themselves, with great zeal and untiring labor, to set this department on a level with the noted academies of New England. For thoroughness and accuracy, the acquisition of exact knowledge of the first principles of the studies that lie at the foundation of the college course their work is nowhere excelled, since it is performed with the utmost care and in a conscientious sense of duty to the pupils. The young women who have entered these classes have also found great benefit therein, and have proved themselves able to rival their brothers for high standing and the possession of the prizes.

The theory of this institution is, that the secret of success in college lies in a preparation that shall make the student fully and familiarly acquainted with those elementary principles that, starting at the root, still pervade every subsequent stage of progress in any study. And to accomplish this end and produce scholars of a high grade, the Preparatory department is made the subject of constant attention and diligent care. This department has met with great favor, has grown constantly from the start, both in size and in excellence, and is annually sending up to the college classes students capable of maintaining the highest standing, and of graduating with honor to themselves and to the University.

The citizens of Wayne county need no longer send their sons beyond its limits to secure for them a classical, scientific, normal or academical education equal to any that can be obtained in any part of the land.

The Medical Department was established at the beginning. At the time of the organization of the University, Charity Hospital Medical College, in Cleveland, was received into connection with the University under the charter of the latter, and was formally reorganized as its Medical Department. Having been previously conducted for five years under the direction of such able and distinguished Professors as Drs. G. C. E. Weber and Leander Firestone, with their coadjutors, it had already gained a high position. This alliance thus obtained gave increasing character and influence to the University, and the Medical Department has continued to increase, until now its Faculty numbers thirteen and its students aggregate about one hundred, with above thirty graduates annually. Being situated in Cleveland, because of the superior advantages of proximity to hospitals and a larger range of disease, its friends, and especially its devoted Faculty, have secured for it a handsome and well furnished building, in which its classes meet and are trained for their future profession. This department is rapidly making its mark among Medical Colleges, and its fame is extending to the East as well as in the West. Its graduates already number three hundred and sixty, and have gained for themselves a fine reputation wherever they have located.

Thus this University of our county, turning out, from its two main departments, sixty alumni annually, is rapidly winning a reputation beyond the limits of its own State, and within these bounds has already taken a recognized stand in the first rank. In 1877, the seventh year of its existence, it graduated from its Collegiate department the largest number of classical alumni of any college in Ohio, thus taking the lead of its older companions. With the confidence and support of the citizens of this county, in whose midst it is set as a shining light, and who should take a patriotic pride in its success, and aid it by every means in their power to tower above every other institution of the kind in the State, it will in return give to the county and to the city of Wooster, the county-seat, whose name it bears, a reputation and a fame for literary culture that shall be national and enduring—a fame which, in the future, may rival the names of Princeton, Cambridge and New Haven, the great educational centers of America.

As a matter of historical interest for the future, we append the names of its present Faculty and officers of collegiate and preparatory instructors:

Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D., *President*, and Mercer Professor of Biblical Instruction and Apologetics.

O. N. Stoddard, LL.D., Kauke Professor of the Natural Sciences.

S. J. Kirkwood, Ph. D., LL.D., Johnson Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev. D. S. Gregory, D. D., Professor of Mental Sciences and English Literature.

L. Firestone, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

Rev. James Black, D. D., Quinby Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

J. Adolph Schmitz, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

J. O. Notestine, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

W. W. Wallace, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

James Wallace, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. J. M. Layman, A. M., Instructor in Hebrew.

Rev. W. H. Jeffers, D. D., Lecturer on Ancient Philosophy.

Hon. Martin Welker, LL.D., Lecturer on International and Constitutional Law.

Rev. Thomas K. Davis, A. M., Librarian.

William R. Crabbs, A. B., Instructor in Latin and English Branches.

Louise W. Stoddard, Instructor in Natural Sciences and Drawing.

Amanda M. Flattery, Instructor in German.

David R. Boyd, Assistant Librarian.

Andrew Reed, Janitor.

TABLE OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE ANNUALLY.

YEARS.	SENIORS.	JUNIORS.	SOPHOMORES.	FRESHMEN.	PREPARATORY.	TOTAL.
1870–71	7	14	20	20	0	61
1871–72	10	19	20	28	0	77
1872–73	16	31	35	57	35	174
1873–74	31	37	55	47	53	223
1874–75	26	36	42	50	79	233
1875–76	26	41	45	54	101	267
1876–77	35	38	43	49	121	286
1877–78*	34	42	34	75	130	315

REV. A. A. E. TAYLOR, D. D.†

President Taylor was born in Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, in 1834. His father, Dr. Edward Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio, was also born in this State. His grandfather and great-grandfather came together from New Jersey to Ohio in the year of Wayne's Treaty with the Indians, and settled in Ross county, naming the town in which they located Bainbridge, in honor of Commodore

*Estimated in part.

†Selected.

Bainbridge, a brother-in-law of the latter. His remoter ancestors came from England in 1692, and settled in Garret's Hill, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where many of their descendants still reside.

His great-grandfather upon the mother's side was Colonel James Gordon, of Virginia, a part of whose diary is published in Dr. Foote's Sketches of Virginia. Colonel Gordon was a Scotchman, and an elder in the Presbyterian church of which Rev. Samuel Davies was pastor; and Rev. James Waddell, D. D., the "blind preacher," whose eloquence was celebrated by William Wirt, married Colonel Gordon's daughter, the sister of Dr. Taylor's grandfather. The eldest daughter of Dr. Waddell, who was first cousin to Dr. Taylor's mother, was married to Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., the distinguished Princeton Professor for whom Dr. Taylor was named. Drs. J. W. and J. A. Alexander were therefore second cousins to Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Taylor was a student from early life, and graduated at Princeton College at the age of nineteen, 1854. He studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Cincinnati in 1857. He was shortly afterward ordained, and settled as pastor over the Presbyterian church of Portland, Kentucky, where he remained two years. Thence he was called to the charge of the First Presbyterian church of Dubuque, Iowa, in which he labored successfully for six years. During this period he became a regular correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, over the signature of "Hawkeye," the familiar sobriquet of the people of Iowa. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was called to the Bridge Street Presbyterian church of Georgetown, D. C.

From this field he was called in 1869 to the pastorate of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Ohio, a new and promising organization. After a four years' pastorate, during which the membership of the church increased to over 200, Dr. Taylor was unanimously elected, in June, 1873, by the Board of Trustees, as successor to Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., as President of the Synodical University of Wooster. Having been a member of that Board for several years, and greatly interested in the success of this young University, after having contributed freely for the purpose of putting the endowment in a good condition, he accepted this position and entered upon its onerous duties in September, 1873.

Dr. Taylor has been a member of the Boards of Education and of Church Extension of the General Assembly. He has also been a member of the Boards of Directors of the North western Theological Seminary, at Chicago, Ill., and of the Western Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, Pa. He was a member of the General Assembly at which the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church was consummated in 1869. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Wooster University in 1872.

Dr. Taylor is a man of medium size and kindly aspect, of fine talent and impressive address, of unusually genial temperament, and well adapted to win the affections of students, and interest all with whom he meets in the University, to the building up of which he has devoted himself with all his energies. The first year of his incumbency, though the position was new and very difficult to fill, was crowned with great success in securing the entire confidence of all connected with the institution, in the increasing number of students, and in the enjoyment of a powerful work of grace by which a large proportion of the inmates of the College were hopefully converted. Some of these have already turned their faces toward the Gospel ministry.

Leander Firestone, M. D.

The uttered part of a man's life, let us always repeat, bears to the unuttered, unconscious part a small, unknown proportion; he himself never knows it, much less do others.

There are certain proprieties which, in obedience to a code of necessity, are uniform, will prevail and have prevailed for all time. It is proper that we should have astronomers to keep track of the planets and discover new ones; philosophers to dogmatize upon truth and discuss "the science of realities;" geologists to rake the ashes of the past, creep into the fissures of rocks, exhume mummies, ransack catacombs and announce the infancy of time; masters in the realm of ethics; discoverers in the empire of mechanics and mind, to aid muscular energy, economize time, produce wealth, reconcile fact with principle, earth with sky, creation with Creator, and elevate and ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the world.

And since all men can not be discoverers, philosophers, inventors, etc., it is refreshing to know that the world has produced a

adopted the idea of Bacon: "Read to weigh and consider"—not too many books but all good ones well. For "some books," adds he, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested." Under difficult and adverse conditions he studied and struggled, "unfolding himself out of nothing into something." Or as Carlyle would say, he drew continually toward himself in continual succession and variation the materials of his structure, nay his very plan of it, from the whole realm of accident, you may say, from the whole realm of free-will building his life together, a guess and a problem as yet not to others only but to himself.

On the 26th of August, 1838, he was married to Susan Firestone, and the next year, then but 20 years old, began the study of medicine with Dr. S. F. Day, an eminent practicing physician of the county at that time, and for whose great and consummate skill as a practitioner, to this day, he entertains a profound regard. With him he remained for nearly three years, during which time he took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Philadelphia.

On the 28th of March, 1841, he located at Congress village, Congress township, where he began his first floatings on the abysmal sea of professional life.

His residence and office were in the first house north of the hotel, then kept by James Huston and known as the Homer Stanley property. Here he continued for 13 years, where he had an extensive and lucrative practice and acquired a signal local reputation during which more than a decade, he graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, then located at Cleveland, Ohio. We have said he had now attained to a local celebrity. More than that. He had not only impressed the community that embraced his circumference of visitation of his superior ability and where he had been saving

"Some wrecks of life from aches and ails,"

But the noise of his skill and the echo of his professional exploits had reached the ear of the broader and more scientific public. The college, from which he had but recently graduated, was in need of an occupant for one of its professional chairs, and in its survey for a suitable man to fill it, the abilities of Dr. Firestone were recognized, and in 1847 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution. This position he held until 1853, where his reputation as an anatomist and dissecting-room instruc-

tor was established, and when it became evident that honorable distinction awaited him.

He next was appointed Superintendent of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, located at Newburg, which position he filled with conspicuous fitness until August 6, 1856, when he removed to Wooster, where he has lived ever since, and engaged in a successful and sweeping practice. In 1858 he was elected President of the State Medical Society, then holding its sessions at Columbus.

In the winter of 1864 he was made Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women in Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, which position he has continuously held ever since, excepting two years, during which he occupied the Chair of Surgery in the same college. In the summer of 1870 this institution was constituted the Medical Department of Wooster University, in which he continues Professor of Obstetrics and the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and Class Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene to the University students at Wooster.

The title of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr. Firestone by the University of Ohio, at Athens, June 24, 1874. This honor was bestowed, not simply in appreciation of his brilliant attainments in the medical profession, but for his distinguished and pre-eminent achievements in the departments of science and literature, and the literature of science.

He has had eight children—three girls and five boys—all of whom are dead, save his two sons, W. W. Firestone, M. D., and M. O. Firestone, M. D.

Dr. L. Firestone is now at the very zenith of his powers—standing on the mainlands of professional eminence. Being yet in the prime, the noon of his years, and considering his past progressive elevations, we have not the courage to forecast his future. We see what he has, but know not what he might have accomplished. He stands over six feet high, is massively built and solid as a forest oak. He is fleshy, but not corpulent, stout-limbed, broad-chested, and altogether well proportioned. His face is classic, his forehead is symmetrical, oval and dome-like. Causality, comparison, ideality, are as perceptible as the snow-summits of the Sierras. His countenance is expressive of thought, benignity, reflection, repose. Time has made reprisals upon his hair and what has not been pludered is slightly brushed with gray. He is accessible, sociable and communicative, yet he has the secret of secretiveness. He does nothing by proxy, not even his own thinking; has faith

in himself, in his ability to decide for himself. All men do not know his thoughts; he cages them like canaries, and when he lets them out, like carrier pigeons, they perform an errand. He understands himself, and is a skillful tactician. He has perfect control of himself and never does anything in haste. Hurry, rush and run are not in his dictionary. He is cool, imperturbable, self-poised and stands solid on his feet. With him there is time enough for all things. He will amputate your arm in less time than a barber will shave you, and do it with as little concern. He has an exuberance of animal spirits and may well feel discouraged over the prospect of dying of hypochondria. He is as full of mirth as a spring rivulet is of water, and his sense of the ludicrous is as keen as Halliburton's. He can tell a story with the same ease that Tallyrand could turn a coffee-mill or a kingdom. He believes with Sterne that "laughter, like true Shandeeism, think what you will against it, opens the heart and lungs." He is fond of music and will never die with all of it in him. "He has a strong hand at one end of his arm and a strong head at the other."

He is a mechanic in his profession as he would have been out of it. He would have made a better lawyer than nineteen-twentieths of those already at the bar. In the pulpit he would have been a fire-kindler and segregator of sin, preaching from inspiration, and as all ministers should, without manuscript. His voice is susceptible of immense slides and modulations—is smooth enough for the evening party, strong and bellowing enough for anniversary pageant. He has many friends who are warmly attached to him. His enemies we imagine are few and he will get the best of them in the end. As a public lecturer he is popular. His addresses are eloquent and masterly productions, replete with pathos and sentiment, and chaste and sublime in imagery. His descriptive power is terse and brilliant; his analyzations methodical and thorough; the feeling, of the higher key and reflective. In this field he excels—shines, for the same reason that the sun gives light. As a professional instructor few aspire even to be his equal.

He is indeed a born surgeon, enjoying peculiar adaptation to this branch of his profession. He possesses firmness and dexterity of hand, a calm, cool brain, a quick perceiving eye, a stout nerve, physical endurance and tenacity of will. In his operations he is resolute and decided, and in case of unforeseen complications he is ever guarded against surprises. Like Dr. Mott, his motto is, "Recognize the advance of science with the growth of the world,"

and hence Dr. Firestone welcomes all valuable discoveries in medicine and surgery.

We may imagine, with his strong and composite elements of character and hardy vigor of intellect, how he has attained to professional distinction and honor. Every power and faculty of mind and brain were subjected and made tributary to his ambition and will. He *willed* to succeed, and success crowned him. Laborious toil and indefatigable industry are the Doric and Corinthian pillars of the edifice he has built. Day was a host, a besetting legion, in the splendor of his manhood, but on his pupil of 30 years ago has fallen, not only his mantle, but a wider name and a richer munificence of honors.

W. W. Firestone, M. D.

W. W. Firestone, M. D., was born in Congress village, Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, February 25, 1842. A member of the family of Dr. Leander Firestone and wife, it would be superfluous to add that the home-culture and government to which he was subjected would be of the kind and character both to develop and discipline the boy.

The education that underlies and is the sub-stratum of human character, upon which its possessor builds in after life, and which is the brightest spot in the long, green fields of memory, is that which is imparted by those two natural and God-commissioned instructors of the youthful mind—the father and mother! In this respect we are justified in the inference that W. W. Firestone received assiduous and requisite attention.

His other opportunities of education were promptly supplied by an open passage to the public schools of the city of Wooster, and to select and graduated teachers, under whose tutelage he completed his desired course of study. He attended the Mt. Union College for three years.

In the year 1861 he began reading medicine with his father, Dr. Leander Firestone, when a term of four years was spent in study, in professional assistance of his father, and attendance on lecture courses, at the expiration of which period he had graduated from Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, now the Medical department of the University of Wooster.

Since 1865 he has devoted himself wholly to the profession of his selection, and soon found himself partner in the office of L. Firestone, M. D.

He was married, July 6, 1862, to Miss Sarah A. H. Webster, daughter of W. C. Webster, a musical artist and accomplished lady, by which marriage they had five children, three of whom are living, W. L., Alice M. and F. Sylvia Firestone.

W. W. Firestone, though one among the younger of the medical practitioners in our midst, has rapidly risen to success and popularity in his profession. Having barely attained the meridian of life, he has a future of great assurance and promise before him.

As a physician he has secured the confidence of the people, and if the standard of professional eminence is to be measured by success, he has fought his way to the summit, and is justly entitled to the colors he has won. Constant, watchful, sympathetic, and possessed of good judgment and quick insight and comprehension, he possesses the normal elements of successful practice.

Society, jealous and critical though it may be of its members, may worthily include him and his family in its better circles.

As a man and citizen he is genial, hospitable and generous, alive to enterprise and ready to perform an honorable part in the promotion of the common good. Honesty and integrity constitute the parallels between which he moves. With him, all the domestic "nerve-centers" are concentrated in home. In this "charmed circle" are to be found his attachments, for surely here all the sweet atmospheres of this world are breathed.

Martin Welker.

Martin Welker was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 21, 1818. His father, who was of German descent, was an early settler in Ohio, and having but little means to educate a large family, the subject of this sketch was obliged to rely almost exclusively upon his own resources, which did not consist of money, influence or friends. His educational advantages in youth were necessarily limited to a few years winter instruction in the log cabin schoolhouses of the West.

This primeval educational structure—this old-time, antiquated and vanished predecessor of the modern university—we will not more faithfully or succinctly undertake to describe than Mr. Welker has himself, in a speech delivered by him at the dedication of the Wooster High School, October, 1870. From this speech we extract the following:

We may well be proud of our Common School System. Now no youth of scholastic age need be deprived of the benefit of public instruction in the endowments of education at public expense, so that, poor or rich, all are equally provided for within the borders of our State.

* * * * * * * * *

The scene before me to-day recalls to me days of other years, far back in the history of common schools of our State. I shall never forget the first school in which I entered and the house in which it was held. On a cold December morning I walked through a heavy snow, three miles, to the school-house, on the banks, of Owl creek, in Knox county. I there found a little log cabin, sixteen feet square, with puncheon floor, clap-board door and roof, greased paper in the windows, the whole end of the house one wide fire-place, with a chimney made of clay and sticks, built on the outside, and a blazing log fire in the ample fire-place. The benches or seats were split logs, with the flat side uppermost, with round sticks for legs, on which we sat, with our feet dangling above the rude floor. The "Master," as the teacher was then called, had the only desk, and that was a flat board, with four legs, standing in one corner. The "writing-tables" consisted of wide split slabs along one side of the room, supported by pins driven in the logs of the house. In this public building—and it is a fair representative of its day—we were provided a school for three months in the year, the winter season only.

It was under such circumstances and possessed of such meager facilities of education, that Martin Welker was to receive the mental training that was to prepare him for the discharge of duties that an active public life was to impose. At an early age he developed a powerful inclination for books and the acquisition of knowledge, and such was his assiduity and habit of application that he very soon achieved familiarity with the English branches taught at that time in the schools.

At the age of thirteen he abandoned his father's farm, and obtained a situation as clerk in a store in a neighboring village, where he remained five years, in the meantime appropriating much of his leisure time to the investigation of the higher branches of an English education.

When a clerk in the store an event occurred which, no doubt, largely influenced, and, to an eminent degree, imparted purpose and determination to his career in life. He was called as a witness before a grand jury at Mt. Vernon. He had heard of Courts and Judges, but this was his first opportunity of witnessing either. The Hon. Ezra Dean was then the Presiding Judge, and a man of commanding appearance and dignified deportment and manner.

This single but extraordinary circumstance so wonderfully impressed the then plastic mind of the young witness, for the first time in court, that he then and there resolved to be a lawyer, and if possible to be worthy, and to attain to that higher and nobler

distinction of the Judge—the position so well and admirably being filled by Dean. This resolution ripened into a firm and settled purpose. His boyhood associates heard his declaration, and many of them lived to see it verified.

He never lost sight of this young ambition, and how earnestly, zealously and indefatigably he has labored to accomplish and vindicate it, his remarkable Judicial record most eloquently explains. At the end of twenty years' hard and unremittent labor, and of many changes of fortune, he was elected Judge of the District over the same Judge Dean, who was his competitor, and actually occupied the same chair in the same old Court House at Mt. Vernon. This was the position he had declared to an associate that he would aspire to attain, and on its attainment his youthful friend, but now an eminent physician, warmly congratulated him upon the fulfillment of his boyish dream, the realization of his early and most laudable ambition.

At the age of eighteen, having made considerable progress in a general education he entered a lawyer's office and commenced the study of a profession, in the multitudinous and complex intricacies of which he has acquired a national reputation. While engaged in the study of the law he occupied a portion of the time in probing the roots and exploring the beauties of the Latin tongue. Nor did he omit to carefully peruse the pages of ancient and modern history, and thus lay deep the foundation for the superstructure of his future eminence. In the literary societies with which he was identified he soon acquired reputation as a cogent reasoner, an apt and skillful debater, as well as an accomplished and vigorous writer.

In the political campaign of 1840 he took a very active part for one so young and inexperienced. The editorial department of the paper published in the county in which he resided received many keen and valuable contributions from his pen.

In 1846 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Holmes county, for a term of seven years, serving but five, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law.

At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose in distinction as a jurist and advocate. Since then we might almost say of him, as Phillips said of Bonaparte, his path has been "a plane of continued elevations." After he had been practicing ten years he was nominated and elected District Judge of the Sixth District of Ohio, which then included Wayne county,

and served the constitutional term of five years. At the close of this period he was unanimously re-nominated, but on account of much political excitement at the time, growing out of the Presidential contest of 1856, and being a Whig in politics, and the district largely Democratic, he lost a re-election, though running largely ahead of his ticket.

In the fall of 1857 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio at the same time that Chief Justice S. P. Chase was made Governor. In this position he served one term, but declined a re-election. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was appointed a Major on the staff of General J. D. Cox, afterwards Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Interior, and served out the term for which the first soldiers were enlisted. He was then appointed Aid-de-camp to the Governor, and assigned to the duties of Judge Advocate General of the State, and acted as such until the expiration of the term of office of Governor Dennison. His business qualifications in this position contributed valuable service in calling out and organizing the Ohio troops.

In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, and was the State Superintendent of the draft for that year. While in discharge of that duty he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of the Fourteenth Ohio District, but was defeated, as were many others in that disastrous campaign, by a majority of only thirty-six.

In 1864 he was again nominated, and was elected to the 39th Congress by a large majority. In 1866 he was re-elected to the 40th Congress, serving on the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and on the Committee for the District of Columbia. In 1868 he was elected again to the 41st Congress, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment of the House, on the Committee of the District of Columbia, and the Committee on Private Land Claims, of which latter he was the acting Chairman during the last session of that Congress.

In the summer of 1869 the Congressional Retrenchment Committee crossed the continent to California, with a view of visiting and investigating the Custom House of San Francisco. Mr. Welker was Chairman of the House Committee, and Patterson, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Senate Committee. Whilst on the Pacific coast they were most hospitably received, and were the recipients of much attention and many favors by the citizens. They

visited the Geysers, Yosemite and the Cliff House; crossed the beautiful bay, and were saluted by cannon from Alcatraz.

In December, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant, *vice* Charles Sherman, resigned, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of the State of Ohio, and was immediately confirmed by the Senate. This is a life appointment, and is the key-stone in the handsome and enviable arch which so symmetrically crowns the reputation of Martin Welker. He brings to the performance of its duties the mature products of a life of toil, the solid experiences of professional manhood, an enlightened and discriminating mind in the highest condition of culture, a sound judgment and keen and lucid comprehension of the law. The office honors him no more than he honors it.

Judge Martin Welker was married on the 4th of March, on the day of President Harrison's inauguration, to Miss Maria Armor, of Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, sister of Professor S. G. Armor, of Brooklyn Medical College. She is a lady of great refinement, sweetness of disposition and excellent culture, and was highly esteemed by her many friends and acquaintances in Washington City. At the close of his term of Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the spring of 1859 he removed to Wooster, where he has permanently resided ever since, though his judicial duties demand his presence in Cleveland and Toledo. In recognition of his abilities, the University of Wooster has conferred upon him the title of LL. D.

He has been, in the loftiest sense and most comprehensive meaning of the term, a public man, and among a galaxy of distinguished citizens of Ohio, has exerted a great influence in the development of his native State, and in his quiet, unobtrusive, but effective way, has contributed largely in shaping her political destiny.

James D. Robison, M. D.

James D. Robison was born April 23, 1820, on the corner of Buckeye and North streets, Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. His early years were spent with his father, Thomas Robison, Esq., during which time he attended the village schools, procuring such education as the limited opportunities of that day admitted. At the age of seventeen he hired as a clerk to Robison & McCune, where he remained until he was twenty, at which time, and in accordance with an intention previously resolved upon, he com-

menced the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Samuel Norton Bissell, in February, 1840, continuing with him until October, 1841, when, during the fall, he proceeded to Philadelphia, that winter availing himself of a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of that city, soon thereafter taking advantage of a course of clinical instruction at the Brooklyn Hospital.

The summer of 1842 he spent in Cincinnati, in pursuit of his professional work, in the office of Dr. William Wood, simultaneously attending lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and a clinical course at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati.

In the fall of 1842 he returned to Philadelphia, where he graduated, and received his diploma in March, 1843. He returned to Wooster and remained there during the summer, the same autumn, however, removing to the Queen City, locating there and actively engaging in the practice of his chosen profession. Here he met with signal success in his profession, and here he continued until the 3d of July, 1846, and until the breaking out of the Mexican war.

At the solicitation of S. R. Curtis, Colonel of the 3d O. V. I., he was made Surgeon of said regiment, leaving Cincinnati that day (July 3) for Mexico. Arriving at New Orleans on the 9th, he spent a day or two in the city, when he proceeded to Brazos de Santiago, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, arriving August 6 at "Camp Curtis," opposite the old city of Matamoras.

On the 9th of December he was assigned by General Patterson as Surgeon to the 3d Illinois regiment, commanded by Ferris Foreman, which being ordered by General Zachary Taylor to Victoria, arrived there January 4, 1847. January 15 Patterson's Division, of which his (Robison's) regiment was a part, was ordered to join General Winfield Scott at Tampico, and on March 8 they were ordered to sail for Vera Cruz, whither they arrived on the 15th, the Mexican forces surrendering seventeen days thereafter, the United States soldiers taking possession of the city.

On the 10th of April, 1847, on account of sickness, Dr. Robison resigned his commission and returned to Wooster, and in October of the same year formed a partnership with J. P. Coulter, M. D., for the practice of medicine, which continued to the fall of 1853. Here he intermitted his professional labors for about a year, meantime going to New York and visiting the hospitals and medical institutions there with a view to keeping abreast with the progress and discoveries of the profession. He again returned to Wooster

in the autumn of 1854, opening an office and engaging in the practice until 1861, when the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated. He immediately offered his professional services to the government, which were as promptly accepted, being assigned to the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was identified throughout the three months' service. He was in the battle of Phillippi, one of the earliest collisions of the Rebellion, and had the honor of amputating the first leg of the war, that of a Confederate soldier. He was promoted to the rank of Brigade Surgeon in July, 1861, and assigned to the command of General Rosecranz. After the battle of Carnifex Ferry he was ordered to locate and organize hospitals along the Kanawha, and assume charge of the one situated at Galipolis. He was with General Lander at Paw-paw Tunnel, who died the second day after his arrival.

He accompanied the army of General James Shields down the Valley of the Shenandoah and participated in the first battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, which resulted in the discomfiture of the forces of Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson. He next assumed supervision of hospitals, and continued to act in that capacity until General N. P. Banks was driven from the Valley. He was afterwards sent to the Peninsula with the forces under General G. B. McClellan, being attached to the 6th army corps, commanded by General Franklin, as an inspecting surgeon, retaining said position until after the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

He was next ordered to Washington City to take charge of the Patent Office Hospital, where he remained until he was compelled to resign on account of the illness of his wife. On his return home he was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for this district, which position he held during the war. Since then he has been engaged in practice.

Dr. J. D. Robison has been twice married.

A retrospect of the life of Dr. Robison shows it to have been an intensely active, zealous and positive one. From the very outset in 1840 it has been a vigorous battle, not a long skirmish line, with here and there a faculty employed, but a compact and concentrated movement against the opposing forces of the world. Diligence and speculative research were characteristic of him in his rudimentary professional years. He was practical and observant from the very outstart of his studies.

He is one of the able and popular physicians in the county, and is seen every day with the harness on. He is not an idler,

and even if he were so inclined, his professional duties would give him no time for recreation. There has always been a fascination in his chosen science. He toils in it because it delights him. Its duties may be depressing and discouraging at times, but then they have their rewards. It may be the ministry of pain, but it is likewise the ministry of blessing and love. At the bed of sickness he is non-excitable, candid and undeceiving, full of encouragement and expectation.

He is naturally of a cheery, spring-like and hopeful disposition. He believes, with one of the old poets, that we should hope for everything that is good, because there is nothing which may not be hoped for, and nothing but what the gods are able to give us. Surely it is a cardinal and robust virtue in man. It imparts habitual serenity and good-humor. It is a kind of vital heat in the soul that cheers and gladdens it. It makes pain easy and labor pleasant.

As a skillful practitioner he takes high rank, having an experience possessed by few of his rivals—active professional service during two wars. As a patriot all that can be said of Dr. Robison must be expressed in the language of eulogy. In the Mexican campaign he was one of the most popular of the surgeons and won a reputation as an eminent and successful practitioner. In politics he is a Republican, but has made it a life-rule to avoid its tumults and strifes. Had he ventured upon this field he could not well have been kept out of Congress. In this direction he had special qualifications. He prefers to look at the sunlight to the twilight side of human nature. He is a man of marked mental and physical equilibrium—calm and self-possessed. He is genteel, plain and unaffected. In the social circle he is at home and causes all to feel the same way. He is a fluent talker, the gravity of his conversation at times being often enlivened with wit and humor. In fact, he is such a man and his demeanor such as to be equally distant from constraint and negligence, and he will command your respect while he lays seige to your heart. The Doctor, though slightly past his fiftieth year is yet hale and stout, having the prospect of years of usefulness and enjoyment.

He still sparkles with his youthful vivacity; is as full of fun as a spring rivulet is of water. If his hair is snowy, it covers a warm head, for "where the snow-flakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze."

Public Schools of Wooster.

The people of Wooster, intelligent themselves, have always taken an interest and pride in making their children intelligent. In the years 1853 and 1854, each of the four wards of the city built a school-house of its own, and for a few years thereafter each had a school conducted independently of the others. They were finally united under one management, and Mr. John Brinkerhoff was appointed general Superintendent, a position he held until 1870.

The school accommodations becoming insufficient, in 1867 the citizens voluntarily taxed themselves to build the best school-house in the State. It was completed in 1870, the building, with grounds, furniture, etc., having cost $113,000. It is located on West Bowman street. While its great size renders it the most conspicuous building in the city, its architectural beauty fascinates the eye of every beholder. Beauty in architecture is a great educator of popular taste. The Greeks and Romans were better aware of this fact than many of our money-getting generation.

On each floor of the High School building there is one large study room, having a seating capacity for two hundred and forty pupils. Four recitation rooms are attached to each of these. The Principal gives her undivided attention to discipline and the supervision of the studying, while the Assistants hear all the recitations. This plan secures a highly advantageous division of labor.

All the rooms are tastefully finished and ornamented to some extent with pictures, plants, etc., to give them a pleasant, homelike air. High commendation is due to those who have not overlooked the fact that children have an æsthetic nature that should be gratified and cultivated. It would be a cruel economy that would place refined teachers and impressible children in dingy, unattractive rooms. A keen sense of beauty, harmony and order are as essential to happiness and usefulness in life as a knowledge of arithmetic and grammar. Moreover, pleasant surroundings make dispositions pleasant, and thereby render discipline easy.

There is a library of three hundred volumes, a geological cabinet and eight hundred dollars worth of philosophical and chemical apparatus. These aid greatly in the work of instruction.

The school is divided into three departments, viz: Primary, Grammar, High School. There are four grades in each department, all the pupils of a grade having the same studies. It requires

one year to complete the work of a grade, and promotions are made regularly from one to another every June.

In 1874, vocal music was introduced as a regular branch of study in all the grades. The results obtained have exceeded the fondest expectations of its most ardent advocates. In September, 1877, drawing was given a place in the course of study, and a special teacher was appointed for that branch. These are indications of progress in the right direction. Since education is the due and harmonious development of all the powers of man, educate the heart and the hand as well as the head.

The Superintendent holds a meeting for all the teachers once a month. After his suggestions and instructions have been given, one or two of the teachers present carefully written papers on subjects relating to their work in the school-room. The thoughts presented are then discussed by the teachers. In the intervals, frequent grade meetings are held for special instruction in the methods of conducting the work of each particular grade. That the present Superintendent and teachers are zealous and progressive is indicated by the fact that they have, at their own expense, furnished a reading-room and supplied it with the best educational and scientific periodicals.

The public schools of Wooster now rank among the best in the State. The course of study is thorough and complete; the best methods of instruction and discipline are in use; and a competent corps of teachers is employed. A large number of non-resident pupils are now in attendance, which shows that the schools are popular.

The School Trustees are performing their duties zealously and intelligently. The following is the present organization of the schools:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

John Zimmerman, Jacob Frick and J. W. Baughman.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

W. S. Eversole, A. M.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Superintendent, W. S. Eversole; Professor S. J. Kirkwood and Colonel Ben. Eason.

TEACHERS.

High School.—Principal, Jennie A. Boyd; Assistants, Mary E. Parsons and Susan Given.

A and B Grammar School.—Principal, William L. Brothers; Assistants, Ada Given, Maria E. Abbott and Carrie V. Kramer.

C and D Grammar School.—Principal, Flora Miller; Assistants, Mila Barrett, Ella J. Milligan, Loretta S. McMonigal and Mary E. Gordon.

First Ward.—Principal, Ettie E. Jackson; Assistants, Ella J. Eckenroth and Eunice Clark.

Second Ward.—Principal, Kate L. Barnes; Assistants, Frankie J. Clark and Nettie M. Gasche.

Third Ward.—Principal, Emma E. Weirich; Assistants, Emma Flattery and Ella F. Mark.

Fourth Ward.—Principal, Amelia Kemmerlein; Assistant, Ella D. Shively.

Teacher of Music, N. L. Glover.

Teacher of Drawing, S. G. Steele.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

John Zimmerman immigrated to America in the year 1845, having been born in Richen, Grand Duchy of Baden, now under the Prussian Government, April 11, 1829. His father, Paul Zimmerman, was a farmer, in moderate circumstances, a representative of the middle class, with whom the possession of large farms or estates was a very unusual affair. He had ten children—nine boys and one girl—his son John being the youngest of the family. His mother died when he was seven years old.

Having an older brother living near Canal Dover, and having heard of the rare opportunities of money-getting in the United States, he resolved to make them a visit, which he did, reaching New York, June 25, 1845. His steps were immediately directed to Canal Dover, where he found his brother living on a small tract of land about a mile from said village. His name was Frederick Zimmerman, and now lives in Bloomville, Seneca county, Ohio. With Frederick he remained six weeks, when he proceeded to Canton, Ohio, going into the drug store of C. C. A. Wittings as a clerk, with whom he remained two years, employed chiefly in the laboratory and experimenting with chemicals.

In 1847 he went to Massillon, was employed two years as clerk in a drug and book concern, returning to Canton in 1849, and entering the drug store of Dr. R. H. McCall. In 1850 the doctor went to California, leaving Mr. Zimmerman in charge of his business, during which year he was married to Miss Barbara Held, of Massillon, Ohio. Dr. McCall returned from California in 1852, Mr. Zimmerman still in possession of the store. Forming a partnership now, on the 5th of July of this year, he came to Wooster and rented a room in the east end of the old Exchange Hotel, where he engaged in the sale of drugs, books, etc. This part-

nership continued until the fall of 1855, when Mr. Zimmerman purchased the interest of his partner. Continuing business here for three years, he next rented the room now occupied by Messrs. Roller & Wilson, where he conducted trade for ten years.

In Febuary, 1867, he bought 42x180 feet of the Exchange Block, removed the old building immediately, and proceeded at once to erect a new one, which was completed about the middle of March, 1868. That spring he assumed possession of it, taking into partnership with him for a term of five years Lewis P. Ohliger, an active and reliable young man who had been in his employ for over ten years.

His building is a superb brick, three stories high, fronting on West Liberty street, with a depth of 175 feet. His business occupies the whole length of it, the wholesale department being to the rear. A commodious cellar underlies the whole building. On the second floor are the rooms of the *Wayne County Democrat* office, besides two of the best public offices in the city. On the third floor is a fine hall, 58x26.

Mr. Zimmerman has been frequently promoted to offices of public trust since he came into the county, having been elected County Treasurer in 1857 and re-elected in 1859, besides holding several of the most important municipal offices of Wooster. He is a special champion of education, subscribing liberally to the University, and particularly devoting his energies to the advancement of the public schools of the city, he being at the present time President of the Board of Education. In every respect Mr. Zimmerman has shown himself to be a very valuable citizen, having the welfare of the city and county at heart, as is manifest at all times by his zeal in every department of public enterprise.

Rev. Benjamin Pope.

Rev. Benjamin Pope was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 6, 1815, and was the youngest of seven children. He was educated at the Seminary of the Joint Synod of Ohio, under the charge of Professor Schmidt, of Columbus, now called Capital University. After entering upon the ministry he located near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, continuing in the service of the profession until enfeebled and incapacitated by affliction. He died June, 8, 1864.

Elizabeth M. Hippee, to whom Rev. Pope was married Sep-

tember 14, 1843, is a native of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where she was born September 14, 1823. Having qualified herself for the duties of teaching, at an early age she engaged in the profession, teaching at Delaware, Ohio, for two years, and until her health seemed to be failing.

In the spring of 1849 she became the successor of Mrs. McKee—wife of the Seceder minister of the long-gone-by—she transferring to Mrs. Pope her pupils, numbering five or six, whom she instructed about two months. In October she opened the session, assisted by Miss Sarah Hippee, with between thirty and forty pupils upon the roll. This term was taught in the house now owned and occupied by O. F. Jones, Esq.

In the spring of 1853 she took possession of the old Academy building, and continued her labors as Principal of the institution until 1865, establishing for herself and her school a reputation that made the name of "Mrs. Pope's Seminary at Wooster" popular throughout Wayne and neighboring counties.

Captain George U. Harn.

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place for man to die,
Is when he dies for man."

George Upton Harn was born in the city of Baltimore, July 30, 1820. He was the son of John and Charlotte Harn, and was the oldest of a family of fourteen children. In his journal he says, "I have but little to say about my parentage, for I am unapprized of anything worthy of notice except it be, that my genealogy on both father's and mother's side could not be impeached with anything short of common honesty, so far as I am acquainted."

His great-great-grandfather was the first of the name in America, and he came from London, and was of Cymbro or Welsh descent. He spent the first two years of his life in Baltimore with his mother, while his father was in Frederick county working at his trade, which was that of house-joiner. After this the family moved to this county and purchased a plantation. When he was ten years old his father took him to Baltimore to attend school, and placed him in charge of his grandmother. He remained in the city but a few months, when he returned home.

After this he was sent to a subscription school in the neighbor-

hood, and it was here and at the debating society where he first acquired a taste for study and his disposition for public speaking first manifested itself. In the year 1838, being then eighteen years of age, he made a profession of religion. In August, 1839, he was immersed, and on the same Sunday announced that on the following Sunday he would preach. His father declared his opposition to this movement, but notwithstanding this, on the appointed day he delivered his first sermon, taking for his text portions of the first chapter of James.

He obtained permission of his father to attend a camp-meeting at Big Pipe creek, near Tawnytown, about sixteen miles from his home, which was to commence on the 4th of September, but when the time came his father refused to let him go. Mr. Harn remonstrated and said he had promised to go and that he must go, when he was met with the answer that if he did he should never enter the family mansion again. The next morning was Sunday, and he again asked leave to go, and was once more refused. There being now no chance of getting a horse to ride he started afoot through a storm of rain. He left home at 9 A. M. and arrived at his destination at 3 P. M., making the distance of sixteen miles in this time, traveling bare-footed occasionally to save his shoes that he was fearful might give out before he got there. Arriving at the camp-meeting he found himself in the midst of entire strangers, but soon found plenty of friends, afterwards returning home, notwithstanding the uttered prohibition of his father.

In 1841 the Pennsylvania Eldership of the churches assembled at Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, licensed him as a regular minister, and immediately appointed him to a circuit. When he was twenty-four years old he turned his attention to Greek, not, however, being assisted by an instructor. Combined with his good English education, he attained proficiency as a German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, having made considerable progress in the study of French.

In 1846 he published a small work entitled "A Sermon on the Ordinance of Feet Washing," which was issued from the *Church Advocate* office, the organ of the Church of God in the United States. This book elicited a sarcastic review from a contributor of the *Methodist Protestant*, published in Baltimore. The article, however, was firmly met with a caustic reply, by Rev. Harn, as might well be expected, for the lion of his nature could howl through his pen.

In the summer of 1847, becoming restless, he made an exodus for the then far west, going down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, above St. Louis, when he left the river, and traveled on foot, preaching along the road wherever he could find suitable places, and in his course visiting Mt. Carroll, Freeport, Dixon, Galena, etc., in Illinois. During the winter of 1847–48 he taught school and preached in Mt. Carroll and neighboring places.

In the spring of 1848 he returned east, by the way of Chicago, and by Lake Erie, to Cleveland, and thence by stage to Wooster. Here he was hospitably entertained by Rev. Archibald Megrew, who was then pastor in charge of the Church of God in Wooster, and here, on the 30th of April, 1848, he preached his first sermon in Wooster. His stay in Wooster, this time, was brief, it being only a visit, and on the 11th of this month he started eastward.

In the latter part of 1848 he began preaching in Philadelphia, and in June, 1850, he followed "the course of Empire" west again, accompanied by Elder John Winebrenner, and arrived in Wooster on the 8th of this month, the same evening preaching in the Baptist church. This trip was continued on to Iowa, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and thence back to Wooster, where he arrived about April 12, 1851, this time to take charge of the church, where he remained but a year, having been appointed to the pastorate of the church at Lancaster, Pa., in May, 1852, where he remained two years. He next took charge of the church at Shippensburg, in that State, where he remained until April, 1855, when he once more retraced his steps to Wooster, becoming pastor of the church for several years.

During 1854–55 he took an active part in the temperance reform movement in Pennsylvania. In 1856 he took an active part in local and national politics, and established the reputation of being a powerful orator and debater. From April 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858, he traveled over 5,000 miles, 3,000 of which by private conveyance, and spoke over 200 times, principally upon temperance, slavery and Hebrew servitude. On the 12th of July, in company with General Spink, Hon. William M. Orr, Hon. Eugene Pardee and Hon. Martin Welker, he attended the State convention, as a delegate from Wayne county. In 1858 he was a candidate for Congress before the nominating convention, where he demonstrated great strength and popularity. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, which nominated A. Lincoln. During all these years he was a constant correspondent

of the *Church Advocate*, many of his contributions being masterly and heroic assaults upon slavery. He wrote upon a great variety of topics, such as Baptism by Immersion, Infant Baptism, etc., and in the possession of his family are valuable MSS. upon these and other subjects intended for publication.

He was married March 27, 1851, to Mary A. Bricker, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His oldest son, George U. Harn, is at the present time one of the editors and proprietors of the Mansfield, Ohio, *Herald*.

He was an acute, logical and profound thinker, a fluent and powerful debater, fearless of antagonists, and carrying his challenge in his hand. He had the pluck of Murat, the courage of Turenne. Fear to him was a meaningless term. If he resolved to go forward he would do so "though hell should gape and bid him hold his peace." He faced danger with the courage of conscience and intellect. The man who dared to utter such a sentiment—"Not that I seek death, but if such a sacrfice must be offered, *let me be one who shall do his duty in the decisive hour*," and who, when the decisive hour came, *did die like a hero*, has made an appeal for earthly immortality.

Woodhull and Claflin.

The higher liberty of the soul! At "the other end of the avenue," *freedom from all restraint!* Free love is libertinism, libertinism is tragedy. Vary the key-note; introduce the charming variations; make use of the minor, or the major scale, the strain finally modulates into the melancholy finale, tragedy.

Helen elopes from her husband to be mistress of Priam's son. Troy in ashes.

Mark Antony dallied in amorous liaison with Cleopatra; upon his own sword, that "quartered the world," he fell, while the poison of a deadly asp froze her blood.

Before Lucretia Borgia her admirers bowed in adoration, and promiscuously enjoyed her charms. What fates awaited them!

Notorious in history is the royal libertine of all the Russias; and who can tell the dark doom that fell upon the favorites of Catherine? But the quarries of history need not be explored for illustration to make sure our proposition.

A pale girl in the corridor of the Treasury building at Washington City, with fiery eyes, presents herself with outstretched

hand, and in it a loaded pistol; a puff of smoke is seen, and a bullet tears through a young man's heart; free love, with its license of libertinism, closes in tragedy.

A pocket handkerchief flaunts in the air; a wild crowd jams the street—the revolver has done its work; a mangled body bleeds upon the curb-stone, and this is General Sickles' protest against free-loveism, and this is tragedy.

The Sheridan of dashing journalists allows the strange fatalism to possess him; it insinuates with its delightful exterior the social circle, and in its firm and silky folds is caught a brilliant summer fly, ready to abjure most sacred vows; another pistol shot, a death-bed marriage, a bride of an hour.

A briber of Legislatures seeking to make lawlessness law, and judges pronounce injustice just, who sneered at prisons and penalties, at promises and pledges, at honesty and honor, whose immense commercial genius exhausted itself in thefts and frauds and cheats, who rioted and feasted and fattened upon stolen substance, who enjoyed beyond men, the higher liberty of the soul, and pranced wildly in the enchanting pastures of license, whose life was an amour and for whom Fate wove her webs from the eye-beams and voluptuous charms of a lovely woman, suddenly closes a rapid, wonderful life. On the stairway of a fashionable metropolitan hotel, the condemning bullet avenges the libertinism of free love. The end is tragedy.

These are but prominent illustrations. How many suicides, the causes of which are mysterious, might be but the discordant strains in this doleful finale, of which the introduction and *theme* are the voluptuous melodies of free love! If free-lovism prevails will not the tragedy be universal?

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all."

A question arising whether these transcendentalists ever lived in Wooster we took the liberty of writing the following letter:

WOOSTER, OHIO, February 20, 1874.

VICTORIA WOODHULL, New York—*Madam:* With parties interested in the matter, there is now suspended in the chancery of opinion a question as to the fact of you and your sister Tennie C. Claflin having, at any time, been residents of our city. I will be gratified to have your statement relative to the subject in dispute. If it be true that you formerly lived in Wooster, when was it, and how long? You will greatly oblige me by answering this letter.

Permit me to subscribe myself, very cordially, BEN DOUGLASS.

The following was received in reply:

BEN DOUGLASS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Both Tennie and I lived in Wooster, Ohio, during *my* tenth and eleventh years. A Dr. ——— ———, if still living, can tell you something of us. Yours, etc., VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

We entertain no feeling or sentiment of pride in presenting to our readers the fact that these two grossest and subtlest of all the advocates of the monstrous social crime of the age once lived in our county, but it fell under the range of our work and we sought the information. They have a continent-wide fame as the exponents of their peculiar views, by which, if the civil, domestic and religious world were governed, there would be presented a disorganized mass that ultimately would bring on the age of unbridled license and its natural consequence, universal anarchy and uproar.

MAJOR ENOCH TOTTEN.

Enoch Totten, son of Michael and Susan Totten, of Wooster, was born in Wayne county, March 23, 1836.

He was educated at Franklin College, Harrison county, Ohio, and afterwards removing to Wisconsin, began reading law with Judge Joseph Hawkins, of Waukesha. After the conclusion of his elementary studies, he began practice in the city of Milwaukee, in that State, where he continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

He enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry, April 23, 1861, and in May was commissioned First Lieutenant. He entered the Peninsular campaign as a Captain, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Garnet Hill, Malvern Hill, the "Seven Days' Battle" before Richmond, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc.

In the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, he was wounded in the foot and had his horse shot, and at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864, he was struck four times, a minie-ball passing through his right hand.

He was at the head of his regiment, and while waving his sword and leading his men in a charge upon the enemy's third line of earth-works, in the darkness of the night, the unerring bullet struck his sword, wrenched it from his grasp, and tore violently

through the hand that bravely held it. The wound being a most painful one and totally disqualifying him for further present service, he retired from the field and returned to Wooster, where he remained for a period with his parents, having served from the time of his enlistment three years and seventeen days.

Concerning Mr. Totten's courage and skill as an officer, we quote:

> On Thursday, May 5, 1864, Major Totten was ordered by General Russell, in the middle of the forenoon, to take command of the third company of his regiment, and repel an assault of the enemy on the right of our line. Major Totten fought his men with the utmost gallantry and skill during the greater part of the day, though with himself and horse severely wounded at the opening of the fight, capturing a stand of colors and 266 prisoners. The prisoners outnumbered the effective strength of the whole of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment. Major Totten refused to leave his post, and distinguished himself in the fighting on each of the subsequent days, until, in an assault upon the enemy's breast-works, he was wounded and forever disabled. He had won a Brigadiership."

Major General Upton, of the United States Army, urged his promotion, assuring General Schofield of his cool courage and gallantry, and calling attention to the fact "that Major Totten's services have not as yet been properly rewarded."

He is now located in Washington City, D. C., engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He was married October 4, 1867, to Mary E. Howe, daughter of United States Senator Howe, of the State of Wisconsin.

Major Totten is another Wayne county boy that has made his mark. He spent his earlier years upon the farm, acquired a thorough education at Franklin College, gravitated West, entered the legal profession, and soon rose to eminence at the bar.

After Sumpter was fired he went into the military service of the Government, and at its close removed to Washington City, D. C., and resumed the legal practice. In the army he served for over three years, and until he was disabled by wounds from any further duty. His record as a soldier is certainly eventful and brilliant. By referring to the battles which we have enumerated, and many equally prominent are not mentioned, it will be noticed that he actively participated in the bloodiest engagements of the war. How he should have escaped annihilation is beyond speculation or conjecture, for he was ever at the head of his regiment, and a better or braver body of fighting men never went into the service of the nation than the 5th Wisconsin. Though not Colonel of the

regiment he commanded it in all of its dashing and dangerous engagements, and was uniformly conceded to be the most efficient officer in its ranks. Its *corps d' esprit* is entirely and exclusively attributable to him. He should have been the Colonel of the regiment, and alluding to his tact and bravery in a single instance, Major General Upton declared he had won a Brigadiership.

At Gettysburg, where bronzed orators of war, with iron elocution, plead as they had never done before; amid the deafening thunders of Antietam; and in the Wilderness, that dripping altar of sacrifice over which the aching clouds took pity and sobbed in showers—in these, and other of the desperate and decisive collisions of the mighty struggle, he bore a heroic and conspicuous part, and vindicated his claim to a patriotic remembrance.

Major Totten was a true soldier, and

> "A braver gentleman
> More active, valiant, or more valiant-young,
> More daring, or more bold,"

Never faced the dangers from which our natures shrink but which the brave man dares.

He is permanently located in the Capital city of the nation and deeply absorbed in the duties of his profession, in the range of which is embraced Government business and special practice in the United States Courts.

James C. Jacobs.

James C. Jacobs was born in Wooster, April 4, 1832, and is the only surviving son of the family. He is a Buckeye, every inch of him, and, if he could have had the choosing of his place of birth, could not have well hit upon a better State.

He is a monarch in his business, a pontiff in the hardware trade.* If he aspires to no power to command or compel obedience, it is not a waiver of his privilege; but it must be known, once and for all, that he is the center and circumference of his own house. It is said of him, by himself, that he is in no sense a classic scholar, carries no university parchment, and is in no possible way master of Latin or skilled in Greek. He did, however, tunnel through the labyrinthine windings and mazes of E. Mor-

*1874.

gan Parrott's prescribed curriculum, and at the age of fifteen anchored in full honors on the thither side of the academic course.

He then entered the hardware establishment of Captain J. H. Kauke, through the extended and varied gradations of which he has circulated, from cellar to attic. Henry Kirk White had immortalized himself in the poetic literature of the world and passed to his reward in a shorter life than the time which Mr. Jacobs has devoted to his business.

In his chosen field he made success the central idea, and he has achieved it. As a business man he has few superiors. With him there is no artifice in trade. His price of goods is the sale-mark. His business is the largest in his line in the county, and his rooms are, in their adaptation and appointments, among the best in Ohio. With him all is system, arithmetical precision and order. He is full of physical force, and has enough of intellect to vitalize it. There is a sort of George Law-ish energy and masculinity about him which signally characterizes him. A determination with him is more than half of its accomplishment. He possesses a good understanding and has strong personality. The world's idea is to judge an individual by what he has accomplished by his hands or brain, or with both. Every man brings into the world with him a certain amount of pith and force, and to that pith or force his amount of accomplishment is exactly proportioned. The employment and utilization of these agencies have made Mr. Jacob's life a success. Success may come by accident, or overtake a man, but the millionth man is neither lucky nor caught. It is a sleek fox, hard to run down, and will slip through your hands if not held tight.

The observation of fixed maxims of business, in his case, worked its own solution. He has ever kept an eye upon his business. He knows more about his stock on hand than all his clerks put together. It is no pleasure for him to be idle, for when he wants amusement he goes to work; hence, when he is not in the counting-room he is at the counter. Moreover, he believes that "a pot that is stirred by another is ill-stirred and worse boiled." He is master of his business; knows exactly what he wants, and has the money to pay for it. He is an off-handed man, and makes a bargain while some men would be picking their teeth after a meal. He inclines to the cash system; is his own counselor, though not insensible to kindly suggestions from without. He is never victimized by that bi-pedal visitant, the "runner," nor does he al-

low such daws to peck at him long. He says yes or no, and means to a dot which one he says. After this all talk is superfluous. While he is strictly courteous he is immovably firm. He likes a huge, thundering *no*, about as well as anything else. He hates a yes, yes, man by the very positiveness of his nature and the steel that is in him. He could not well be a pretender, for there is too much grit in him. He would stand at the head of his profession, if he were selling sand-pellets. If he could have had his way he would have set all Cuba a-burning for the shooting of Captain Fry.

He has little reverence for old land-marks, and believes every generation should put up new mile-stones. His mind is a kind of log-book, and he knows how far he goes every day. He is enterprising, but scrupulously cautious. He conducts business alone, and is, therefore, his own keeper, and carries his own keys. What he don't tell his neighbors could not be crowded into a pamphlet. If you think he don't know what is going on, just ask him. If you imagine he don't think, state your hypothesis again, and correct your mistake. He has laughed at "Uncle Toby" as well as the rest of us, and peeped through the "Man Who Laughs." He has got the nerve to read Reenan if he do not like him. He has glanced through the coffee-houses of the English wits, and taken a look at Tom Jones and Humphrey Clinker.

He is not a politician. One reason is, it is a race of the rascals; another, he has not time. He is plain in conversation, generally self-possessed, and occasionally excitable. When aroused he does not run to his dictionary to select the best words or consult a lexicon for elegant phrases by which to express himself; what is uppermost comes first, and like a stone from the fire-wall of a building, falls straight to the spot. There is no circumlocution about him; the nearest way to a point is the shortest way. If he were a surgeon, he would amputate the arm and then prove that he did the right thing. Were he to write a book, he would have neither preface nor introduction, not even an index, to it. To his friends he is true as his best steel. He will tolerate a folly in a friend, but will make little apology for it. His personal intimacies are few, as all close relations are full of perils, nor does he dull his

> "Palm with entertainment
> Of each unhatched, unfledged comrade."

His attachments to his kindred are generous and impulsively warm. His principles are as sound as his values, and his integrity as un-

bending as the crudest iron. He despises humbug, yet he might be induced to go to Barnum's to whet his sense of it. He is go-aheadative, progressive, and likes to see the wheel on dry ground. If he can not draw the chariot himself, he will do his share of pushing. He believes in all charitable and educational enterprises, contributes his share, and makes no parade of it. Like Bonner and Barnum, he believes in advertising.

Singularly enough, he is unmarried, but he arranges a home for the sake and sanctity of it. His assured prosperity entrenches itself in brick, which is at once an expression of his solidity and character. Although but a little over forty years of age, he has filled the work-measure of an ordinary life. He began at the bottom, stood upon the rim, and from the crescent guessed the sphere. The guess he has seen realized, and none better than he is entitled to enjoy it, and none more than his friends are willing that he should.

Colonel Joseph H. Carr.

Joseph H. Carr was born in East Union township, Wayne county, March 12, 1842, but removed to Wooster when two years of age. During the period from 1847 to 1859 he attended public and select schools almost constantly, and in 1859 commenced studying law.

On April 16, 1861, when the first call for volunteers was made, at the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the first company (E) organized in Wayne county for the 4th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From corporal in Company E, he was promoted to the sergeant-majorship of the regiment, and at the age of twenty was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General S. S. Carroll, of General Hancock's famous second corps of the Army of the Potomac. He served on staff duty with that corps during the campaigns and battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the suppression of the New York riots. He received special mention in general orders for distinguished bravery at the battle of Gettysburg.

In 1864 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 169th Ohio Regiment, and owing to the disability of the Colonel before leaving the State, the command of the regiment devolved upon him during its entire service. Its superior discipline is commended by Whitlaw Reid in his "Ohio in the War."

From the private ranks as a soldier Colonel Carr rapidly rose to promotion, and attained the reputation of being a splendid drill and field officer. His efficiency upon the staff of Generals Mason and Carroll was freely recognized, and he possessed the confidence of them invariably, and who at all times relied upon his activity, zeal, patriotism and ability to execute any trust, however hazardous, which was devolved upon him.

With all the officers he sustained himself well, uniformly developing splendid courage as a soldier and superior qualifications as a gentleman. His comrades-in-arms are ever willing and ready with assurances of his manly and heroic character, and the esteem in which he is held by them since "wild war's deadly blast" is over, is a sure attestation of his popularity when in the military service.

After the close of the contest and "gentle peace returning," he laid aside the sword and donned the civilian uniform. The Colonel, though a gallant soldier of the Republic, enduring forced marches, sieges, battles, etc., always escaped capture, but on his arrival home we may not be allowed to speak so approvingly of his valor. A line of circumvallation encompassed him, he found himself encircled in the coils of the deadliest of all enemies; he could no longer resist the siege of a woman's eyes, and acting upon the principle that the truest heroism is oftentimes most flexible, surrendered the hand that amid the smoke of battle had borne aloft the sword.

He was united in marriage in January, 1865, to Alice Hard, of the city of Wooster, and has re-enforced the legions of the Republic by two sons, one of whom he names after his old commander, Carroll. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, in the practice of which profession he is at present engaged.

Colonel Carr is a young man of ability, promise, and excellent business qualifications, whose public life is characterized by earnestness, industry and integrity. In his official positions since the close of the war, whether in the employment of the United States Government, or as City Solicitor, or as Auditor of the county, he has fulfilled his various duties with ability and fidelity. He is an affable, genial companion, a courteous gentleman, with strong social and domestic attachments—a good citizen and a good lawyer.

Capt. A. S. McClure.

A. S. McClure was born October 10, 1839, in the city of Woos-

ter, Wayne county, and has ever since resided there. His earlier years were spent with his father, during which time, and after having attained to sufficient years, he attended the then village schools, availing himself of the facilities which were afforded for educational culture, and manifesting an eager and earnest disposition for books and study.

At the early age of fifteen his accomplishments and proficiency in this direction justified a determination to enter upon a higher plane of intellectual labor and a broader basis of development. In conformity to this resolution, in the autumn of the year above mentioned, he entered Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., where for five years, or until the fall of 1859, he continued in pursuit of his studies, although he did not graduate.

At college he distinguished himself for sharp application to his books; achieved prominence for his linguistic attainments, especially for his proficiency in the Latin language, and the critical study of his own, which is singularly accurate and discriminating. In the literary societies of the college he took active interest, soon becoming conspicuous as an extemporaneous speaker, a fluent and logical debater, bearing away the honors of oration in the annual contest between the Philo and Franklin Literary Societies in February, 1856. On his relinquishment of college pursuits he soon determined, for temporary employment and as a means of a more varied discipline as well as recreation, to make some experiments in teaching. Insomuch, thought he, as for five years I have been a sort of consignee of the intellectual wares of other men, I will reverse the order, and assume the attitude of consignor of my own goods.

In pursuance of this resolve he directed his steps toward the "sunny South," and in the winter of 1859–60 opened a school on the plantation of Alfred J. Rowan, east of Natchez, State of Mississippi. In April, 1860, he returned home filled with the ambition of his youth, and entered at once upon the study of the law. Selecting as his preceptors Hon. Levi Cox and Hon. Martin Welker, he began to unravel the complex problems of Blackstone and Kent. Here he applied himself with indefatigable energy to the grand principles of the law, in the writings of its profoundest and deepest expounders.

He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, that spring so terrible to the nation, it being the initial year of the great Rebellion. An Executive proclamation for soldiers for its suppression

being issued, Mr. McClure was among the first from Wayne county to respond to that call. He at once enlisted as a private in Company E, 4th Ohio Infantry, in the latter part of April, 1861, subsequently, on the 4th of June, re-enlisting for three years, at Camp Dennison, in the same company and regiment. Thereafter he was promoted to a Captaincy, and transferred to the 16th Ohio Infantry in October, 1861. He was captured at the charge on Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 29, 1862, and held as a prisoner of war until the 20th of May, 1863, when he was exchanged at Harrison's Landing, James river, Virginia. He was discharged on account of expiration of term of enlistment, in Louisiana, in August, 1864, when he returned home and commenced the practice of law.

He was elected Recorder of Wooster, in April, 1867; was appointed Postmaster of Wooster, in May, 1867; re-appointed in March, 1871, and re-appointed in March, 1875. He was a member of the National Republican Convention, held at Chicago, in 1868, that nominated General U. S. Grant for the Presidency; has been a member of the Republican State Committee at different times, and for eight years Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Wayne county. In August, 1870, he became one of the editors of the Wooster *Republican*, which position he occupies at the present time.

He was married on the 26th of September, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Brigham, of Vienna, Michigan, a lady of refined culture, and of most estimable qualities.

Though comparatively a young man, it will be discovered by a hasty retrospect of the preceding thread of narrative that the career of Captain McClure has been somewhat active, remarkable and brilliant. His first desire and characteristic tendency was for books and systematic intellectual discipline. He was a scholar at fifteen, when he entered upon his college course. When a boy he was conspicuous at the debating club, and wielded the cudgel of argument with marked ability against older and more experienced antagonists. There was always a fascination to him, from boyhood, in open and public discussion. He believed, from the outset, that both sides of all topics admitted of logical presentation. From this summit of opinion it mattered little to him which side of the question elicited his thought. All disputation to him was development, and grains of truth lay promiscuously about him.

There were great cardinal principles, germinant truths that all

conceded, but then there were theories that needed sifting, dogmas to be exploded, and vast accumulations of doubts that would recede before the glancing eye of analysis and rational dissection. His comprehensive and receptive mind, with his assimilating and reflective habits of thought, became necessarily crowded with its own creations; hence it became essential for him to seek and enjoy disputation, and, by a rule of practice, to acquire finish and grace in oratory. At college, he not only sustained himself in the various branches of the curriculum, but was esteemed as one of the popular, eloquent and graceful orators of the institution.

His patriotism was of the intense and aggressive order, and as a soldier, his courage was of that kind that made no provision for a retreat. In the illuminations of bursting shells he could see the sweet dawnings of peace. Hundred pound cannon balls proclaimed victory. He had faith in bayonets and the stout arms that pointed them forward. Trenches well filled with dead men showed the conflict to not have been in vain. The simple words, "Charge, boys!" embodied the whole gospel of a nation's deliverance. He shrank from no duty, however perilous—went where he told others to go. Personally brave, calculating and cool, there was inspiration in his valor. In the civilian domain of life, he is active, zealous, imperturbable and free from imperialism.

As a lawyer his acquisitions are varied and accurate. In the preparation of cases he is careful, critical, and with witnesses is polite, seeking only the unfolding of fact and truth. To the court he is circumspect and dignified, and in addressing the jury is convincing and argumentative. He has capacity of concentration, and power of amplification. His delivery is calm and attractive, and his style infused with nerve. Terseness and appropriateness of diction, combined with an elastic vigor of illustration, are the consuls and ministers of his thoughts.

In politics he is a Republican, of the zealous and pronounced type. He is an American, every inch of him, in all his views and principles—the very atmosphere of his soul is nationality. Of late, he has largely devoted his time to politics, is well versed in the principles of the Constitution and the various functions of its intricate and beautiful mechanism. He has studied the system in the writings of its august founders. As a political manager he has forecast, sagacity and directness. As a political speaker he has popularized himself throughout Ohio, having actively participated

in the State campaigns since 1864. He is familiar with the political traditions and history of the whole country - understands the machinations of partizan leaders, and is in no wise tender in regard to exposing them On the stump he displays alertness in comprehending his subject, patience and labor in investigating it, and voluble and ready eloquence in enforcing his deliberate and well weighed conclusions.

He has a voice exceedingly well modulated, of extraordinary volume and flexibility. His action is vigorous and emphatic, his analysis discriminating and acute, his conclusions enforcing his propositions with the certainty and boldness of a demonstration. He has remarkable intimacy with language and immense facility in expressing himself. He is not compelled to accept the first word that offers itself, but out of the multitudinous variety of the whole he chooses those that suit him best. Hence his orations are elegant and beautiful fabrics, constructed out of the smoothest and most compact material. They need no hewing or dressing, veneer or stucco work, for they are adroitly shaped and formed by the symmetrical masonry of the workmen of his brain. In all his public efforts he is exquisite and happy. Moreover, there is earnestness about him that emphasizes all his utterances. He can hold an audience for two hours as easily as an athlete could Tom Thumb or Commodore Nutt, riveting their attention with the trip-hammer of argument or delighting them with startling rhetoric.

His career as editor has been somewhat brief, but in the discharge of his journalistic duties he has hinted at surpassingly greater possibilities than he has already achieved. His recent articles upon the national finances have been widely copied throughout the country, and exhibit historical research and mature reflection. He writes with a practised hand, a graphic eye, and his editorials are vivid pictures of the times. He speaks out bold and bluff, and sticks to what he says. He is independent and progressive in his views, and will not suffer his opinions to be measured by any Procrustean rule or standard. He will go barefoot rather than walk in iron shoes. It may be said of him, as of Diderot, "he writes good pages." Clearness and comprehensibility are emphasized in all his written productions. Vivacity, far-darting brilliancy, keenness of theoretic vision, gaiety, touches of humor, sallies of invective, coupled with depths of practical insight—all are characteristics of his pen.

Captain McClure is involved in pursuits sufficiently arduous and

responsible to employ all his time and faculties. He is now so situated as to realize the eminent advantage of early habits of study, mental labor, and the general knowledge acquired by systematic education. Outside of his legal and other official duties he still finds leisure for historical research and other branches of study. While his temperament is more practical than poetical, more real than romantic, and while he may not have the poet's appreciation of his brother singer, he finds a richer mental pabulum in Macaulay, Hallam, Buckle and the scrutinizing Hume.

He is one of the best historical scholars in the county, the shelves of his library bristling with the classic, literary and scientific authors of the present and past ages. As a conversationalist Mr. McClure is fluent, and in this province is always capable of rendering his meaning irresistibly clear.

Socially he is of a frank, unrestrained and hopeful character. He is affable in the circle of his friends, and always accessible to strangers. He is not one of those who believe that virtue, honor, and the good that was born into the world have disappeared, or become corrupted, but has implicit faith in the higher and nobler civilization of the race.

The American is to be the one civilization, the English the universal language, and pure Saxon blood is destined yet to stimulate and feed the brain of the world.

Colonel E. P. Bates.

Edward Payson Bates, a chip cut from the southern side of the Buckeye tree, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, May 5, 1838. He spent the earlier portion of his minority upon the home premises with his father, who was a model farmer, and who was scrupulous in all matters of taste, and supremely methodical in all his work. No man in his neighborhood surpassed him in the conditions and appointments of the farm. He managed a fine dairy and thorough-bred, blooded cattle constituted no insignificant portion of the tenantry of his fields.

"No more golden butter or better bread and pies," says Col. Bates, "ever burdened a table than his good wife could make." But while the father of Colonel Bates bestowed all needful attention upon the farm, he was not forgetful of the more vital and vastly more important demands of the moral and intellectual constitution of his children. Here was a responsibility which he care-

fully weighed, and from the gravity of which he sought no evasion. Selecting one of the best methods of mental improvement, of stimulating inquiry, and of establishing in the sanctuary of home the basis of moral culture and the higher mental conditions, he kept constantly before his family a variety of choice and excellent books, which, when the intellect cloyed with these, could be alternated with a half dozen of the best weekly and monthly periodicals of the country. Thus it will be seen that the earlier intellectual training of the family of Mr. Daniel Bates was not neglected.

In 1856 Mr. E. P. Bates, then a lad of eighteen years, entered Kingsville Academy, Ashtabula county, Ohio, remaining there a period of about three years. From this institution he went to Hillsdale College, Michigan, but before consummating a college course Sumpter was fired, the rebellion inaugurated, old cohesions rent asunder, and society north and south was drifting to the atomic and chaotic state.

This was too much for the impetuous and patriotic nature of Colonel Bates, so in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier, serving three months in the 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in West Virginia, in Rosecranz's brigade.

September 20, 1862, he received a Captain's commission, when he at once proceeded to recruit a company for the 125th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Emerson Opdycke. His services were continual in the Army of the Cumberland; was with General Sherman until the capture of Atlanta, remaining with General David S. Stanley's corps, under General Thomas, which was intended to confront and destroy Hood's army.

In consequence of Colonel Opdycke being summoned to command a brigade, and in the absence of other field officers, the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Bates, which command he retained from and after the battle of Chickamauga to the spring of 1864, during which time it distinguished itself in the battle of Mission Ridge and in East Tennessee.

He commanded the regiment at the battle of Franklin, one of the most desperate and destructive of the war, considering the number of men engaged, and for courageous conduct in that sanguinary conflict was honored with the rank of Colonel of Volunteers by the War Department, upon the recommendation of Major-General Thomas. There being no vacancy in the regiment to be filled by the State, he was subsequently commissioned as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, not, however, mus-

tering as either, but following the fortunes of the regiment and the 4th corps (General Stanley's) to Texas, where, November 13, 1865, he was mustered out of service.

After a brief respite thereafter he embarked in life insurance in a general way with his brother, ultimately contracting with the North-western Mutual Life of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to superintend the work in Ohio, with the accession, afterward, of West Virginia to their field of management. Determined on making the business a permanent life-work, they concluded to make Wooster their focus of operations, whither they came in October, 1866.

It is apparent at a glance that the record made by Colonel Bates during the war is a signal and enviable one, and of the character to arrest attention and compel admiration. He may regard his reputation safe, as a soldier, since he wore the insignia of a Colonel upon the recommendation of the old war-horse, Thomas, the Charles Martel of the war, for heroic and meritorious conduct.

It might logically be presumed from the record and executive nature of the man, that Colonel Bates is equally efficient and capable in plying the arts of peace as those of war. As a practical business man we doubt if he has many superiors. Alertness, penetration, rapidity of perception, combined with sound judgment, accuracy of detail and scholarly attainments, render him a successful operator and a formidable competitor. If the war-cloud of the South tossed its lurid shadow between him and a college diploma, we doubt not but he graduated in a school of harder lessons and sterner tutors. He learned the elocution of cannon, the arithmetic of bullets, the geometry of curving, cavorting shells, and the language of the bursting bomb, less fascinating, perhaps, in its interpretation than the Greek or Latin. To say this much, he has entered upon life with a sound body, a stout heart, a strong arm and brain.

"The wild deer lives within his blood,
The falcon in his eye."

He has personality, force of character, names by which we choose to designate original and vigorous manhood; these nature endowed him with, and they are her best gifts. A man had better have his face on the sole of his boots than to have no individuality. He is a vigorous man, and he makes his blows tell. There is no trouble in getting fire, if you know how to hit the flint.

Colonel Bates has pith and force, and place him where you may, they must tell. He is possessed of deep sagacity, a thorough

and clear comprehension of causes, readily discovering effects. He enjoys life to a remarkable degree, and will adhere to it tenaciously. His temperament is sanguine, and he has no desire to pass from under his barber till he is both bald and gray. He enjoys an anecdote as well as Dick Steele, and will spear an opponent with a jest in a minute. The social element in him is strong. He loves his friends and grows merry in their society, for to him there is no happiness in the world in which love and mutual confidence do not enter. Nor will he soon forget the parental roof or voice.

Good humor and congeniality have each a throne in his heart. He has faith in the world, notwithstanding Adam's mischief—confidence in man though the curse be upon him—for overlay human nature as you please, here and there some bit of rock or mound of aboriginal soil will crop out with the wild flowers growing upon it, sweetening the air.

One little episode occurred in the life of Colonel Bates about twelve years ago that we neglected to record in its chronological order. The merest allusion to this event will indicate that he has not been entirely impervious to the attractions of the gentler sex. But in this respect he is only human. For there are moments, most assuredly, when the citadel of the heart is not so strongly fortified as others. At any rate, who that has arrived at years of maturity can say he has never been subject to the sway of woman. Is it not curious how Cupid will wedge himself into the recesses of the human heart. As his arrow penetrates that fortress the stern warrior becomes docile as a child and is disarmed of his prowess. Bonaparte seized empires, but Josephine captured hearts. The statesman on whose words hang the destiny of nations becomes the humble suppliant. The orator who holds entranced the multitude, is struck dumb. The poet who luxuriates in the ideal; the practical man who scorns the theorist, and laughs at the dreams of the poet—all, each in turn, succumb to the summons of the little despot.

The lady to whom the heart of the Colonel surrendered was Miss Mary A. Powers, of Youngstown, Ohio, to whom he was joined in marriage, March 7, 1866.

Colonel Bates is yet a young man, having barely put on his regalia for the world's parade and life's great show. What he may yet, with his possibilities of business, be able to accomplish before he touches his zenith or the dimming of his star, is not for us to say. His powers and energies are now directed in the great work

of Life Insurance. This is the focal point of his thought and labor, and to this one object he has converged all the lines of his life.

Ira H. Bates,

Second son of Daniel Bates, was born in Oneida county, New York, September 18, 1833, being the senior of the Bates Bros., now located at Wooster. He remained with his father, who was a farmer, until he reached twenty-one years, when he concluded he would open up another field for the exercise of his faculties.

He was willing that his experience on the farm should now conclude, and so he determined. It may have required more effort on the part of Mr. Bates than we imagine to sever his relations with the farm, as he was greatly attached to the sports and pastimes of rural life. He seems to have had the fondness of the Englishman for his gun and dog, and, we are told, sometimes exhibited this fondness to an extent that would well-nigh indicate a lingering aversion to work that sometimes had a tendency to engender grave and even formidable suspicions in the paternal mind.

He probably believed, with the Arabs, that the days spent in the chase are not counted in the length of life, or with Henri Quatre, that manly exercises are the foundations of that elevation of mind which give one nature ascendancy over another.

He finally determined upon an education, and soon every energy of body and mind were bent in that direction. The help that he obtained in this project was summoned from his own resources. It was the man inside shouting bravo to the man outside; the jewel addressing the casket, the letter talking to the envelope.

After a protracted course of study, punctuated with intermissions and paragraphed with delays, he graduated with honor at Hillsdale College in 1862, being a member of the first class that took a full course at that institution.

The societies of the institution were reduced to organization during his term, and for his devotion to their interests, his labors for their welfare and personal sacrifices, his name is kindly cherished in their annals.

Like many other earnest students, after his withdrawal from college he entered upon the profession of teacher, in which occupation there was to him pleasure and delight, and to which he seemed to be wedded. Conscious of his ability to communicate,

instruct, explain and analyze, he had the power to command attention, the quick ingenuity to hold it, and consequently impressions were transferred from his to the pupil's mind as readily as the color to the canvas from the artist's brush.

He first began the vocation of teacher, after graduation, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where the fine public schools of that city attest his efficiency and worth, and to whom they are to this day indebted.

Protracted years of hard study, and two years of confinement and labor as a teacher, debilitated and prostrated him in health so that he well-nigh exchanged his life for his devotion. It was now deemed necessary to abandon the school-room, and acting upon the advice of friends, and especially his brother, E. P. Bates, he wisely resolved to forever relinquish it with its dark airs and its dense, noxious atmosphere.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1866, with his brother, E. P. Bates, he entered upon the work of Life Insurance, which has been developed upon an enduring basis, and which to-day employs the best genius and commands the strongest talent of the civilized world.

Mr. I. H. Bates was married to Carrie M. Allen, of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, March 6, 1866, by which union they have two children—son and daughter.

Mr. Bates is in his life's prime, and his powers and capacities for business are barely matured, so that he can look forward hopefully and confidently to many months and years of labor and usefulness.

While he was eminently qualified to have entered upon any of the public professions, he mapped out for himself a different path, in which he has few if any equals.

He is a masterly scholar, a student of history and a learner, as when at the college or academy, for he is not of that class who believe that all knowledge is acquired in the school-room, and that after that all is perpetual vacation and repose. He is not a politician, but is decidedly well-informed upon the history of American politics and the issues that to-day divide the parties and distract the country.

His is emphatically of the reflective order of mind, and he arrives at conclusions only after careful thought. He has enough of secretiveness to hold the world at fair advantage, and with him the remainder of judgment is seldom expressed.

He forms few friendships, but lasting ones. His motto is, "The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel." To his personal friends he is warmly, if not passionately attached, and the link betwixt him and his kindred and family is of solid gold. He is the center of a pleasing group of domestic virtues. His intelligence, courtesy and affability have won him many friends in this community. He is a finished, straight-out, decisive, practical man, having faith in the prevalence of right, the triumph of truth, and is as full of honor as an April brook of water. His motto is,

"Fact shall be fact for me, and truth the truth forever."

Quinby Opera House.

This handsome structure is located on the corner of North Buckeye and Larwill streets. It was finished and formally opened and dedicated to the public, for all purposes, on Thursday night, February 1, 1877, by Miss Effie E. Ellsler, with the full dramatic company from John Ellsler's Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, in Shakspeare's beautiful comedy, "As you Like it."

This building was the enterprise of the "Quinby Opera House Association," composed of the following gentlemen: E. Quinby, Jr., President; E. P. Bates, Secretary; J. H. Kauke, D. Q. Liggett, Ira H. Bates and D. C. Curry. They have presented Wooster with a splendid place for public resort, unequaled out of a city of the first-class.

The dimensions of the Opera House are 70 by 104 feet; the auditorium 60 by 70 feet, encircled on three sides by roomy balconies, the whole having a capacity for 1,000 persons. D. C. Curry & Bros. were contractors for the erection of the building, and C. M. Amsden the architect. D. Graham, theatrical architect, of Chicago, designed the stage. Charles Gasche, artist, was the contractor for all the decorative painting, in the work of which he was assisted by Messrs. Busch, Pinney and Diehl. The opera chairs were cast by B. Barrett & Son, and upholstered by John L. Smith; the furnaces, water and plumbing by A. Saybolt; gas fitting by W. S. Leyburn; plastering by William Carnes; tinning by Aaron Lehman.

It was named in honor of Mr. Quinby by popular demand and against his protest, and over his veto.

Arcadome Hall—The Baumgardners.

The building of Arcadome Hall,* a product of the chainless mind of Joseph H. Baumgardner, formed a period in the history of Wooster. It was the first public hall of any consequence given to the city.

The ceremony of its dedication occurred December 18, 1857, of which its proprietors, Messrs. Baumgardner and Samuel Woods, gave due notice. Colonel Benjamin Eason was president of the occasion, and Dr. L. Firestone orator. Numerous toasts were offered, and responses made by Revs. Durbin and McFarland, William M. Orr, Esq., Eugene Pardee, Esq., John Irvine, Esq., Dr. W. S. Battles, and others. The following sentiment was offered to Dr. Firestone:

> Our Orator—Whether at driving out a fever with jalap, or a fit of blues with a joke; tuning up a bass fiddle or a broken constitution, he is always equal to the emergency; and like a true flint, as his Dutch name indicates, strikes fire every time the steel touches him.

The title "Arcadome," by which it was popularly known, was coined in the poetic fancy of E. G. Clingan. We here subjoin Mr. Clingan's dedicatory poem:

Now behold the march of genius,
  Here the mighty secret lies,
In the building of a nation,
  In her worth and enterprise;
With the arm of resolution
  Carves she out herself a page,
On the roll and grand achievements
  Of a fast, progressive age.

Here the architect and builder
  Counts his value, sees his worth,
In the massive works of grandeur,
  Rising skyward from the earth;
Beholds his monuments of glory,
  Lasting monuments sublime,
From the ages dark and hoary,
  Towering from the gulf of time.

Onward, still, the march of genius,
  Crowned in triumph she appears,
Looming from the mists of ages,
  In the wilderness of years;
And now to energy and labor,
  Honoring, thus, our native home,
We this hall do dedicate,
  Builders of the Arcadome.

*It was destroyed by fire, March 23, 1874.

Lee Baumgardner was born in East Union township, February 10, 1832. His parents removed to Wooster township about 1835, his father dying soon thereafter. At the age of ten years Lee left home and became a bound boy upon a farm, serving as such until he was sixteen years old, when, until he arrived at maturity, his rural recreations were under the management and discipline of James Findley, the old County Treasurer. Attaining the age of legal emancipation from the restraints of guardian, dictator and overseer, he removed to Wooster and went into business with J. H. and T. P. Baumgardner, under the firm name of J. H. Baumgardner & Co. About 1855 they bought out Phineas Weed, and organized under the style of Lee & Co., Mr. Baumgardner himself in charge. In 1857 they built Arcadome, when the stocks of both concerns were merged and the stores consolidated. In 1865 Mr. Baumgardner sold out his interest to his brother Joseph. In 1862 he built a fine residence on Beall avenue and sold it in 1864. In 1864 he bought a farm at Cuyahoga Falls, selling it in the fall of 1865, and removing to Toledo in the spring of 1866, entering into business, and since residing there.

Joseph H. Baumgardner died in Wooster a few years since. He married Miss Eckert, a sister of Thomas T. Eckert, who was appointed postmaster of Wooster in 1849, and in connection therewith was operator of the first telegraph line, introduced into Wooster about that time. The office then was in the building now occupied by J. H. Reid's harness shop, north-east corner of Public Square. Mr. Eckert in time became an expert operator, and developed excellent business management in telegraph enterprise, by which he won his way to high positions. During the war he was Superintendent of Telegraph for the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of Brigadier General, and at the present time is President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, his residence in New York City, where Mrs. Baumgardner and her daughter Alice have also taken up their abode.

T. P. Baumgardner still remains in Wooster, and is one of its best citizens, a man of means, taste and standing. He is a dealer in musical instruments, and personally a musician of highest culture, as are all the members of his family. His oldest son, Joseph, is United States Route Agent on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway, from Pittsburg to Crestline, and is one of the most capable officials and courteous gentlemen on the line.

John F. Barrett.

John F. Barrett was born March 6, 1836, in Wayne county, Ohio. He volunteered in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Lorin Andrews, April 16, 1861, in Company E, Captain James McMillen, and was among the first men in the county (Jacob Shultz being the first) to put down his name. He went with the regiment to Camp Dennison, followed it to West Virginia, and along with the boys, smelled the breath of battle at Rich Mountain.

The way in which Mr. Barrett was wounded was as follows: The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had been attacked at New Creek, whereupon they sent to Fort Pendleton for reinforcements. The Fourth proceeded to their relief, marching thirty-five miles to New Creek, assaulting Romney at 1:30 P. M., fighting the enemy that night, and capturing the town next morning. Company E of the regiment having been sent to the east end of the town to protect a gun about to be charged by the enemy, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. Barrett was wounded, receiving a desperate bullet shot from a sharp-shooter. For two years he had to walk on crutches. Surgical science has exerted itself in vain to extricate the bullet, and Mr. Barrett is doomed to carry the enemy's lead in his body to his grave.

Mr. Barrett was married September 18, 1863, to Laura Nimonons, of Wooster, by Rev. Jesse Durbin, of the Methodist church, of which he has been a member since 1856. We make mention of the wounding of Mr. Barrett, not because he was braver than his fellow-soldiers, or more patriotic than his comrades in arms, but because he was the *first* soldier from Wayne county shot in the war of the Rebellion. He was a gallant boy and it is a record of which he may well feel proud. Mr. Barrett is an honorable business man and a worthy, upright citizen.

Matthew Johnston, Sr.

This gentleman was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in the capacity of a Captain, and settled in Wayne county at a very early date. In passing through this section with the army he was highly pleased with it and determined, when peace was restored, to return and make it his home.

He was married to Sarah Smurr, of Alexandria, Va., in 1806, where she was born May 20, 1787. Mrs. Johnston was one among

the first members of the old Seceder church of Wooster, which was organized in 1816. She was a woman of great amiableness of manner and excellency of Christian character. She died on February 5, 1877, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Power, Esq., of the city of Wooster, her husband's death having occurred many years prior to this.

Her brother, Elias Smurr, bore the rank of Captain in the military service of 1812; was wounded in an action in Western New York, and died of his wound within ten days, and is buried at Buffalo, where a monument is erected to his memory. The children of Matthew and Sarah Johnston were:

Mr. John S. Johnston, living in Chicago.

The late Matthew Johnston, Jr., United States Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, who died in Cleveland in 1861. He had been a vestryman in Toledo, and was always actively interested in church affairs. His widow, Mrs. Rebecca Johnston, is now a member of the parish at Marietta.

Mr. James Johnston, who, with his wife, Mrs. Maria Johnston, was the founder of St. James Parish, Wooster. He served for many years as a warden and vestryman of this parish.

Mrs. Belinda Power, who, with her husband and son, is a member of the same parish; Mr. Perry J. Power, her son, being a vestryman.

Mr. Elias S. Johnston, who died in Toledo, and whose family are now members of St. James', Wooster.

Mr. W. S. Johnston, living in San Diego, California,

And Mr. Perry Johnston, who died at the age of twenty-four, leaving a widow and child, who became Episcopalians, but also died within a few years.

Reasin Beall Johnston, who died when a child.

Mrs. Johnston had also in her family, as a daughter, an orphaned niece, Miss Nancy Smurr, who continues to live with Mrs. Power.

A Catholic Bishop Dies in Wooster.

Bishop Edward Fenwick, then living in Kentucky, visited this section in priestly character as early as 1816. He would travel on horseback to Cincinnati, thence to Somerset, Perry county, thence to Knox county, thence to Canton, thence to some Catholic families in the eastern portion of Wayne county, and to the Gallagher settlement near Wooster, thence to Mansfield, and thence home to Kentucky. He was made Bishop in 1821, of Ohio, Indiana and and the Western Territories, and was the first Bishop who traveled in the West. On his way from Canton to Wooster he took sick, and arriving at the latter place he stopped at Coulter's tavern, where he died suddenly in 1832. Drs. Day and Bissell waited

upon him, and pronounced his disease cholera. He was buried the same evening, but during the following winter his remains were disinterred and transplanted at Cincinnati.

William Spear.

William Spear was born in Cumberland county, Pa., on the 17th of December, 1803. With a man named Myers he emigrated to Ohio and located in Wooster, where Myers and he, in 1830, went into the cabinet business in an old shed on the lot now occupied by S. F. Day's tin store on West Liberty street.

Myers remained with him a year and a half, when they dissolved partnership, divided their effects, neither one being able to purchase from the other. Myers removed to Dalton, Mr. Spear continuing the business at the old stand in Wooster for two years, when he in connection with Robert Ewing, who afterwards went to Terre Haute, Indiana, built a shop on the corner where his furniture store now stands. It was a frame building one story and a half high, 18x40 feet, and then considered a mammoth structure. The building yet stands on the same lot, to the west of its old position a few feet, and is now owned and occupied as a residence by Lewis Keller.

He then formed a partnership with John Beistle and was associated with him in the manufacture of furniture for about eighteen years, during which time they purchased 18x60 feet of ground on the north-east side of the Public Square, from E. Quinby, Jr., agent of the Bowman estate, for the sum of $675, and erected thereon a three story brick building. This they used, while Mr. Beistle was in the firm, for saleroom and warehouse, and was continued to be used as such by Mr. Spear until the spring of 1871, when he sold the property to the Jackson Brothers.

After Mr. Beistle withdrew, Mr. Spear gave his two sons, Wesley W. and Fletcher W., an interest in the business, each having learned a respective branch of the trade, and at maturity were experts in their departments. Since that time "William Spear & Sons" has been the character and style of the firm, conducting one of the largest establishments of the kind in Wayne county.

Their fine ware-room is situated on the spot where he first located, on West Liberty street. For work-shops they purchased the old Episcopal church, on South street, and were doing extensive manufacturing there when, on August 13, 1866, it burned

down, involving a loss of $10,000, upon which there was no insurance. Notwithstanding this severe misfortune, he almost immediately purchased two acres of ground at the terminus of South Walnut street, from J. H. Kauke, for $2,000, and there erected a large new shop, three stories high, forty feet wide and eighty-eight feet in length, filling it with all kinds of the latest styles of machinery, and running it by steam-power. In addition to the main building are dry-houses and store-houses, with lumber-yard, the whole establishment employing twenty to twenty-five hands.

John Wilhelm.

This prominent carriage manufacturer immigrated to Wooster on the 9th of July, 1836, coming from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, June 14, 1810. On his arrival in Wooster, with his wife and two children, he immediately embarked in the business of carriage-making. His first shop was located on North Walnut street, where, besides other work, he kept in repair six or seven lines of stage coaches. He built the first carriage ever constructed in Wooster or Wayne county, there being no other maker nearer than George Hine, of Massillon. This carriage was built for Michael Mowry, the father of Michael Mowry, of Chester township, at a cost of $165. Before Mowry left the shop some one remarked that, in advance of the carriage being removed, it would have to be "wet," to which he consented; and calling on the hands in the shop, sixteen in number, with James Jacobs, Michael Bucher, Henry Koller and Mr. Wilhelm, they all went to Koller's tavern and got "a stiff cocktail," for, as Mr. Wilhelm remarked in narrating the circumstance, they "drank nothing stronger than whisky and brandy then."

After doing business on the west side for about three years Mr. Wilhelm bought lots on East Liberty street, and built the structure now owned and occupied by Frederick Schuch and Mr. Saal. He remained there for twelve or thirteen years, or until 1852, when he took possession of the new brick shops he had erected across the street, and was prepared to carry on business co-extensive with his increased capacities. In 1860 he built a fine residence on the corner of Beall avenue and Bowman street.

Mr. Wilhelm has been an industrious man all his life, is identified with our public improvements, and has contributed his share to the general advancement of the town. He contributed freely

to the University, and was one of the number who signed the $17,000 bond. For 46 years he has been connected with the Reformed church of Wooster. Three of his sons were in the Federal army, one of whom, Owen A., was afterwards, from 1875 to 1877, Mayor of the city.

James Curry.

The subject of this sketch, one of the most energetic business men of Wooster, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1816. His father's name was David, whose occupation was that of carpenter and builder, in which pursuit he brought up his son James. When he had completed his trade, at eighteen years, Mr. Curry left home and worked as a jour for two years, then came to Ohio, locating in Washington township, Holmes county. Here he began house and barn building, with headquarters at Nashville, successfully following his trade until removing to Wooster, in the spring of 1853.

This was just after the railroad had been opened to Wooster, and when the citizens generally, for a time, were stimulated to enterprise, especially in building up their town. Mr. Curry at once entered vigorously into business, establishing a lumber yard where the Snow Flake Mills now stand, remaining there but one year, however, on account of a freshet submerging his lumber, though not causing any financial damage. He then purchased of E. Quinby, Jr., the several lots of higher ground now occupied by his stores, shops and lumber yard, on the corner of East Liberty street and Beall avenue. He first put up the old shop, now moved to the rear to give place to the main building he erected in 1857. In 1854 he placed in use the first planing mill brought into Wayne county, and at different times introduced other new labor-saving machines never operated before, and in some instances, not heard of, in Wooster, until his shops were filled with all kinds of machinery required in the skillful manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, brackets, etc., for all kinds of buildings.

As time went on his shops and yard became an extensive establishment, his custom extending not only throughout Wayne, but into the neighboring counties, until, from doing a business of disposing of 100,000 feet of lumber, as in 1854, trade increased to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 feet per year in later times. He was the first large dealer in pine lumber in Wooster, where it

was comparatively little used before he established his shops and imported building material, first from Cleveland, and then wholesale from the pineries of Michigan and walnut woods of Indiana. The average price of pine lumber since Mr. Curry has been in Wooster would be from $25 to $30 per thousand feet, though in the war times the best lumber was as high as $65. When he started his yard, in 1853, lumber rated at from $10 to $25 per thousand.

His sons, who grew up in the business, became valuable assistants to him. As they came to manhood's years he gave each an interest, until "The Currys" became noted as the "lumber family." In the fall of 1867 Mr. Curry and his three oldest sons, John, David and Wel., purchased the Stibbs & Co. yard and planing mill, on North street, and very successfully carried on business there under the firm name of James Curry & Sons, but in 1874 this co-partnership was dissolved, the sons retaining the new yard on North street under the style of D. C. Curry & Co., which they still retain, while James Curry resumed sole charge of the old shops on East Liberty street. In the meantime he had erected a fine three story brick block adjoining the shops, and in connection with lumber and house building, established a furniture manufactory, which he still continues to carry on there to a very large extent in all branches, including undertaking.

The lumber and building business he has, in great measure, given up and transferred to other management, he having in May, 1877, taken into active partnership his fourth son, James Willard Curry, and Robert Cameron, the firm doing business under name of Curry, Cameron & Co. They do a large trade as builders and manufacturers, putting up buildings of all kinds by contract, from the foundation, besides selling great quantities of material to other contractors and builders. The junior members are enterprising young men. J. M. Curry was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 27, 1849, and is trained to the lumber business by long experience under his father; while Mr. Cameron is a fine architect and skilled workman in house-building. He was born March 5, 1842, in Scotland, within two miles of the city of Glasgow, learning his trade there, and in 1867 came direct from Scotland to Wooster, where he has since lived, and won the esteem of the community.

Old German Bank.

The old German Bank of Wooster was organized in 1816, with T. J. Jones as President and W. Larwill as Cashier. Its existence was of brief duration, and for a while it was conducted without a charter. In 1834 the Bank of Wooster was established with J. S. Lake as President and Benjamin Bentley as Cashier, and exploded in March, 1848.

Wayne County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

The Wayne County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized February, 1848. D. Robison, Sr., was President until January, 1858, and Isaac Steese from 1858 to the expiration of its charter in 1865; E. Quinby, Jr., being Cashier from the organization to its close, in 1865.

The Wayne County National Bank.

The Wayne County National Bank was organized in January, 1865; R. R. Donnelly, President, and E. Quinby, Jr., Cashier. January, 1874, Harrison Armstrong was made President and so continued until his death, in 1876; E. Quinby, Jr., serving as Cashier. The officers at this date (1878) are, E. M. Quinby, President, and E. Quinby, Jr., Cashier. Original capital, $75,000, with the privilege of augmenting it to $250,000.

Exchange Bank.

In April, 1854, this bank began business under the style of Sturges, Stibbs & Co., as a private banking institution, and in 1863 it was changed to Stibbs, Hanna & Co. At present the style of the bank is J. H. Kauke & C. S. Frost.

National Bank of Wooster.

The private banking company of Bonewitz, Emrich & Co. was organized in the spring of 1865 by S. R. Bonewitz, T. S. Johnson, M. W. Pinkerton, G. P. Emrich, John Bechtel and C. H. Brown, with capital of $25,000. April 15, 1865, it opened up for business. In 1868 it was reorganized as the Commercial Bank

of Wooster, with a capital of $75,000. Its officers then were: President, T. S. Johnson; Cashier, S. R. Bonewitz; Teller, C. V. Hard; Directors, T. S. Johnson, S. R. Bonewitz, G. P. Emrich, D. Robison, Jr., M. W. Pinkerton. Johnson resigned April 10, 1868, and Mr. Emrich was chosen, and continued President until the bank ceased to exist. July 22, 1869, Mr. Bonewitz, Cashier, resigned, and C. V. Hard was appointed Assistant Cashier, retaining that position during the life of the bank. In November, 1871, the shareholders of the Commercial Bank were granted a charter for the National Bank of Wooster, with a capital of $100,000. November 29 the books were opened for subscriptions, and the same day the amount of the capital stock was taken. G. P. Emrich, D. Robison, Jr., M. Welker, J. Zimmerman, G. B. Smith, J. S. Hallowell and W. Barton were chosen Directors, to serve from January 2, 1872, the day the bank began business. The officers were: President, David Robison, Jr.; Vice-President, G. P. Emrich; Cashier, C. V. Hard; Teller, T. E. Peckinpaugh. The present (1878) officers are: President, G. P. Emrich; Vice-President, J. Zimmerman; Cashier, C. V. Hard; Teller, Will Emrich, a position vacated in 1876 by T. E. Peckinpaugh, to become one of the proprietors of the *Wayne County Democrat.*

Johnson's Bank.

September 2, 1868, T. S. Johnson "started a bank, too," which the same was of discount and deposit, with a capital of $20,000, and in 1875 it——, when there was a wailing among depositors to the amount of $100,000.

Samuel Routson.

Samuel Routson, the founder of the first and only pottery located at the county-seat, was born in Slankerville (Easton), Chippewa township, and has always lived in Wayne county. On both sides of the house his parents were of good old pioneer stock, his mother belonging to the great Franks family. He organized his present business in Doylestown in 1841, where he engaged in the manufacture of stone-ware until 1846. Then he embarked in mercantile trade there, to which he gave his attention until 1856, when with his family he removed to Wooster, locating on Pittsburg av-

enue, east of the railroad depot. Here he at once built a residence, and buildings for carrying on the manufacture of pottery. From that time to the present, in connection with his brother, Quincy A. Routson, he has with industry and care successfully conducted the business in all branches, including drain tile, chimney tops, flower pots, vases, etc., his goods finding sale all along the line of railroad from Pittsburg to Chicago. The works are run by hot-air power engine, the only one in Wooster, and very serviceable for the business. He obtains his clay in Franklin township, on farms of Daniel Snyder, Andrew Miller and Jacob and Israel Franks, buying many tons from them in the course of a year. His crockery ware is among the very best in the market, and his drain tile in demand, of which, in one year, he has sold as high as 35,000 feet, or nearly seven miles, mainly to farmers, and used always with success.

Mr. Routson is a man of the most upright character; as a neighbor he is kind, accommodating and sympathizing; socially, no one can be more pleasant and cordial; his house is a home to all that come, and he enjoys company always; and in all his relations to the community he is held in esteem as one possessing those qualities that make a good citizen. He is a consistent Christian man, for many years a member of the Baptist church, of which he is now one of the Trustees.

D. C. Curry & Co.

The superior processes introduced into modern mechanic industry by the knowledge of machinery have led to the establishment of various branches of manufacture, and made them of the most vital importance. Its application to the immense lumbering districts of the Penobscot river, in Maine, of Michigan and Wisconsin, on the headwaters of the Hudson, the Susquehanna, Delaware and Allegheny rivers and the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains in Oregon, is one of the triumphs of mechanic and industrial skill, and demonstrates more clearly than ever that the employment of steam-power is not only a mighty factor in civilization, but is one of the agents by which science succeeds in mitigating the oppressiveness of labor, and by which the possibilities of human energy are multiplied beyond all moderate calculation.

The planing-mill and concomitant dressing apparatus forms an interesting and most useful feature in all our well-appointed

lumber establishments, and is a source of positive benefit, not only to mechanics and architects, but to the whole community, the city builder and the farmer alike, as well as a means of profit, as it certainly should be, to its conductor and proprietor.

The lumbering establishment of D. C. Curry & Co., embracing some of the bolder features of the huge mills of the pineries, has, in a brief struggle of a few years, anchored itself in our midst as one of the successes and permanences of the city of Wooster. It has survived hard times, the panic, and a destructive fire on February 3, 1875, and at present moves along in the line of business and prosperity. The firm was constituted in January, 1868, having purchased the machinery, grounds, areas, etc., from Stibbs, Spink & Co., with James Curry then as a member of it. It was conducted under this arrangement until October, 1874, when he retired from the partnership, although the style of the firm—D. C. Curry & Co.—underwent no change. The following, the sons of James Curry, are the members of the firm in the order of seniority: John Curry, born in Holmes county, February 18, 1839, and married Miss Elizabeth Laubach; D. C. Curry, born September 25, 1841, in Holmes county, Ohio, and married December 24, 1868, to Miss Jennie J. Yergin; Wellington Curry, born in Holmes county, May 27, 1845, and married January 9, 1866, to Miss May E. Vanhouten—all coming to Wayne county, with their father, in 1853.

The initial member of the firm, it will be seen, was twelve years old when he came to Wooster, and received his rudimentary, in fact all of his education, in the schools of the city, serving an apprenticeship of nearly four years as a compositor in the *Republican* office, under the proprietorship of Enos Foreman, Esq.

When Sumpter was fired, in the spring of 1861, he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, and was enrolled on the 23d of April, of said year, as a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months service. Upon the re-organization of that regiment, he enlisted for three years, on the 5th of October, 1861, in Company H, commanded by Captain A. S. McClure, and was discharged October 31, 1864, having served his country faithfully for a period of forty-one months and sixteen days. On the 19th of April he was wounded by the fragment of a shell in the left arm and stomach, in the first assault in the rear of the besieged and doomed city that so gracefully capitulated to General Grant on the 3d of July, 1863. He was

twice elected to the City Council from the Second Ward, but resigned his position before the close of the second term.

He is a stockholder in the Quinby Opera House of Wooster; was the contractor for said structure, employing the mechanics for its construction.

The firm is the largest of the kind in the city or county, disposing of, annually, from three to four million feet of lumber and constituting a source of supply to all the surrrounding counties. They retain in their employment a first-class architect, and furnish steady work, on a daily average, for twenty-five hands. They make a specialty in the manufacture of church furniture, such as pews, pulpits, etc., for which they find an easy market in other States as well as Ohio.

The members of the firm, as will be discovered, are comparatively young men, but a glance at the foregoing indicates very clearly what pluck, energy, activity and perseverance can accomplish. Hard work, getting down to business and sticking to it always did achieve wonders, and the rules of successful business, whether defined by Ricardo or Amos Lawrence, are inflexible and admit of no modifications.

Jacob Eberhardt.

The first marble shop opened in Wooster was by D. A. Griffith, of Boston, in the spring of 1848. Jacob Eberhardt accompanied him from Massachusetts, and did the first work performed. The shop was located one door south of the present office of Connelly's Washington House. In July, 1852, Mr. Eberhardt and his father-in-law, Daniel Yarnell, an ex-Sheriff of Wayne county, bought out Griffith, and run the business together for six years, having their shops opposite Banker & Hanna's carriage works, on South street. In 1858 Mr. Yarnell retired, and Eberhardt carried on the business himself for seven years, when he formed a partnership with Sylvester Gray, June 1, 1865. The energy of the establishment, redoubled by the enterprise and activity of Mr. Gray, soon acquired new dimensions. Although Mr. Gray had no money in the business, they undertook, in the spring of 1871, the erection of the splendid structure of brick, stone and iron on the corner of South and Buckeye streets, finishing it during the year, at a cost of $10,000, and it is no doubt one of the finest buildings for marble purposes in Ohio.

Mr. Eberhardt died a few years later, and Mr. Gray assumed control of the business for a time. Two years ago Samuel Rhoads entered into partnership with him, the firm styled Gray & Rhoads, who are now successfully carrying on the marble works.

Secret Societies.

In a Symbol there is concealment and yet revelation.

Bees will not work except in darkness; thought will not work except in silence; neither will virtue work except in secresy. Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth.

* * * * * * * * *

Virtue will not grow unless its root be hidden.

Carlyle on Symbols.

Masonic.

Ebenezer Lodge No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons.—Date of Charter, December 13, 1819, to date from January 4, 1816.

Charter Members—Thomas G. Jones, Thomas McMillen, William K. Stewart, Abner Eddy, William Larwill, Thomas Thorp, Constant Lake, Plumb Sutliff, Joseph H. Larwill.

Officers, January, 1878—Eli D. Pocock, M. D., Worshipful Master; John S. Bissell, Senior Warden; Jacob A. Kister, Junior Warden; Lewis P. Ohliger, Treasurer; T. Tickner, Secretary; Philo S. VanHouten, Senior Deacon; Harvey H. Bissell, Junior Deacon; William W. Hanna, Tyler.

Trustees—George Rex, Philo S. VanHouten, Lewis P. Ohliger. Committee on Grievances—Curtis V. Hard, Alexander Laughlin, George Rex.

102 Members January 1, 1878. Regular day of meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon.

Wooster Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons.—Date of Charter, October 23, 1843.

Charter Members—William Larwill, Horace Howard, William Warren, Jacob Van Houten, Kimbal Porter, Philo Welton, Nathaniel High, John P. Coulter, John A. Holland.

Officers, January 1878—Leander Firestone, High Priest; Lewis P. Ohliger, King; Levi R. Kramer, Scribe; Philo S. Van Houten, Captain of the Host; Edward P. Bates, Principal Sojourner; George W. Reid, Royal Arch Captain; Curtis V. Hard, Grand Master Third Vail; Benjamin Eason, Grand Master Second Vail; William C. Moore, Grand Master First Vail; Eugene Chatelain, Treasurer; John S. Bissell, Secretary; William W. Hanna, Guard.

75 members January 1, 1878. Regular communication on Thursday after full moon.

Wooster Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters.—Chartered October 1, 1846.

Charter Members—Kimbal Porter, S. Buckius, George D. Hine, Horace Howard, George H. Stewart, N. Haskell, A. Bartol, J. W. Crawford, L. L. Klein, Peter Van West.

Officers, January 1, 1878—Edward P. Bates, Thrice Illustrious Master; Levi R. Kramer, Deputy Illustrious Master; Philo L. Van Houten, Principal Conductor of the Work; Finley L. Parsons, Captain of the Guard; William C. Moore, Cap

tain of the Council; Benjamin Eason, Treasurer; Lewis P. Ohliger, Recorder; T. Tickner, Grand Steward; William W. Hanna, Sentinel.

Stated day of convocation—First Tuesday in each month. Thirty-five members January 1, 1878.

I. O. O. F.

Wooster Lodge No. 42.—Date of charter, June 21, 1845.

Charter Members—R. J. Eberman, William S. Johnson, George Brauneck, J. S. Ward, R. A. Kinney.

Officers, January, 1878—Albert Gray, Noble Grand; Henry Ebey, Vice Grand; Anthony Wright, Financial Secretary; Charles Simon, Recording Secretary; Joseph R. Naylor, Warden; Melvin Warner, Guide; John Simon, Inside Guardian; Thomas Hetherington, Outside Guardian.

Trustees—Charles S. Frost, Joseph R. Naylor, Joseph C. Plumer.

One hundred and fifty-two members January 1, 1878.

Killbuck Encampment No. 17.—Date of charter September 5, 1846.

Charter Members—William S. Johnson, R. J. Eberman, John Beistle, P. P. Eckfeld, William W. Hanna, Jacob C. Chapman, John M. Naylor, Solomon R. Bonewitz, Samuel Mentzer, Samuel Christine, J. W. Schuckers, Isaac N. Jones.

Officers, January 1, 1878—Anthony Wright, High Priest; Elmer Funk, Chief Patriarch; Albert Gray, Senior Warden; John Wiler, Junior Warden; Levi R. Kramer, Scribe; Henry J. Kaufman, Treasurer; John Simon, Inside Guardian; Thomas Hetherington, Outside Guardian.

Trustees—Joseph C. Plumer, Anthony Wright, Samuel S. Shilling.

Eighty members June 1, 1878.

Knights of Pythias (English).

Rising Star Lodge No. 22, K. of P.—Instituted April 1, 1870. Date of charter, February 1, 1871.

Charter Members—Joseph H. Carr, Albert Brauneck, Henry J. Kaufman, Samuel Routson, John M. Ely, Michael S. Goodman, Arnold Richenbach, Augustus E. Gasche, Charles S. Frost, John S. Caskey, John K. McBride, Leander Firestone.

Officers, January 1, 1878—Henry J. Kaufman, Chancellor Commander; James M. Lusk, Vice Chancellor; Anthony Wright, Venerable Patriarch; George Brauneck, Keeper of Records and Seals; Levi R. Kramer, Master of Finance; William H. Banker, Banker; James E. Wescott, Master of Arms; William Beresford, Inside Sentinel; Thomas Hetherington, Outside Sentinel.

Forty-two members January 1, 1878.

Knights of Pythias (German).

Morning Star Lodge No. 41, K. of P.—Instituted December 29, 1871. Date of charter, February 15, 1872.

Charter Members—William Nold, John J. Bringger, Jacob Stark, Frederick Schuch, Gotleib Gasche, Jacob Diehl, Hermann Wutke, Jacob Gross, Eberhardt Bideker, Emil Podlich, Leonard Saal, George Faber, William Gasche, Jacob Schopf,

Emil Faber, William Kanzler, Peter Kanzler, Franz Gerlach, Heinrich Kinkler, Martin F. Limb.

Officers, January, 1878—John Diehl, Chancellor Commander; Joseph Schuch, Vice Chancellor; William Nold, Venerable Patriarch; John J. Bringger, Keeper of Records and Seals; Charles Gasche, Master of Finance; Leonard Saal, Banker; Philip Young, Master of Arms; George Schuch, Inside Sentinel; Frederick Kostenbader, Outside Sentinel.

Trustees—Jacob Stark, Andrew Busch, Frederick Schuch.

Seventy-two members, January 1, 1878.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Uncas Tribe, No. 57.—A beneficiary organization. Instituted May 20, 1871.

Charter Members—Albert Brauneck, Thomas S. Johnson, Jesse E. Goodyear, John S. Caskey, George Brauneck, G. W. Doty, James E. Wescott, J. T. Maxwell, T. Tickner, W. H. Baumgardner, Samuel Routson, D. E. Warner, Speers McClarran, Henry J. Kaufman, Lewis P. Ohliger, Charles S. Frost, Perry Miller, David W. Matz, Harry McClarran, John K. McBride, Abraham Saybolt, Jr., David McDonald, Allen Clark, D. W. Immel, Edward P. Bates, Henry J. Huber, Jacob R. Bowman, T. E. Peckinpaugh, C. C. Parsons, Jr.

Seventy-eight members in January, 1878.

Officers, January, 1878—Prophet, Abraham Saybolt, Jr.; Worthy Sachem, James A. Ogden; Senior Sagamore, Enos Pierson; Junior Sagamore, William H. Banker; Chief of Records, Henry J. Kaufman; Keeper of Wam pum, J. R. Naylor; Guard of Wigwam, Andrew Rieman; Guard of Forest, George Brauneck; Trustees, D. W. Immel, E. S. Dowell, William H. Banker.

The Royal Arcanum.

Wayne Council No. 13.—A secret beneficiary and life insurance order (similar to the Knights of Honor), instituted in Wooster, September 5, 1877.

Charter Members—Daniel Funck, Joseph C. Plumer, Lewis P. Ohliger, John Van Nostran, Jehiel Clark, J. S. Bissell, George Plumer, Edward S. Dowell, David W. Matz, T. J. McElheine, T. E. Peckinpaugh, A. Saybolt, Jr., William H. Harry, Dr. James D. Robison, H. H. Bissell, Martin Funck, J. D. McAfee, M. A. Miller, Silas W. Ogden, William F. Woods.

Number of members January, 1878, forty-five.

Officers, January, 1878—Past Regents, Daniel Funck and Jehiel Clark; Regent, Thomas E. Peckinpaugh; Vice Regent, Joseph P. Van Nest; Orator, David W. Matz; Chaplain, Joseph C. Plumer; Secretary, John Van Nostran; Collector, George Plumer; Treasurer, Lewis P. Ohliger; Guide, Henry W. Peters; Warden, Henry P. Shives; Sentry, Martin Funck.

Trustees—T. J. McElhenie, Daniel Funck, William M. Wisner.

Temperance Societies.

Temple of Honor No. 27 was organized on the 11th of November, 1847, with thirty charter members. The first officers were David Parrett, W. C. T.; D. H. Holiday, W. V. T.; —— McKean, W. R.

Evergreen Social Temple No. 3 was organized in 1853.

CHAPTER XX.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

[NOTE.—It will readily be suggested to the reader that the physical, scientific, descriptive and general history of the different townships is supplied in the first two or three hundred pages of the work, and, hence, the necessity does not exist for repeating it in the various townships. We have chosen this method, believing it to be more in concert with a continuous and systematic history of the county. The general character of the several townships is thus exhibited in the first chapters of the volume. As a result the history of the townships is properly and conveniently abridged, and embraces specially and only material pertaining to them. The agricultural features of the entire county are presented in Chapter 25.]

PAINT TOWNSHIP was organized March 5, 1816, and was named so because there was a spring in existence where the village is now located, the waters of which resembled red paint, and imparted its peculiar color to the earth and other objects it touched. The population in 1870 was 1,418.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first man that settled in this township was Michael Waxler, who emigrated from Harrison county in 1810. He was emphatically a backwoodsman of the highest development of type, dressed in buckskin breeches, hunting-shirt and moccasins, and usually armed with his scalping-knife, tomahawk and rifle. As the brave man is proverbially generous, even so was our hero, and many persons shared his hospitality. He frequently hunted with old Lyon and Bill Harrison, the former an ubiquitous character throughout the county, and pseudo-chief of a nameless tribe of Indians. It is related of Mr. Waxler that he encamped one night where Winesburg now is situated, and barely escaped destruction from a gang of wolves which attacked him, and to which he offered stout resistance until morning, having, meantime, killed several and, in true Indian style, scalped them.

The next earliest settlers at this time were, James Sullivan, John Sprague, David Endsley, Nathan Peticord, James Galbraith,

William Vaughn, Elijah Carr, Samuel Shull, Frederick Shull and Jacob Beals. Among others who came in at an early date, were William Beals, Isaac Goodin, Philip Bysel, Philip Zigler, John Caven, Solomon Fisher, Daniel Zook, Reuben Phouts and Archibald Hanna.

The first election was held in 1816, and Frederick Shull and Jacob Beals were the candidates for Justice of the Peace for the township. There were not many votes cast, and the result was a tie, whereupon the aspirants cast lots, and Beals was the winner, and was the first Justice of the Peace in Paint township, holding the office for twelve years. Gabriel Barnhill was the second Justice.*

Officers of Paint Township, 1877.

Trustees—George Beam, Nicholas Ruegsegger and David Graber; Clerk—J. J. Adams; Treasurer—J. J. Schlafly; Assessor—Isaiah Tasker; Constables—Alfred Stauffer and Jacob Brobst.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace for Paint township, with date of commission, since 1830:

March 1, 1833, Daniel Zook; April 18, 1835, Cunningham Huston; January 12, 1836, Daniel Zook; January 22, 1837, Jacob Beals; April 30, 1838, Cunningham Huston; July 15, 1839, Jacob Beam; April 16, 1840, Fred Bysell; April 13, 1842, James Y. Pinkerton; April 13, 1843, Fred. Bysell; April 16, 1845, James Y. Pinkerton; April 21, 1846, Fred. Bysell; April 12, 1848, Robert A. Henderson; April 12, 1849, Christopher Wise; April 19, 1851, Robert A. Henderson; April 21, 1852, James Y. Pinkerton; May 8, 1852, Fred. Bysell; April 17, 1855, Jacob Hudson; April 14, 1858, Jacob Hudson; April 14, 1858, Fred. Bysell; May 18, 1861, Fred. Bysell; May 18, 1861, Jacob Hudson; April 18, 1864, Jacob Hudson; April 18, 1864, Samuel Snyder; April 8, 1867, Jacob Hudson; April 8, 1867, Samuel Snyder; April 12, 1870, Jacob Hudson; April 12, 1870, Samuel Snyder; April 15, 1873, John J. Adams; April 14, 1873, Samuel Snyder; April 13, 1876, J. J. Adams; June 3, 1876, Samuel Snyder.

The Martyred Lovers of the Forest.

We will mention James Galbraith's legend of the Popolat Rocks in this connection. These rocks took their name from a young Indian—Prince Oppopolat, or Turkey Gobbler—who was banished from east of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, by his tribe, before the discovery of America, with Fisfisalee, or Pheasant Tail, with whom he had fallen in love, both of whom lived in their banishment one winter at the Popolat Rocks in Paint township. Oppopolat suffered death from his own tribe for daring to make a wife of Fisfisalee, a beautiful member of a tribe with whom

*There is some dispute as to the matter of the first Justice, some claiming that Barnhill was first.

they were at war. It was here that he was seized and carried home to meet his unwelcome doom, whilst Fisfisalee accompanied him to the Ohio and threw herself into the river.

The Most Singular Man.

One of the most singular men that ever graced Mt. Eaton was Mr. George Phouts, who got up a political music band in 1840. He was upbraided for his unwarrantable pretensions to piety, when he asserted it was nothing for him, as he had once been a Brigade Inspector, a Representative, a Master Mason, an anti-Mason, a temperance and anti-temperance man, an advocate of universal as well as partial salvation, a persecuted Christian and an abused infidel, a thrice-broken merchant, sometimes an honest man and sometimes a rascal, and that when he was a lawyer he played aristocrat and democrat at different times. He preferred, like Cesar, to be the first man in the village than the second in the empire; hence wanted Mt. Eaton incorporated, so he could be its Mayor. He was an ambitious fellow, a phrenological puzzle, and withal a clever fellow, of high talents and varied learning. He quit Mt. Eaton in disgust in 1853, went to Missouri and died there.

Solomon Fisher.

Solomon Fisher, father of Hiram Fisher, of Paint township, was born in Virginia, in the year 1765, and removed to Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1771. In 1792–93 he attended a meeting to consider the Excise Law, then held in Pittsburg, Penn., presided over by Albert Gallatin, who was born in Geneva, Switzerland, just four years before Mr. Fisher was born in Virginia. Daniel Bradford was Secretary of the meeting, at which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings, and present to Congress an address stating their objections and grievances of the law, and praying for its repeal. He then removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, near Steubenville, where he lived some ten or twelve years, when he emigrated to Paint township, Wayne county, in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Hiram, where he died May 25, 1849. He voted for George Washington when he was elected to the Presidency of the United States the first time in 1788.

He had fourteen children, and was twice married, six of whom are living. His son, George Fisher, was one of the first teachers in the township. He was a farmer by occupation, an industrious, prosperous man, and at his death was possessed of considerable wealth. He took an active interest in local politics and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. In 1794 he was in the Whisky Insurrection which broke out in the western part of

Pennsylvania, involving four or five counties, which at first threatened serious consequences, but which by a union of firmness and lenity on the part of President Washington was soon quelled. His life was a long and checkered one, full of public and private experiences and bitter trials. He lived to see his anticipations gratified and a government established by the great Washington, whom by his own vote he aided in elevating to the highest honors of the new-born Republic.

Hiram, son of Solomon Fisher, was born in Paint township, September 12, 1829, and is a farmer and man of business. He is alert, active, full of push-ahead-a-tiveness and allows no grass to grow under his feet. He executes his enterprises with resolution and determination; is a man of integrity, truth and unblemished character. He abounds in vitality and good humor, and is as full of genial good nature and hospitality as a June meadow is of flowers. He was married in January, 1856, to Mary E. Fleming, of Richland county, and has ten children.

David Houmard.

David Houmard was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, April 29, 1802, and removed to America in 1825, reaching New York, after a voyage of forty-four days, July 28, of this year. He was married, prior to his emigration from Switzerland, to Mary Ann Rosalie, April 15, 1825, sailing June 14, 1825, in search of a new home in the Western world.

Arriving at the great sea-board city he took passage up the Hudson river to Albany, thence taking the Erie Canal* as far as Lockport,† when, on account of the unfinished condition of the *locks*, they had to go six miles by land; thence by canal again to within three miles of Buffalo, which distance they were compelled to walk to the city, and thence to Cleveland via the lake. Reaching the latter city, then composed of forty or fifty houses, and making observations there for several days, he took his departure for Sugarcreek township, where he arrived September 2, 1825.

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*Mr. Houmard says they were the first European emigrants that passed the great Erie Canal.

†Here Mr. Houmard narrowly escaped death. Parties were blasting rock, and they called to him to run, as a fuse was being lighted, but not understanding a word of English, disregarded them, when he was thrown down and wonderfully stunned.

From the time he left home in Switzerland till he attained his destination in *Sonneberg*, seventeen weeks and one day were consumed—now it takes thirteen days. His father and mother accompanied him, and their total outfit of baggage, including a wagon, footed in round numbers, 1,765 pounds. Before leaving Cleveland Mr. Houmard purchased a yoke of oxen, paying therefor $36, which they hitched to the wagon, and in that way they journeyed to Sugarcreek. He remained but a month in *Sonneberg*, when he removed to where Abraham Houmard now lives, continuing there till the 10th of May, 1826, when he settled in Paint township, where he has since resided. Here they purchased 160 acres of land, for which they paid $675. The first winter they lived in a rude log house, but in the following spring they began to build on the farm where he now lives. The object of the Houmard family when they abandoned their old country was to settle in Kentucky, about which they heard a great deal, but stopping to see Swiss friends in the Sonneberg settlement they concluded they liked the place, and dismissed their original project.

Mr. Houmard is a cutler by trade, and gave his attention to repairing guns, sharpening edge-tools and manufacturing them. He carries a pocket-knife which he made in Europe fifty-three years ago, which on one occasion he covered when putting on a roof, and which, twenty years afterward, he found upon removing the same. In this old shop are many antique and quaint tools, many of his own manufacture. There are grindstones, from the size of a Scotch cake to the nether mill-stone, and a huge wheel to turn them, and work-benches, various and comic, and bearing the print of antiquity.

We will briefly describe the house, built by Mr. Houmard in 1826:

> The original dimensions of it were 20x30 feet, and it was constructed of logs, not hewed until after the house was erected. It was composed of two rooms, the second one on the east side being nearly square, and without being filled or mudded. Here his family, consisting of wife and child, passed the winter of 1826. The cabin was without a floor, the fire-place was in the center of the room, and, as companions of his family, the cow and calf were wintered in the same room, the cabin being house and stable both. The milk was kept in white walnut troughs, strained through old garments and clothes, and the churn was made of a hollow cherry tree, with a board nailed on at the bottom.

Combining his fine memory with his long-kept diary, he makes a very agreeable sort of a French lexicon. An evening spent

with him, if for no other purpose than *pour passer le temps*, is quite enjoyable. He has acquired a partial knowledge of the English tongue, and intelligibly addresses himself to conversation. He practices the courtesies so characteristic of his people, is buoyant, vivacious and full of the *gaiete de cœur* of the true Frenchman. He is a relic-hunter and keeper, and possesses specimens that would adorn the shelves of the antiquary. He has a sword made in 1414; a coin bearing the image of Louis XVI., who was beheaded, the neck of the image bearing a cross-scar, and the crown on the reverse side all cut and hacked, as with knives. He lives in quiet seclusion upon his farm, a respected citizen, a kind and accommodating neighbor, devoted to his family and strongly attached to his kindred.

First French Settlers in Paint Township. — David Houmard and family were the first French settlers in Paint township, coming in 1825. Joseph Perrott was the second, in 1829, and Emanuel Nicolet, in 1830. In 1834 the immigration became rapid, and many families arrived in the township.

Elijah Tasker was born in Fairfax, Virginia, 1787; removed to Ohio in 1820, settling in Paint township, where he lived, and died July 4, 1835. He was married September 7, 1815, to Nancy Jenkins, of Romney, Hampshire county, Va., where she was born December 18, 1797. When he removed to Wayne county, Reasin Franks, brother of Peter Franks, of Saltcreek township, assisted him in his passage. Hooking two of his horses into Tasker's wagon, and he furnishing two, the journey was entered upon and successfully accomplished. Mr. Tasker engaged in farming until his death. Like other of the pioneers, he and his family felt the pressure of hard times and were witnesses to the hardships and trials of those dark days. He had four children—three sons and one daughter—the latter becoming the wife of William Rogers, of Wooster, and who died August 30, 1876. His three sons, James, William and Isaiah, all live in Wayne county.

January 9, 1844, the wife of Elijah Tasker was again joined in marriage to Thomas Marshall, a native of Beaver county, Pa., and who removed to Wayne county and settled in Mt. Eaton, in March, 1842.

Mt. Eaton.

Mt. Eaton, formerly known as Paintville, was laid out as early as 1813 by William Vaughn and James Galbraith. Elijah Carr is

said to have built the first cabin in the village, and Samuel Shull kept the first tavern. The first preacher in the village was Archibald Hanna (Presbyterian), who conducted religious services for several years in a tent in the woods.

In 1829, through the concerted action of Jacob Beam and James Galbraith, the name of the village was changed from Paintville to Mt. Eaton. The first election held in Mt. Eaton, under the order of incorporation for special purposes, was on April 4, 1870, three Trustees being elected, and which resulted as follows: J. B. Westcott, John Schlafly and James Huston, forty-two votes being polled. At a meeting of the Trustees April 5, 1870, order being called, on motion of J. B. Westcott, James Huston was nominated as Chairman and Secretary.

The first order of business was the election of officers, which was determined by lot, the term of service of each Trustee being as follows: John Schlafly for three years, J. B. Westcott for two years, and James Huston for one year. On motion of J. B. Westcott, James Huston was elected Clerk and Treasurer, and Charles Contris, Marshal and Supervisor. Present Trustees are John Schlafly, J. B. Westcott and Florian Schafter.

In 1861 Mt. Eaton Fire Company No. 1 was organized.

In 1823 James Morrow ran a carding machine by horse-power in Paintville. In 1827 Messrs. Weed & Jones, of Paintville, had an iron foundry in operation. In 1827–8 Joseph H. White published the anti-Masonic *Mirror*, a weekly newspaper, in Paintville, which soon expired for want of patronage. In 1828 Mrs. Waxler was killed by lightning, the electric fluid descending the chimney. In 1831 Colonel William Goudy built the first steam grist-mill, at Mt. Eaton, which was burned down in 1836, rebuilt in 1838, and destroyed in 1839 by the explosion of her boilers. The result of this catastrophe was the sudden killing of John Murphy, the scalding and mangling of John McDonnel, and the scalding of James Bradly and Jeremiah Nelson, who survived but a day or two. Joseph Austin was seriously injured but recovered. One of the boilers was flung fifty yards up a hill, splitting a saw-log in its course, and gashing the frozen earth.

In 1833 the cholera made its appearance in Mt. Eaton, the contagion having been brought there by Benedict Beaverstine, a Frenchman, who, with his family, were emigrants, and who had a dead child—a cholera victim—with them when they arrived. The contagion assumed a malignant form at once. David Boyd, an

intoxicated man, with courage engendered of "benzine," strutted up to the wagon to see how a cholera victim would look, was soon attacked and died that evening. In four weeks twenty-six persons fell victims to the devastating scourge. It made its appearance about the middle of August. Drs. Hall and Barber did all they could to stay its ravages, yet the fatality stood as one to ten of the entire population. James Galbraith was the last victim. During the prevalence of the epidemic the citizens fled from the village.

In 1835–6 Madison H. White published the *People's Advocate*, a weekly issue, in Mt. Eaton, which, like the *Mirror*, died for want of support.

The Dutch War. — In 1844 a riot occurred in Mt. Eaton, at Stinebruner's grocery, where a French and Dutch dance was in progress. The *English*, it seems, were the aggressors in this so-called Dutch war. Windows were smashed in and knocked out, teeth were violently jarred from unwilling jaws, many were badly bruised and wounded, and some shooting was done. The civil authorities were invoked, and order was restored without loss of life.

Postmasters. — The following is a list of Postmasters of Mt. Eaton, from 1822:

*James Galbraith, from 1822 to 1836; Jacob Beam, from 1836 to 1841; George Phouts, from 1841 to 1842; A. Henderson, from 1842 to 1843; Anthony Knoble, from 1843 to 1850; John Pinkerton, from 1850 to 1851; Joseph Wickidall, from 1851 to 1862; L. A. Desvoignes, from 1862 to 1868; James Huston,—August Desvoignes,—Frederick Ruch, from 1875.

James D. Westcott, M. D., was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 6, 1817. His father was a ship carpenter, whom the son assisted in various ways, and with whom he remained until he was seventeen years old. He read medicine with Dr. J. Welsh, of Waynesburg, Stark county, Ohio, with whom he staid five years, and then went to the Ohio Medical College—old school—under Dr. John Mussey.

He entered upon practice at Magnolia, Stark county, where he remained a year, removing in March, 1837, to Mt. Eaton, where he has continued to the present time. He was married March 12, 1845, to Amanda Lash, of Stark county, and has had eight children.

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*During the incumbency of James Galbraith, and about 1829, the name of the office was changed from Paintville to Mt. Eaton.

Charles C. Roth, M. D., was born in the kingdom of Wertemberg, October 6, 1827, and emigrated to America in 1853, landing at New York after a voyage of forty-five days. He remained in the city in one of the hospitals for eighteen months, upon a small salary, when he removed to Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and began practice with Dr. Peters. He removed to Mt. Eaton in 1856, which has since been his home.

Dr. Roth studied his profession in Tiibingen, in Wertemberg, and Heidelburg, in Baden, graduating at Tiibingen. He was in the naval academy at this latter place; was in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1847, and the Revolution of 1848, and has in his possession a medal awarded him for bravery at Baden, by the Duke of Baden. He was married May 7, 1857, to Magdalene Miller, of Louisville, Stark county, and has had six children. The Doctor is a member of the Reformed church of Mt. Eaton.

William Lucas, a native of Northamptonshire, England, immigrated to America in 1832, the same year settling in Mt. Eaton. Three years thereafter he married Ruth Geiger, who was the first woman he saw in Paint township; had six children, two sons and four daughters. He began keeping hotel in 1836 in Mt. Eaton, and, with the exception of nine years similarly spent at other places, he has been in the hotel business in this village. His wife, so well and favorably known as "Mother Lucas," died in January, 1873. Robert A. Lucas and wife have charge of the hotel.

George Mathoit, a native of South France, removed to Paint township and settled in Mt. Eaton in 1837. He was married to Cecelia Dodez, of Paint township, and died April 20, 1872. He engaged in the furniture business after his arrival, and continued therein until his death. A. C. Mathoit, his son, was born September 23, 1842, and, with David Ketterer, conduct and are proprietors of the steam furniture works of Mt. Eaton.

Gustave Schaffter was born in Berne, Switzerland, June 10, 1837, and came to America in 1858, his brother, Florian Schaffter, accompanying him. They removed to Mt. Eaton in 1864, and became partners in the manufacture of wagons and buggies.

James Y. Pinkerton was born in Somerset county, Pa., April 1, 1802. He removed to Wayne county and settled near Mt. Eaton in 1823, and ever after lived an honored, worthy and esteemed

citizen of Wayne county. He was well and popularly known throughout his township and the county; was elected at different times Justice of the Peace of his township and served in the capacity of County Commissioner to the satisfaction and approval of the public. He was married to Lydia Beam, with whom he lived for nearly 44 years, and had been an active, ardent and faithful member of the Methodist church for nearly 43 years preceding his death. Whether as Justice of the Peace, as Surveyor or Commissioner, he endeavored to perform the trusts committed to him with impartiality, fairness and fidelity. He was identified with the improvements and local interests of his neighborhood all his life. He died at his residence, near Mt. Eaton, September 22, 1875. His son, Van Buren Pinkerton, occupies the old homestead and is an honorable and influential citizen of the township.

Matthew Pinkerton was born in Somerset county, Pa., May 30, 1817, and removed with his father to Wayne county April 17, 1823. His father died in September, 1860, aged 86 years. His occupation was that of farmer and stock-dealer, living on the farm for 44 years. He has held nearly all the offices attainable in Paint township. He was six years a merchant in Mt. Eaton, has held the office of County Treasurer for two terms, was a stockholder in the old Commercial Bank of Wooster, to which city he removed in March, 1867. He issued the currency known as the "Pinkerton Checks" during the war.

George Kimmel was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1811. His father was a farmer, and immigrated to Stark county, Ohio, in 1815, settling on the Steubenville road, two miles east of Waynesburg. The subject of this notice spent his early years with his father, laboring on the farm, going to Canton afterward and learning the trade of tailoring.

He was married in November, 1832, to Miss Eliza Beals, of Paint township, the same year having removed to Mt. Eaton. He has had seven children, one son and six daughters, all save two of the daughters dead. Josephine, wife of David McQuillet, lives with her husband in St. Louis, and Lucy Ann, wife of Samuel Yates, with her husband, resides in Sedalia, Missouri. When Mr. Kimmel came to Mt. Eaton there were but four Frenchmen in the village, to wit: Emanuel Nicolet, Isaac Banly, Louis Dodez and a Mr. Perrott. Its population then consisted of Pennsylvanians and

a few Virginians. Mr. Kimmel is a farmer, a good citizen, a member of the Methodist church of Mt. Eaton, joining the same in 1834.

Conrad Haverstock, a native of Switzerland, came to America with his parents, who settled in the State of New York, subsequently removing to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1812, and to Paint township in 1817, settling on the farm now owned by Daniel Haverstock, where he lived and died in his 75th year, 1830. He entered the farm from the Government. He was married to Margaret Richard, of Bedford county, Pa., and had ten children, all of whom are dead but Daniel, who now lives upon and owns the old farm. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and is buried in Mt. Eaton. Daniel Haverstock, only remaining son of Conrad, was born in Bedford county, Pa., August 27, 1806; came to Paint township, with his father, and has pursued the vocation of farmer all his life. He was married to Rebecca Kiser, of Paint township, and has had ten children, three of whom are dead. His wife died May 13, 1868.

Henry Lash was born in New Jersey, February 11, 1801, in Sussex county, near Newton, the county-seat. His father was a farmer, and of German descent, with whom he remained till the attainment of his majority, when he married Miss Nancy Craven, of Pennsylvania. He continued with his father, working upon the farm, for about three years after his marriage, when he accepted Greeley's advice and went West, settling first in the woods in Paint township, about two and a half miles from Mt. Eaton, bringing with him his wife and two small children.

His father, David Lash, had purchased the quarter section, prior to Henry's removal, from Mr. Miller, who had entered it. In the spring of 1825 it was that Mr. Lash arrived at his home in in the woods, destitute of every evidence of civilization, save a log shanty, which he had partly built the fall before. Before his wife and children could get into it, he had to cut out a door, the windows even not being opened. The cabin was 18x18 feet, of round logs, clap-board roof, puncheon or split log floor, one window and one door. Fortunately he had a sash for the window, which he had brought along from New Jersey.

His father "moved" him, in a one-horse wagon, all the way from old Sussex, transporting for the youthful pioneer a bureau, bed, etc., and driving two cows. When his father left him, his son

counted in his private exchequer five dollars. Mr. Lash now went to work to open up daylight around his cabin, and the first season cleared up ten acres of land, although for two or three years he made little or no money. The first year *he could not raise two dollars and a half to pay his taxes*, and had to send home to his father for the money.

He has had seven children, all, save one, of whom are living, and all having left the paternal mansion. Mr. Lash, though past seventy-seven years, is yet in good health, and says that notwithstanding their exposure and the abuses they suffered sixty years ago in the wilderness, they had good health and enjoyed themselves. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Eaton, in charge of Rev. Milton Brown, uniting within Rev. Hanna's pastorate, of which organization he has been a member for fifty-five years.

When he removed to Paint township there were no French inhabitants in Mt. Eaton, the county being settled by Pennsylvanians, etc., etc. His neighbors were the three Dobbins families, Isaac Peppard, Leonard Craven, and chiefly Presbyterians. His first wife dying, he was married again to Lucinda Dorland, September 25, 1872.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—The church of Paintville—now Mt. Eaton—was organized June 20, 1818, with thirteen members. The Rev. James Adams officiated at the organization. To date of June 20, 1872, the church has had five pastors and nineteen ruling elders. The membership at present numbers seventy-eight. The entire number of members received into the church of Mt. Eaton, from its organization to July 4, 1876, is as follows: On examination, 243; on certificate, 166; a total of 409.

Ministers—Archibald Hanna, from May 25, 1820, to 1832; Nathaniel Cobb, from 1837 to 1840; Philo M. Semple, from 1844 to 1858; Jeremiah Gillem, from 1860 to 1868; Milton W. Brown, from 1871 to the present time.

Ruling Elders—William Hunter, June 20, 1818; William Kilgore, June 20, 1818; Rowland Armstrong, June 20, 1818; Alexander Culbertson, June 3, 1824; William D. Pennel, June 3, 1824; Isaac Peppard, June 3, 1824; Matthew Derlim, William Johnson, no date; Christopher Harrold, November 2, 1837; John Edgar, November 2, 1837; Jeremiah Rockwell, no date; David Lash, November 2, 1837; Joseph Teeple, 1840; David Kilgore; Alexander Thompson, March 11, 1855; Henry S. Lash, March 11, 1855; Jacob Hudson, November, 1868; George Beam, November, 1868; William M. Johnston, 1868.

The names of the first thirteen organizing members are as follows: James Kilgore, Margaret Kilgore, Jane McKinney, William Kilgore, Isabella Kilgore, William Hunter, Mary Hunter, Rowland Armstrong, Jane Armstrong, John Anderson, Agnes Anderson, James Galbraith and Sarah Galbraith.

The first church was a log structure, situated in the present cemetery grounds, and was built about 1820.

Milton W. Brown, the present pastor of the Mt. Eaton Presbyterian church, was born in East Union township, May 20, 1821, and is a son of John J. Brown. His father was a farmer, with whom he remained laboring and going to school until he was twenty-five years of age, when he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated. He attended the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, and was licensed to preach in the spring of 1851. His first congregations were at Hopewell and Nashville, Holmes county, coming to Mt. Eaton in 1871. He was married December 23, 1851, to Sarah Finney, of Hopewell.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first record of this congregation goes back to 1832, the church being built, however, many years prior to this date, a log house, its site near where the present St. Paul's church now stands. The members (about twelve families) were mostly Pennsylvania Germans. Rev. E. Greenewald took charge in 1832. In May, 1836, he was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Reck, who was in turn relieved in the summer of 1843 by Rev. Edwin Melsheimer, continuing pastor until October, 1846, when Rev. William B. Rally, pastor of St. Paul's church, Mt. Eaton, supplied the church *pro tempore*. Here the record of the church closes.

St. Paul's Church.—This congregation of the Reformed Lutheran church originally attended the Evangelical Lutheran. In the summer of 1842 the new church was built, the pastor, Rev. A. L. W. Begemann, and Rev. David Kammerer officiating at laying its corner-stone. It was finished in 1846. In March, 1845, Rev. Robert Kochler became minister of St. Paul's, serving one year. Rev. W. B. Rally was his successor, continuing until 1851. The congregation separated into two, a German and French, the former electing Rev. Johann Ackeret for its pastor, while the latter recalled Rev. Kochler. The congregations retained their common property, creed and name. Rev. Ackeret served the German congregation until 1868. Rev. Philip Decker was his successor. He resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. H. Nau.

Jacob Fraze was born in New Jersey 1772, and was a mill-wright by trade. From New Jersey he removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., thence to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and thence to Paint township, Wayne county, 1822, to where his son George now lives. He had visited the county prior to this, however, and in 1821 had built what was known as Grable's grist and saw mill, for which he received 105 acres of land, and on which he settled April 1, 1822. When he took possession of the farm its whole improvement consisted of an unchunked, undaubed, unfinished cabin, scarcely a tree felled, and not a root or grub taken out. On this farm, Mr. Fraze remained, cultivating it, and by turns working at his trade, until his death, in February, 1833. He was a capital mill-wright and master of his craft, and was known far and wide, and was often known to hide when persons would call at his house to get him to repair their mills. He was of German origin, and

an excellent German as well as English scholar. He was married in 1827 to Rachael Willard, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and had three children.

George Fraze, the only son of Jacob Fraze, was born April 1, 1821, at Putnam's Mill, Stark county, Ohio, and came to Paint township with his father, where, with the exception of three years, which he spent in acquiring the trade of wheelwright and chair-making, he has since resided. He was married March 4, 1846, to Sarah Adams, of Paint township, and has had eleven children, nine of whom are living. His son John is a graduate of Mt. Union, and of the Law College at Ann Arbor, and is practicing law at Akron, Ohio. Mr. Fraze is one of the most intelligent men of his township, progressive and enlightened in his opinions, and characterized by his ready co-operation in useful and important enterprises. He possesses a cool, calculating mind, is stern in his convictions, and has the ability to fortify and defend them.

Eli Brown was born on Brandywine creek, Lancaster county, Pa., and was of Quaker, Dutch and Irish parentage. He emigrated to Sugarcreek township, Wayne county, in 1810. He was a school teacher and surveyor, and for ten or twelve years gave attention to surveying, meantime entering six quarter sections of land in Paint township. So, preferring the farm to the compass, he settled on the premises now owned by Mrs. Sarah Brown, mother of Charles H. Brown. He died April 28, 1839, having had six children, two sons and four daughters.

Charles H. Brown was born April 22, 1825, and was early introduced to the monotony and drudgery of the farm life. He went to school to his father, and after his death the principal oversight of the farm devolved upon him. He remained with his mother until 1850, having the entire disposition and management of the place upon him, when, on the 22d of October of this year, he was joined in wedlock, by Rev. Archibald Hanna, to Nercissa Galbraith. Mr. Brown has three children — one son and two daughters. He is a stirring, wide-awake business man, full of activity, and in the prime of life. He is a farmer, stock-dealer, speculator, according to circumstances, a man of honor, character and reputation.

West Lebanon.

West Lebanon is a small village, three miles north-east of Mt. Eaton, and was laid out in 1833 by Philip Groff and Rev. William S. Butt. Frederick Bysell, it is claimed, built the first house and kept the first tavern and post-office. Mr. Joseph Harry, who came to Paint township in 1824, and who now lives in West Lebanon, is of opinion that Isaac Stine built the first cabin, on lot 32, in the village, and that the first Postmaster was Adam Zaring. The office was established, he says, in 1835. Philip Groff, one of the founders of the village, was a native of West Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., and hence, in memory of his native town, called it West Lebanon. John Hoke is the present Postmaster, and was appointed January 1, 1868. James Kilgore was the first Postmaster in what was called East Lebanon, in Sugarcreek township, in 1833. Michael Hawn, a Revolutionary soldier, born 1741, and died 1844, aged 103 years, is buried in the Lutheran graveyard at West Lebanon.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first church was built in 1831, and prior to this there existed no organization. It was erected under the auspices of the Lutheran and Reformed bodies. The first minister was John Reck; first members, Matthias Siler, Philip Reihnole, Peter Shilling, Phillip Sidle, etc. Rev. Bordner is the present minister, dispensing the English service. Membership between thirty and forty.

Church of God.—The Church of God in West Lebanon was organized in 1857 by John Oberlin, John Grameling, Moses Grow and others. Rev. John S. McKee was here at the time of the organization, assisted by Rev. Martin Beck. The services of this body were first held in the Lutheran church, and afterwards in the village school-house until the new church was erected in 1865. Rev. M. Beck, a gentleman of great liberality, and remarkable intellectual ability, donated the ground for the church edifice, and not only that, he actually assumed the *role* of carpenter and builder, for which service and labor he received but a partial allowance. Rev. Beck became the successor of McKee, and continued in the pastorate for three years. Rev. Lewis H. Silvy succeeded Mr. Beck; then came Rev. Alexander Wiley, Rev. Simeon Lilly, Rev. Henry Linn and Rev. A. Long, the present minister.

A. M. McMillen, M. D., was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, near Steubenville, in 1816. His father was a mill-wright and farmer, with whom the subject of this sketch remained during his earlier years. After preparing himself for the school-room he began teaching, and for eight years devoted himself to this employment. He read medicine in Canal Fulton with Dr. Howard, and graduated at the old Medical College of Cleveland. He began

practice at West Lebanon, in 1849, continuing there until his death, which occurred May 4, 1874. He was married in the spring of 1849 to Rebecca Neeper, of Lancaster county, Pa., by which union there were eight children. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Eaton.

D. H. McMillen, M. D., a nephew of Dr. A. M. McMillen, was born in Stark county, Ohio, near Greenville, October 13, 1848; read medicine with his uncle and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medical Surgery in June, 1874. He began practice with his uncle in July, 1874, and continues the same in West Lebanon. He was married January 6, 1876, to Miss J. A. Braden, of Sugarcreek township.

Abraham Bales, father of Jacob Bales and grandfather of Solomon, Philip and Daniel Bales, came to Wayne county in the fall of 1811 on horseback, and then seventy-five years old, from Lebanon county, Pa., and entered all the land between Solomon Bales' and West Lebanon—993 acres; buying in addition to this a quarter section in Stark county. He died with his son, Caleb Bales, in Wayne county, at the age of eighty-eight. These 993 acres were divided among nine children, Jacob receiving the 145 acres where Daniel Bales now lives.

Jacob Bales was born in Lebanon county, Pa., 1787, and removed to Wayne county in 1812, locating on the farm now owned by his son Daniel. He was married October 5, 1812, to Sada Bowers, of Lebanon county, Pa., and died March 11, 1871, having had born to him nine children, three sons and six daughters. He had seven brothers and one sister, all of whom are dead. Caleb was his youngest brother, and died in Surgarcreek township during the summer of 1876. Jacob lived fifty-nine years upon the old homestead, and during that time not a death occurred among the members of his family, which was composed of nine children, although three have died since his death. His wife died June 2, 1874, and at the time of his death he had eighty-six grandchildren.

He was Justice of the Peace of Paint township for a great many years, was an old time Whig and an active politician. He had many a spirited contest in the local elections of Paint, notably with James Pinkerton, whom he successively defeated until the "labeled bottles" entered the canvass. He was a member of the Methodist church for over twenty years, subsequently uniting with

the United Brethren congregation of West Lebanon. When Mr. Bales came to the country he found it a bleak and dreary waste, infested with Indians, bears and wolves. For several years he lived without meat, and as coffee commanded an exhorbitant price it was a delicacy seldom relished and only indulged, as Daniel Bales says, "when there was a birth in the family." Mt. Eaton had no existence when he penetrated the wild woods; Massillon was barely dreamed of then, and Canton but a cluster of cabins. He took his first wheat to New Philadelphia, and traveled twenty-three miles to get his flour.

He was a whole-souled, generous man, lived a sincere and pious life, his house being recognized as "the preacher's home," having entertained fifty-six ministers while living there.

CHAPTER XXI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was organized for civil purposes June 7, 1820. The population in 1870 was 1,302. The following is the list of the officers of the township, as appears upon the official records:

Justices of the Peace—Samuel Mitchel, commissioned July 6, 1820; Jacob Nixon, July 29, 1820; Jacob Nixon, May 5, 1823; Samuel Mitchel, July 5, 1823; Jacob Nixon, April 22, 1826; Samuel Mitchel, April 22, 1826; Jacob Nixon, May 12, 1829; James Taylor, May 26, 1829; John Alexander, April 27, 1832; John Hughes, April 27, 1832; John Hughes, April 18, 1835; John Alexander, April 18, 1835; Nicholas Smith, April 30, 1838; John Alexander, April 30, 1838; John Hughes, July 23, 1838; William Boles, April 16, 1841; John Hughes, October 21, 1842; James Swarts, April 25, 1844; John Hughes, October 23, 1845; James Swarts, April 14, 1847; David Gabriel, October 21, 1848; John Kimber, April 12, 1849; Robert Stitt, October 20, 1849; Joshua Wilson, April 11, 1850; David Gabriel, November 3, 1851; Joshua Wilson, April 19, 1853; Hugh Truesdall, October 21, 1854; Stephen Henry, November 16, 1855; Joshua Wilson, April 28, 1856; James Swart, October 18, 1858; Joshua Wilson, April 19, 1859; S. M. Henry, November 20, 1860; James Swarts, October 22, 1861; S. M. Henry, October 22, 1863; Cornelius Smith, October 15, 1864; Andrew Moore, October 15, 1866; Cornelius Smith, October 15, 1867; Andrew Moore, October 20, 1869; Cornelius Smith, October 18, 1870; John R. McKinney, October 12, 1872; Cyreneus Geiselman, October 22, 1873; John Butler, April 12, 1875; R. A. Schmuck, April 13, 1876.

At first election held in Franklin township, April 28, 1820, David Mitchell and Daniel Kirkpatrick were Judges, and John Boyd and John Brown were clerks.

1820. Trustees—David Mitchell, Samuel Vanemman, Isaiah Jones; Clerk—Michael Kanny; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan; Listers—Samuel S. Moore, William Thomas; Constables—Andrew Alexander, John Floyd; Overseers of Poor—John Boles, Robert Buckley; Fence Viewer—James Finley; Supervisor—Nicholas Jones.

The above Trustees were sworn by Benjamin Jones, April 29, 1820.

1821. Trustees—John Hughes, S. S. Vanemman, John Miller; Clerk—Michael Kanny; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan; Lister—Picket Doughte.

1822. Trustees—John Hughes, S. S. Vanemman, John Miller; Clerk—Michael Kanny; Treasurer—Samuel Mitchel; Lister—George Wilson.

1823. Trustees—Jonathan Peppard, John Boyd, Samuel Vanemman; Clerk—John McClellan; Treasurer—David Mitchel; Lister—S. S. Vanemman.

1824. Trustees—James Hindman, Jacob Nixon, Samuel Mitchel; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan; Lister—John Hughes.

1825. Trustees—Jacob Nixon, J. J. Brown, Thomas Patrick; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan; Lister—John Smith.

1826. Trustees—J. J. Brown, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Patrick; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan; Lister—James Bolin.

1827. Trustees—John Hughes, Isaiah Jones, Jonathan Peppard; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan.

1828. Trustees—John Boyd, Valentine Geiselman, Jacob Nixon; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan.

1829. Trustees—Ephraim Cutter, Valentine Geiselman, Alexander Sanderson; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Burgan.

1830. Trustees—James Hindman, William Boles, James Taylor; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—William Norton.

1831. Trustees—James Hindman, William Boles, William Patterson; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—William Norton.

1832. Trustees—William Patterson, Samuel Mitchel, Jacob Nixon; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1833. Trustees—William Patterson, Samuel Mitchel; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1834. Trustees—James Hindman, Alexander Sanderson, John Hughes; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1835. Trustees—John Hughes, Benjamin Lawrence, Jacob Nixon; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1836. Trustees—William Boles, Valentine Geiselman, John Brenizer; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1837. Trustees—John Hughes, John Brenizer, John Boles; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Franks.

1838. Trustees—William Boles, John Brenizer, Henry Munson; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jacob Nixon.

1839. Trustees—James Hindman, Henry Munson, Aaron Franks; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Benjamin Lawrence.

1840. Trustees—Aaron Franks, Henry Munson, James Hindman; Clerk—Samuel Scott; Treasurer—Benjamin Lawrence.

1841. Trustees—Henry Munson, Jacob Harmon, Aaron Franks; Clerk—Samuel Scott; Treasurer—Benjamin Lawrence.

1842. Trustees—Samuel Mitchel, Jacob Harmon, Aaron Franks; Clerk—Samuel Scott; Treasurer—Benjamin Lawrence.

1843. Trustees—William Noland, Samuel Mitchel, Jacob Harmon; Clerk—Samuel Scott; Treasurer—Benjamin Lawrence.

1844. Trustees—Jacob Nixon, James Hindman, Aaron Franks; Clerk—David Gabriel; Treasurer—John Ernsperger.

1845. Trustees—Jacob Nixon, William Boles, Moses Lockhart; Clerk—David Gabriel; Treasurer—George Ernsperger.

1846. Trustees—Jacob Harmon, Andrew Brothers, George Gardner; Clerk—David Gabriel; Treasurer—William Boles; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

1847. Trustees—Jacob Harmon, George Gardner, James Boyd; Clerk—Daniel Gabriel; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman.

1848. Trustees—James Boyd, Jacob Harmon, Henry Munson; Clerk—A. A. Bainbridge; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman.

1849. Trustees—James Boyd, James Knox, Peter Weiker; Clerk—Jacob Castel; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman; Assessor—Jacob Reaser.

1850. Trustees—Samuel Metzler, Harvey Messmore, George Gardner; Clerk—J. G. Castel; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman; Assessor—Levi Snure.

1851. Trustees—Morgan Butler, James Gabriel, Jacob Harmon; Clerk—John Noland; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman; Assessor—Levi Snure.

1852. Trustees—Peter Weiker, Morgan Butler, Robert Barnes; Clerk—J. G. Castel; Treasurer—Valentine Geiselman; Assessor—John Hughes.

1853. Trustees—Peter Weiker, James Boyd, Cornelius McIntire; Clerk—William Weiker; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Assessor—John Hughes.

1854. Trustees—James Sanderson, Aaron Franks, Peter Weiker; Clerk—James Hoy; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Assessor—Levi Snure.

1855. Trustees—Robert Stitt, John Firestone, Peter Weiker; Clerk—James Hoy; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

1856. Trustees—John Firestone, Aaron Franks, Mark Taylor; Clerk—James Hoy; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Assessor—Cyrus Hughes.

1857. Trustees—John Firestone, Aaron Franks, Mark Taylor; Clerk—James Hoy; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Assessor—Cyrus Hughes.

1861. Trustees—Robert Barnes, A. J. Moore, Samuel Weiker; Clerk—Andrew Butler; Treasurer—Adam Hensil; Asseesor—Robert Reed.

1862. Trustees—Robert Barnes, A. J. Moore, Samuel Weiker; Clerk—Andrew Butler; Treasurer—Adam Hensil.

1863. Trustees—Cornelius Smith, C. Geiselman, S. Weiker; Clerk—S. M. Henry; Treasurer—A. J. Moore; Assessor—Seth Smith.

1864. Trustees—Mark Taylor, Michael Moore, R. Vangilder; Clerk—Andrew Butler; Treasurer—Jacob Halfhill; Assessor—Seth Smith.

1865. Trustees—Mark Taylor, Michael Moore, Thomas Metzler; Clerk—A. G. Barnes; Treasurer—Jacob Halfhill; Assessor—Finley Franks.

1866. Trustees—D. A. Lawrence, Peter Weiker, Thomas Metzler; Clerk—A. G. Barnes; Treasurer—J. Halfhill; Assessor—Finley Franks.

1867. Trustees—D. Lawrence, Peter Weiker, Finley Franks; Clerk—A. G. Barnes; Treasurer—J. Halfhill; Assessor—C. Geiselman.

1868. Trustees—Finley Franks, John Firestone, Adam Eyman; Clerk—A. G. Barnes; Treasurer—Thomas Metzler; Assessor—C. Geiselman.

1869. Trustees—John Firestone, Adam Eyman, A. Rumbaugh; Clerk—Samuel Morr; Treasurer—Thomas Metzler; Assessor—Andrew Butler.

1870. Trustees—A. Rumbaugh, Levi Miller, Israel Franks; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—C. Geiselman; Assessor—Andrew Butler.

1871. Trustees—Levi Miller, Israel Franks, Thomas Taylor; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—C. Geiselman; Assessor—William H. Miller.

1872. Trustees—Thomas Taylor, Lewis Walter, J. B. Franks; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—J. C. Walter; Assessor—W. H. Miller.

1873. Trustees—Lewis Walter, Jacob Franks, Robert Scott; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—Mark Taylor; Assessor—C. Smith.

1874. Trustees—Robert Scott, David Herman, R. A. Schmuck; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—Mark Taylor; Assessor—C. Smith.

1875. Trustees—R. A. Schmuck, David Herman, Peter Lowe; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—Mark Taylor; Assessor—Seth Smith.

1876. Trustees—Peter Lowe, David Geitgey, Henry Munson; Clerk—Samuel Morr, Jr.; Treasurer—Mark Taylor; Assessor—Seth Smith.

1877. Trustees—Henry Munson, David Geitgey, Rollin V. Bowers; Clerk—W. A. Crow; Treasurer—James B. White; Assessor—David Herman; Constables—Israel Franks, Ira A. Swat.

MORELAND.

This is the only village in Franklin township. It was laid out by Jonathan Butler and George Morr, January 17, 1829, on the farm of George Morr, plat and certificate recorded January 19, 1829; record found on page 95, volume 7, County Recorder's office. The first building in the place was erected by a man named Loux, for a blacksmith shop.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

The first settlement made, outside of Wooster, in Wayne county, was in this township, and upon the farm now owned by Thomas Dowty. James Morgan and Thomas Butler were the two first white settlers, removing there in 1808. Soon thereafter came John Boyd, Robert Buckley, John and James Cisna, Tommy Lock, Samuel Mitchell, Jacob Nixon, William Nolan, Jacob Miller, Moses Lockhart and John Hughes.

James Morgan entered the first land in the township.

Samuel Mitchel was the first Justice of the Peace.

One of the early school-houses that we have mention of was built on the farm of Daniel Daringer (now Stephen Harrison's), who donated half an acre of land for a site, and is known as the Polecat school-house. Old William Hughes was one of the first teachers.

Old Johnny Boyd had the first distillery, and it was on the farm now owned by Mark Taylor. He sold it in quantities—"Yes, sir; just as little as you want, sir."

The first grist-mill was built by a brother of David Mitchel, on the farm now owned by Andrew Bucher, and was the only one ever in the township.

James Morgan was of Welsh descent though a native of Virginia, and his wife was an English lady named Cox. They removed to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Franklin township in the spring of 1808, raising a crop of corn that year. He had a family of ten children, to wit: Jesse, Isaac, John, James, Joseph, William, Jonathan, Sarah, Rebecca and Hannah, not one of whom is

living in Wayne county. He died of dropsy in 1822, and is buried in the graveyard on the Jacob Bucher farm. In the early days "Priest" Jones used to preach at Morgan's. Jesse, his oldest son, perished in a snow-storm near the present site of Indianapolis; he was on horseback, the drifts overwhelmed him, he got into a swamp, became lost and died.

Thomas Butler was born in Monongahela county, Virginia, but in what is now Preston county, West Virginia, August 10, 1783, and came to Franklin township in 1808, settling on the farm now owned by John and Elizabeth Butler and Isaac Munson. He entered 160 acres of land, the second land entered in the township, and being a single man boarded with James Morgan, and on April 12, 1809, married Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Morgan (first marriage in the county). He built a cabin and moved therein, but which was fired and destroyed when he was at Mr. Morgan's, by the Indians. Mr. Morgan had eight children, to wit: Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth, Morgan, Jonathan, Isaac, John and Andrew. Truly indeed was the county a wilderness when Butler and Morgan entered it. The bottoms of the Killbuck then abounded in plum thickets, cherry and sycamore trees and considerable walnut. For years Mr. Butler kept his wheat in the trunks of sycamore trees. Bears were plentiful and wolves numerous, Mr. Butler on one occasion killing one within half a mile of his house. Mr. Butler was a great talker, a pioneer of the true type, and performed a brave part in the early settlement of the county.

Jonathan Butler, his brother, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Holmes then, but Wayne county now, as early as 1818, and was the builder of the famous Butler mill. He died in Indiana. His father, Thomas Butler, Sr., an early settler likewise, died at Jonathan's.

Samuel Mitchel was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., June 5, 1776. His father was a farmer, and with him Samuel remained until he was twenty-one years of age, the family having removed to Washington county, Pa., where the subject of this sketch remained a few years with his parents. In the spring of 1812 Samuel Mitchel emigrated to Wayne county, settling in Franklin township, on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel Mitchel. On his arrival he entered 160 acres of land, and soon

thereafter purchased a quarter section more. He immediately put up a cabin in which to find shelter, and set himself to the task of clearing spaces for cultivation. In this rough diminutive cabin, built in haste and true primitive rudeness, the family lived for eight years, when he erected a more comfortable frame dwelling, in which they resided for twenty years, when in the same yard he built a still more commodious brick.

He was married January 6, 1808, in Washington county, Pa., to Mary McGugen, by which marriage he had four children, Jesse, Ann, Maria M. and Samuel. Jesse was a merchant in Fredericksburg, where he died February 7, 1839. Ann, the oldest daughter, died at the age of nine years, September 3, 1818. Maria M., the second daughter, married John McClellan, and lives in Wooster.

He died on his farm in Franklin township, March 18, 1864. Mr. Mitchel was identified with the interests of Franklin township for over half a century, and saw its transformation from a howling waste to pleasing and productive fields. He and Jacob Nixon were the two first Justices elected after the organization of the township, June 7, 1820. He was elected Commissioner of Wayne county, in 1814, or two years after he came to the county. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute in the person of Caleb Bundy, whom he paid $100. Few of the backwoodsmen had more varied experience than he, but whether dealing with the treacherous Indians or fighting the bears and wolves that carried away his pigs and lambs, he ever managed to escape without serious harm.

His home was in the deep and solitary woods; there were no roads or avenues of travel; no near neighbors to come in case of danger; no markets and no money, Wooster existing but in name, with its few and scattered houses. It required the soldier's courage to encounter the situation. Among the desperate inhabitants of the forest whom he met was Simon Girty,* "the white savage,"

> "Whose vengeance shamed the Indian's thirst for blood;
> Whose hellish arts surpassed the Red Man's far;
> Whose hate enkindled many a border war."

On one occasion he came to Mr. Mitchel's house and made

*Girty was the son of an Irishman, and for twenty years was the Raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the border, produced when nature was in hell and disciplining herself to her worst mischief. He was a besotted human devil, a grog-burnt fiend, whose wife could no longer endure him, and who was killed by his paramour.

inquiry for horses, which was the source of indescribable dread and terror to the family. Mr. Mitchel was originally a Presbyterian, but when he came to Wayne county he united with the old Seceder church at Wooster, then under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Irvine. He subsequently united with the Associate Reformed body, under Rev. James Peacock, and when, in after years, the two churches united and consolidated into what is now known as the United Presbyterian church, he became a member of it.

Samuel Mitchel, his youngest child, was born in Franklin township, September 28, 1820. His occupation until within several years has been that of a farmer. He remained with his father on the old homestead, which he now owns, until his death, continuing thereafter upon it until 1868, when he removed to Wooster. He was married May 24, 1849, to Mary A. McClellan, sister of John McClellan. He has been a hard-working, industrious, frugal man, and by the exercise of economy and care has acquired a competency which enables him to live in comfort and retirement. He is a quiet, unassuming, upright citizen and honest man. He united with the Presbyterian church in 1859, since which time he has been a member.

John Hughes was born in Fayette county, Pa., March 13, 1785, where he lived with his father and followed the occupation of a farmer. He married Jane Fleniken, of Greene county, Pa., from which marriage resulted the following children: Minerva, James F., William, John, Cephas, Robert, Cyrus, Alford, Jane and Helen. His wife died July 23, 1835, and he was married again in June, 1836, to Jane Boyd, of Greene county, Pa. The following were the children of his second marriage: Samuel B., Mary Ann, Sarah A., Nancy, Lucretta, Josephus and Ellen.

Mr. Hughes was among the first settlers. He came to Wayne county in the fall of 1816, and entered two quarters of land, the same now owned by his son Alford Hughes, in Franklin township. He also bought a quarter second-handed, the one now owned by his heirs, and now occupied by his son Samuel. In that year did some clearing and built his cabin, 18x25 feet, then returned to Jefferson county, Pa., and in April of 1817 he brought his family to Franklin township, where he continued to reside until his death, April 18, 1861. Mr. Hughes was in many respects a more than ordinarily valuable citizen, and was possessed of considerable enter-

prise. He was one of the early settlers of Franklin township, serving as Justice of the Peace for many years.

Hugh Morgan, Sr., was born on Cheat River, Va., January 1, 1759, his wife, Mercy Ayers, being born December 15, 1763. He immigrated to Wayne county 1814–15, settling on the farm now owned by John Brown, on the west side of the township. Here he lived and died in 1844, his wife surviving him three years. He had ten children, viz: Stephen, Dorcas, Phœbe, Mary, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Priscilla, Rebecca and Temperance. All were girls save one, all were born in Virginia, all grew to womanhood, all lived in Wayne county at one time, and all are dead.

Hugh Morgan, son of Stephen Morgan, and grandson of Hugh Morgan, was born January 26, 1821, in Clinton township, and lives within 100 rods of where he was born, although in Franklin township. He pursues the occupation of farmer, though he followed teaching regularly in the winter, and occasionally in the summer, from 1843 to 1857, since which time he has been devoted to agriculture, and more recently giving some attention to the nursery business. He was married, May 28, 1857, to Sarah Weiker, of Franklin township, and has seven children, to wit: Florence, Floraette, Almada, Mary E., Linnet, Sarah E. and Rhoda J. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan is a gentleman of culture and education; was a successful teacher; is a believer in books, libraries and the general diffusion of intelligence among the masses.

Moses Lockhart, Sr., was born near Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1788. He was married in Virginia to Phœbe Morgan, daughter of Hugh Morgan, of Wayne county, in 1812. He came to Ohio in 1813, settling in Franklin township, on the farm where his son Moses now lives, where he entered 400 acres of land, all in woods and prairie bottoms of Killbuck. The cabin was built near the site of the present house, the latter built in 1820. Here Moses Lockhart lived until his death in March, 1839. He had six children, four of whom survived him—three daughters and Moses Lockhart, Jr., the bachelor, now residing on the old farm. Elizabeth, the wife of James Moore, of Clinton township, is one of the surviving daughters. Moses Lockhart, Jr., was born April 14, 1821. His grandfather, William Lockhart, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participated in the battle of Brandywine, etc., and died in Warren county, Ohio.

The Munson Family.—Isaac Munson, Sr., removed with his family from Connecticut to New York, where his wife Eleanor Andrews Munson died in August, 1815. Soon after her death he, with his son Henry, started for the west, passing the winter of 1815 in Holmes county. In the spring of 1816 they came to Wayne county, settling on the farm now owned by Henry Munson, buying the farm of 160 acres second-hand. Here Isaac Munson continued to live until death, July 10, 1830. He was a soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary War, entering the service as a volunteer at the age of fifteen, for which he drew a pension, getting it paid at Chillicothe.

Until 1821 Isaac Munson and his son Henry kept bachelor hall, when Henry, on November 15, married Mary Cutler, of Holmes county now, but Wayne county then. From the time Henry came to this farm he lived on it until 1861, when he removed to Shreve, remaining there five years, then returned to the old homestead, where he made his home with his son Henry until the period of his death, which occurred December 1, 1867. His wife died May 4, 1872. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz: Ezra, Isaac, Samuel, Eleanor, Mary, Elizabeth and Henry. All the daughters are dead.

Isaac Munson was born September 19, 1823, and was married to Eliza A. Lowe, from which union there were three children, Mary, Phœbe and Jacob. His wife dying, he re-married in the fall of 1856 to Miss Susan Thomas, and by this marriage has a son, Charles. Henry Munson, Jr., was born in Franklin township, February 12, 1837. He was married to Miss Rebecca Jones, daughter of John Jones and granddaughter of Isaiah Jones, February 15, 1861, and by this marriage had five children, viz: John Henry, E. N., James K., William B., and one that died in infancy. His wife Rebecca died September 28, 1874, and on November 30, 1876, he was re-married to Martha McCartney. Eleanor, the oldest daughter of Henry Munson, Sr., married Jared Barker, of Summit county, and died September 9, 1856. Mary married Isaiah Jones, of Holmes county, and died in 1862. Elizabeth died, unmarried, October 12, 1856. Samuel C. Munson, son of Henry Munson, lives in Medina county, and is married to Jane Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, of Franklin township. Ezra Munson resides in Caldwell county, Missouri, and was married to Ann Eliza Wycoff, of Franklin township.

The Munson family are noted throughout for their sterling

character, their industry, hospitality, courtesy and general good qualities as neighbors and citizens.

Henry Munson, Sr., in 1816 or 1817, opened up and burned the first lime, and had the first kiln in Wayne county, burning the first lime in a log heap to test its quality. People for fifty miles around came to him for it. He furnished the lime used in building the old Wiler House, in Mansfield, hauling it there by oxen at about fifty cents per bushel, at nights sleeping under the wagon, and turning the oxen out to graze.

Churches of Franklin Township.

Jacob's Lutheran Church was built in 1844 on lands donated by Jacob Herman, and was named Jacob's church by Jacob Snider. Rev. Kline was the first preacher. George Moore, Jacob Snider, Michael Schaff, Philip Moore, Adam Geitgey and his sons Adam and George Geitgey, George Reinard, and others, with their families, were the first that belonged to this church. Before it was built they went to Wooster and listened to Father Sonnedecker and Rev. Weygandt.

The Church of God.—This was built at Moreland in 1843, Adam Weiker, Isaac Tate and Samuel Metzler being the principal movers in the religious enterprise. Messrs. Weiker and Tate designed the building and superintended its construction. The first preachers after the church was built were Archibald Megrew and Jonathan West. Present ministers—Revs. Martin Beck and Samuel Deckerhoff, with a membership of about thirty. William Metzler furnished these facts.

M. E. Church.—The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in Moreland about 1830—a one-story frame building, 30x30, located on Robert Buckley's lands, donated by him for that purpose. The names of the first Methodists in the vicinity were John Floyd, wife and daughter; William Force and Sarah, his wife; Peter Kiser and wife; Jacob Kiser and wife; Hannah Force and Abraham Force; Michael Kinney and wife, and Robert Buckley and wife. For fifteen years before this church was built Methodist service was held at the private house of William P. Force. The first preachers were Rev. Evans, Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Abner Goff, Rev. Harry O. Sheldon, and Rev. Russel Bigelow, who was the first Presiding Elder. The second Methodist church was built in the summer of 1863. Present minister—Rev. McCartney, with a congregation of about ninety and a prosperous Sunday-school.

Trinity English Lutheran Church.—The church of this congregation was built in 1861, on land donated by David Lawrence. Individual members furnished the material, cut the timber, hauled the logs, etc. David Geitgey was the principal carpenter, D. J. Snider and David Lawrence his assistants. The existence of this church is due to a discussion and difference between the members of the old Jacob's church, as to whether there should be German and English preaching. The first members of the Trinity came from Jacob's church, and were Jonathan Snider and his sons, John, D. J., Joseph and Jonathan, and Jacob and William Patton and their families. Rev. J. B. Baltzley, was their first preacher, and organized the church with eighteen members. Then came Rev. W. W. Lang, who remained pastor for seven years, who was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Crouse; then Father Sloane, of Wooster, as a supply for a year; then Rev. Fryberger. There is now a membership of about fifty. An excellent Sunday-school, with one hundred pupils, is connected with the church. Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Jacob H. Snider; officers, Israel Franks, Henry Kauffman, S. P. Chase, D. J. Snider.

Jacob Harmon was born in Montgomery county, Pa., December 31, 1791. His father, Conrad, was a shoemaker, with whom Jacob worked for many years, never having but two months English schooling in his life. He came to Wooster township in the spring of 1818, then a single man. He was married to Catharine Hoff, October 10, 1820, and has had ten children. She died April 27, 1872. When he came to the county, he says, there were Indians to be seen, and he remembers seeing Simon Rice, accompanied by his brother William, spear and kill a bear near the farm of ex-Judge John K. McBride. He is now eighty-seven years of age, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

Stephen M. Henry, son of John and grandson of Stephen Henry, was born in Wayne county, September 8, 1825. He has been twice married; first, March 7, 1850, to Delilah Burnett, and second, to Catharine Burnett, half-sister of his first wife, and has lived in Franklin township since April 1, 1858. Mr. Henry is an energetic man, with positive and pronounced opinions, and a Democrat of the old Jacksonian type. He is a public-spirited, influential citizen, has served nine years as Justice of the Peace, and six years as Commissioner of Wayne county, in all of which positions he acquitted himself with honor.

Thomas Dowty, the father of Thomas Dowty, was a South Carolinian, born about 1785. His grandfather, David Dowty, was a farmer and dealer in blooded horses, and removed to Kentucky, and thence to Athens county, Ohio, where he died. His son, Thomas Dowty, emigrated to Wayne county in 1811, settling on a farm east of Wooster, on the State road. Here he entered eighty acres of land and remained a few years, when he went to Franklin township in 1814, where he entered 160 acres of land, now owned by the heirs of Adam Weiker. He settled in the woods, built a cabin, lived in it without a floor, etc., and staid to 1830, when he removed to the farm now owned by his son, Thomas Dowty, and here his death occurred in 1842. He was married to Rosa Sowards, a Kentucky lady, and raised six children. He was re-married to Hannah Young, of Holmes county. Thomas Dowty, his son, was born November 27, 1806, in Athens county, Ohio, and was married October 20, 1836, to Sarah Ann Cavenee, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. David Dowty, we were informed by Thomas, who was his cousin, was the first white boy born in

Wayne county, that event transpiring in Wooster, his father's name being Daniel Dowty.

The farm upon which Thomas Dowty now lives is said to be the first one entered in Franklin township, and by old James Morgan.* Upon his premises, and near his house, in 1874, he constructed a beautiful fish-pond, supplied from a strong spring, in which are many varieties of fish. He is a generous and warm-hearted man, characterized by a true Southern hospitality, sociableness and friendliness of feeling.

John McIntire, the father of Cornelius, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1755, and immigrated to America in 1782, settling in York, Pa., as a farmer. He remained there fifteen years, then removed to near Steubenville, on the old Mingo Bottoms, Jefferson county, Ohio, and in 1820 came to Franklin township, Wayne county. He had eight children—John, James, Smith, William, Archibald, Cornelius, Sarah and Catherine, none of whom survive, except Cornelius.

Cornelius McIntire was born in Fayette county, Pa., July 20, 1800, and came to Wayne county with his father in 1820. He immediately went to clearing land, and the same season had four acres in wheat. January 24, 1828, he was married to Nancy Rayl, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and moved in 1819 to Franklin township, the marriage resulting in thirteen children, to wit: Mary Jane, George (dead), Reasin, Hannah, Sarah A. (dead), Sophronia (dead), Cornelius, William, Ezra, Elizabeth, Susan, John W. (dead) and Jacob (dead). The family at this time is considerably scattered. The old folks celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their married life, on January 24, 1878, by a grand dinner, to which relatives and neighbors were gathered, and all had a happy time in talking of old times and eating off a table that Mr. and Mrs. McIntire had had ever since their marriage.

He is a solid, substantial and industrious citizen. His son, William McIntire, born February 10, 1843, is married to Sarah King, of Franklin township, and has two sons, Warren and Jacob.

Killing a Bear.—Shortly after coming to Franklin township, Cornelius McIntire killed a bear that weighed four hundred pounds. In relating the incident, he

*Mr. Dowty says John Larwill so informed him.

says that a neighbor boy discovered the bear's track and told him about it, and he was soon after bruin with his gun and dogs. The bear took to a swamp, from where the dogs drove it finally, Cornelius giving it a shot, but not killing it. He pursued it to Little Salt creek, and then his brother James joined him, and they followed the bear to Newman's creek swamp, where they killed it, sold the meat to neighbors around there, carrying some home, together with the bear's hide, which they kept as a trophy of the chase.

Ephraim Cutter, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1789, and came to Holmes county as early as 1816, removing to Wayne county in 1827, settling north of Moreland one half mile, on the farm now owned by Solomon Tate. He eventually removed to Huntington county, Indiana, where he died twenty years ago. He was married to Sarah Edgar, of Columbia county, Pa., and had eleven children.

John Cutter was born in Northampton county, Pa., January 8, 1793; came to Holmes county in 1818, and removed to Wayne county in 1831, settling on the farm where he now lives. He was married in Holmes county, April 20, 1824, to Hannah Peterman, of Columbia county, Pa., and has had seven children — Charity, Mary and Elizabeth, James, John, Ephraim and A. B. Cutter. Ephraim is in Australia, whither he went in 1852. A. B. lives in Holmes county; James in Franklin township; and John W. Cutter married M. A. Sellers, of Holmes county, and lives with his father. His wife died October 9, 1868. Ephraim and he were both soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Cutter is distinguished for his kind and generous nature and his many good and noble qualities of head and heart.

Samuel Cutter was born in Columbia county, Pa., in 1803, and removed to Holmes county, Ohio, with his father in 1820. In 1822 he went to Wooster and was married to Deborah Sprague, of that city. He was a blacksmith, learning his trade with Mason & McMillen, of Wooster. He was elected Sheriff of Wayne county in 1846, afterwards removing to Wayne township and thence to Medina county, where he now lives.

Aaron Franks, a native of Fayette county, Pa., where he was born in 1801, emigrated to Wayne county in 1827, landing April 11 at his brother Jacob's, then living in East Union township, with whom he staid for nearly a year, when he removed to Franklin township, settling upon the farm where he now lives.

Philip Smith was the first owner of this farm, Mr. Franks being the fourth, he having erected upon it all the present improvements. He has been twice married; first to Rebecca Sulifend, October 18, 1823, of Fayette county, Pa., and by this marriage had nine children; second to Angeline, daughter of Peter Zaring, Esq., of Jefferson, Plain township, August 31, 1875. His first wife died February 11, 1868.

Mr. Franks is a good business man, and, in his younger days, a public spirited, active citizen. He is a man of intelligence, worth and reliability; has accumulated a competence, and, in his older years, has every comfort of life surrounding him. He is social, communicative, and will probe you with a joke, and in conversation will trap you or set you on the brink of a pitfall, without previous admonition. His relations to the public have always been beneficial, and his career as Coroner of Wayne county was marked by ability, shrewdness and economy.

John Harrison was born August 1, 1796, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, seven miles south-west of Uniontown. His father's name was Peter Harrison, a farmer, who was raised in Maryland, but removed from there to Fayette county, and from thence to Columbiana county, Ohio, and again to Harrison county, where he died. Peter Harrison had fifteen children, all of whom but the oldest and youngest lived to be men and women.

John and Elisha Harrison are the only two of that family who came to Wayne county to live. John came in May, 1816, having been married April 30, preceding, to Margaret Dysert, of Virginia. He and his young wife came to Wayne county on horseback, packing 150 pounds of flour in his wife's bed, seventy miles, from Harrison county, Ohio, and settled down in the woods, within a mile of their present residence in Franklin township. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom (three sons and three daughters) are living. Mr. Harrison is one of the best citizens of Franklin township. William Harrison, his uncle, came to Franklin township as early as 1813, and settled on the farm now owned by the widow of James Finley.

Recollections of John Harrison.—Salt was worth six cents per pound when I came here. Bought a two-horse wagon from old Billy Poulson, about 1826, and paid for it in salt; went to Cleveland for it; obtained one barrel there and one barrel ten miles out of the city. These two barrels of salt paid for the wagon—price, thirty dollars. A bushel of wheat would pay for a pound of coffee, the former being of

little cash account until the canal was opened. There were some Indians about—plenty of them on Martin's creek. Old chief Dan. Lyon remained after the other Indians left; he would make wooden ladles and exchange them for bacon; had smart children.

Old Jonathan Grant lived on the Holmes county side of the line, but in Wayne county then. He was a sort of spy, and an agent to look after the interests of first settlers. The Government had him employed, and donated him one hundred and sixty acres of land where he lived. He lived in true aboriginal style—in an open shanty, between the logs of which dogs could jump; had no floor, and was covered with bark; was a great hunter; bear and deer-skins covered his shanty; prayed and swore in the same breath. The Larwills waited on him in his last sickness; died of cancer, over fifty years ago.

Thomas L. Smith was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., May 17, 1811, and is a son of Thomas Smith, whose occupation was that of farmer. Mr. Smith emigrated to Wayne county in 1842, arriving at Fredericksburg in August of that year. He was married in July, 1845, to Mary A. Powers, of Allegheny City, Pa., and has seven children. He was a member of the old Seceder church, united with this organization under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Irvine at Fredericksburg, upon his arrival, and at present is a United Presbyterian. Mr. Smith is an intelligent, industrious farmer, distinguished for his earnestness in all good work, and for his purity of life and integrity of conduct.

William P. Force, a citizen of New Jersey, removed to Pennsylvania, thence to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1821, settling south of Moreland, on the farm now owned by Adam Weiker. Here he lived until his death in 1830, and was the first person buried in the Moreland graveyard. He had ten children. He was a member of the Methodist church, an excellent and pious man, whose house was open to every one and whose liberality was great. William Force, his son, was born January 3, 1804, in Columbia county, Pa., and came to this county with his father in 1821 and was married September 1, 1825, to Lucinda Sowards of the State of Kentucky, who was born February 4, 1808. Mr. Force, like his father, is a member of the Methodist church, has been a class-leader for 25 years, and an exhorter for twenty years in that church. He is a farmer, an upright, high-minded man of enlightened views and independent judgment.

Moses McCammon was born in County Down, Ireland, and immigrated to America in 1819, landing at Boston. In the New England States he remained three years teaching school, when he

removed to Cadiz, Ohio. From there he went to Kendall (Massillon), and worked in a cloth factory for a Mr. Thomas Roach, and soon removed to Wayne county, where he found employment in Stibbs' woolen factory, and where he worked six years. He then removed to a farm east of Moreland, where he lived thirty years; but selling it, he went to Moreland and resided there three years, when he removed to Ripley township, Holmes county, and purchased a small tract of land, his wife dying September 16, 1863. After her death Mr. McCammon returned to Franklin township, and spent the remainder of his days with his daughter Mary, wife of Jonathan Saunders, where he died August 30, 1868, aged 86 years. He was married in Ireland to Sarah Brown, of County Down, and had nine children.

Mr. McCammon was, in many respects, a remarkable man, and possessed a wonderful fund of intelligence. He enjoyed a remarkable familiarity with the old English, Scotch and Irish poets. He believed that he, too, was a poet, and has written enough verse to make considerable of a volume. Some of it does not rise above the level of galloping doggerel; much of it possesses sterling poetic merit and will bear comparison with the better products of our accepted and popular writers. He seems to have been a rhymer by nature, and his lines jingle like sleigh-bells on a winter morning. Burns has been his especial favorite, and why should he not have been?

He has imitated The Twa Dogs, his Lines to a Mouse, his epistles, epitaphs; has been humorous, pathetic, contemplative, splenetic, saturnine and sentimental. He has sung of Venus, Mars and Momus. He is mirthful, hilarious, and at times his pen is a fountain, out of which gushes and bubbles merriment and laughter. He passed up and down the aisles of the world singing, obscurely, it is true, sometimes, but nevertheless in the moods and with the gifts of song.

He was a genial, social, rare old Irish gentleman; lived a good and quiet life, blameless in his ways before men; and if Fame did not press her trump to her fickle lips and blow him to the world, he died with the solace that he was not a stranger to books—that he had held soul-relations with dead but mighty thinkers. He had but limited education, and believed more in the "spark o' Nature's fire" than

> "A' your jargon o' your schools,
> Your Latin names for horns and stools,
> If honest Nature made you fools."

We regret that our space forbids the publication of the pathetic Scotch poem in our possession, but will introduce the following:

CONTEMPLATION.

Come, Contemplation, lonely Power,
That loveth the still and solemn hour,
Come gaze upon those orbs that roll
In silence round the glowing pole;
The sparkling planet's borrowed beam,
The fixed stars less refulgent stream,
And meteors that with lurid glare,
Shoot sudden through the parting air,
And robed in transitory fire
Ere thought can reach their course, expire.

Fancy expand thy wings of light,
And speed thro' heaven my lofty flight;
I see ten thousand systems rise,
And other orbs gild other skies—
And quicker than the solar ray,
I shoot along the Milky Way,
And various unknown world's explore,
And wander all their beauties o'er.

Thence as I gaze with curious eye,
Far o'er the regions of the sky,
Earth seems to float in ether bright,
A trembling spark of moving light;
In silent course around her twines
The silver moon, and fainter shines;
The sun himself, now viewed afar,
Seems but a more refulgent star.

O! could I run my airy race
Amid the boundless realms of space—
Till all these systems glittering here,
In distance lost would disappear—
Even then, before my wondering eyes,
New globes would glow, new stars arise,
New suns with radiant glory stream,
New planets glitter in their beam;
And by resistless impulse hurled,
New comets blaze from world to world.

EPITAPH—Here, underneath, lies honest Chubb
Who drove his wheels thro' many a dub;
Him sober saints no more shall snub
Or zealots jeer him;
Their hearts they'd need to cleanse and scrub
Ere they get near him.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BUTLER, A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The Indians Burn Thomas Butler's Cabin.—Mr. Butler being absent at his father-in-law's, the Indians burned his cabin. The cause was presumed to be as follows: Butler had raised considerable corn in the bottoms, and had a good many hogs. A gang of Indians passed one day, and shot one of them. Mr. Butler followed after and found them encamped in the region of the present site of Shreve. He went to the Chief and told him the circumstance, and that he must pay him; the Chief going to the thief and telling him he must pay for the hog. He asked him what he killed the hog for, whereupon the Indian replied, "I wanted grease." The Chief made him pay for the animal, Mr. Butler receiving in pay therefor two deer skins, which the Indian indignantly kicked toward him. It was soon after this that Mr. Butler's cabin was burned, and he claimed that gang of Indians did it. He now erected the hewed log house that stands exactly on the spot of the early conflagration. Here Mr. Butler lived, raised his family, and died March 17, 1837.

The Morgan Block House.—This Fort stood on the Thomas Dowty farm, and but a few rods from his house, and was quite a large structure, and a source of protection to the pioneers. During the summer of Hull's Surrender a company of soldiers was stationed here from Tuscarawas county. A would-be brave soldier of this company was ever boasting of his courage, and ached for an opportunity to have a fight with the Indians. The boys concluded they would accommodate him. They caused to be painted and decked in true Indian costume one of their number, and had him secrete himself in a swamp close by. The company proceeded on one of its scouts and passed by this swamp, when the mythical Indian sprang out, yelling, and pointing his gun, took after this Sir Valiant soldier, who rushed at the top of his speed and concealed himself in a marsh. The company and the painted gentleman rapidly returned to the Block House. Soon thereafter the would-be Indian-fighter, who had lost his shoes in the swamp, returned. Some of the boys went in search of his shoes and brought them to camp.*

Old Chief Lyon Delivers his "Checks."—Alexander Bell, of Holmesville, informed 'Squire Butler that when he was a boy he went to old Lyon's camp, near the mouth of the Butler Spring run, and found him in a sick condition in his hut. Lyon asked Bell to take his camp-kettle and bring him some fresh water, which he did, when Lyon asked him to look at his tongue. Bell told him how it looked, when the old Chief said, "Me dead Indian." Bell said, "I will go and tell Jess Morgan, if you wish me to," to which old Lyon consented. Jess came, accompanied by Bell, and found the old Chief very sick, whereupon he repaired to Sandusky and communicated the facts to his Indian friends, when several of them came along back with Jess. They took the old Indian upon one of their ponies, but in a few days the news was received of his death.

Throughout the entire county we have heard vague recollections expressed concerning this old chief. The early settlers all knew him, as he visited their cabins, and frequently was a source of terror to women and children.

*For further particulars inquire of John Butler, Esq.

CHAPTER XXII.

East Union Township

Was formed September 5, 1814. According to the best information it was named by Simon Chaffin, Sr., who was a native of Union, Maine. The population of this township in 1870 was 1,865. We append the official record from 1846:*

1846. Trustees—Bethuel Munn, John L. Cheyney, Josiah Milbourn; Clerk—Henry Bevington; Treasurer—Alexander Ramsey; Assessor—William Blackwood.

1847. Trustees—Conrad Franks, John L. Cheyney, Joshua Kelley; Clerk—Henry Bevington; Treasurer—Alexander Ramsey; Assessor—H. Bevington.

1848. Trustees—Conrad Franks, Joshua Kelley, Joseph Hunter; Clerk—Henry Bevington; Treasurer—Alexander Ramsey; Assessor—Henry Bevington.

1849. Trustees—Joshua Kelley, Josiah Milbourn, George Hackett; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—James McClure; Assessor—Henry Bevington.

1850. Trustees—Jacob Knight, Robert Sweeney, G. S. Franks; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—John J. Brown.

1851. Trustees—Jacob Knight, Joseph Hunter, Robert Sweeney; Clerk—Henry Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—H. Bevington.

1852. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, Joseph Hunter, Leonard Langell; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—H. Bevington.

1853. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, Joseph Hunter, Henry Hoover; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—Joshua Kelly.

1854. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, Henry Hoover, Andrew Milbourn; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—A. H. Bevington.

1855. Trustees—J. H. Hitchcock, George Hacket, George T. Hughes; Clerk—A. H. Bevington; Treasurer—David Clark; Assessor—H. Bevington.

1856. Trustees—Joseph Hunter, George J. Barnhart, Samuel Jewell; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—J. W. Crumly.

1857. Trustees—George Steel, G. T. Hughes, J. S. Eshelman; Clerk—H. Bevington; Treasurer—John Hindman; Assessor—J. W. Crumly.

1858. Trustees—Robert Cook, G. J. Barnhart, Andrew Moore, Jr.; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—George Steel.

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*Record lost prior to this time, and a similar deficiency occurs in a majority of the townships. Record of Justices throughout the county entirely missing prior to 1830. The names of first Justices given in some instances were obtained from personal recollection of old settlers.

1859. Trustees—Robert Cook, Andrew Moore, William Blackwood; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—George Steel.

1860. Trustees—James McClure, Andrew Moore, Joseph Hunter; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Abijah Munn.

1861. Trustees—Joseph Hunter, William Blackwood, Samuel Smedley; Clerk—J. C. Kurtz; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Abijah Munn.

1862. Trustees—Joseph Hunter, Samuel Smedley, Jonas Huntsbarger; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Abijah Munn.

1863. Trustees—William Blackwood, James Huntsbarger, George Barnhart; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Abijah Munn.

1864. Trustees—G. J. Barnhart, James Huntsbarger, William Blackwood; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Andrew Moore.

1865. Trustees—G. J. Barnhart, William Blackwood, Robert Cook; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—Andrew Moore.

1866. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, Robert Cook, Joseph Martin; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—John Ramsey.

1867. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, E. B. Franks, John Koch; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—Amos Brown; Assessor—John Ramsey.

1868. Trustees—Alexander Ramsey, Andrew Milbourn, E. B. Franks; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—J. J. Dill; Assessor—J. Anderson.

1869. Trustees—Andrew Milbourn, Alexander Ramsey, Joseph Hunter; Clerk—J. H. Koch; Treasurer—J. J. Dill; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

1870. Trustees—Jonas Huntsbarger, Simon Brown, D. C. Cook; Clerk—D. Langell; Treasurer—J. J. Dill; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

1871. Trustees—Simon Brown, J. H. Hitchcock, D. C. Cook; Clerk—D. Langell; Treasurer—J. J. Dill; Assessor—William Scotland.

1872. Trustees—Elias Langell, J. H. Hitchcock, William D. McCullough; Clerk—James Ramsey; Treasurer—Enos Brown; Assessor—William C. Orr.

1873. Trustees—Elias Langell, William D. McCullough, Benjamin Saurer; Clerk—Levi Reiter; Treasurer—D. Langell; Assessor—William C. Orr.

1874. Trustees—Charles Langell, James Ramsey, D. C. Cook; Clerk—L. C. Reichenback; Treasurer—D. Langell; Assessor—William Huntsbarger.

1875. Trustees—James Ramsey, D. C. Cook, Andrew Moore; Clerk—L. H. Martz; Treasurer—D. Langell; Assessor—John Swinehart.

1876. Trustees—Andrew Moore, Samuel Smedley, Cyrus Mackey; Clerk—Enos Brown; Treasurer—James Ramsey; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

1877. Trustees—Elias Langell, L. C. Smedley, J. W. Sweeney; Clerk—Enos Brown; Treasurer—James Ramsey; Assessor—Aaron Franks.

Justices of the Peace—J. J. Brown, April 23, 1831; Samuel Orr, April 27, 1832; J. J. Brown, May 6, 1834; Samuel Orr, April 18, 1835; J. J. Brown, April 28, 1837; Samuel Orr, October 25, 1838; William Salsbury, April 16, 1840; Josiah H. Hitchcock, October 27, 1841; William Salsbury, April 13, 1843; Josiah H. Hitchcock, October 16, 1844; William Salsbury, April 21, 1846; Samuel Orr, April 14, 1847; George Hacket, October 20, 1849; Samuel Orr, April 11, 1850; Crooks Hindman, November 5, 1852; Josiah H. Hitchcock, April 19, 1853; James Trusdall, April 28, 1856; John E. Brown, April 28, 1856; John E. Brown, April 19, 1859; James Trusdall, April 19, 1859; John E. Brown, April 21, 1862; James Trusdall, April 21, 1862; John E. Brown, April 12, 1865; James Trusdall, April 12, 1865; Isaiah Byall, April 8, 1867; James Trusdall, April 11, 1868; George J. Barnhart, October 20, 1869; Isaiah Byall, October 18, 1870; George J. Barnhart, October 12, 1872; Amos Walter, October 22, 1873; I. K. Jameson, January 6, 1875; Amos Walter, October 18, 1876.

Towns in East Union Township.

Edinburg was laid out by William Thomas and John L. Cheyney, and surveyed August 16, 1832, by George Emery. Plat and certificate recorded August 22, 1822; record to be found on page 438, vol. 9, County Recorder's office. Ira Pratt started the first store, and was the first Postmaster in Edinburg, and was followed as Postmaster in turn by Theophilus Philips, John L. Cheyney, John Hindman, Shuman Kiester, Jacob Reaser, George Messmore, Cornelius Smith, David Clark, Elisha Numbers, Allen Clark. Prior to the appointment of Cornelius Smith the postoffice was at the old town, and after that at Applecreek Station.

Applecreek Station.—This village is of more recent date, being a growth of the C. Mt. V. & C. railroad. Andrew Woodruff, a blacksmith, put up the first house in Applecreek after it was laid out as a village. John Hindman and Elisha Numbers built the next houses. John Hindman owned the land upon which Applecreek is built. George Core opened the first hotel, on the Driesbach corner. David Clark, now of Wooster, opened the first dry goods store. The new school building was erected in 1874, the first three teachers, Mr. Eberly, Mr. Holcomb and Mr. Caldwell.

The first settlers of this township located in the northern portion of it, in 1809–10. Oliver Day, Jonathan Mansfield and Vesta Frary were the first settlers, and were natives of the State of Vermont. Andrew Lucky was also one of the first.

Recollections of Simon Chaffin, Jr.—The first white man that died in East Union township was Vesta Frary, and is buried on John Ramsey's farm, where thirty or forty others are buried. He helped to lay him out and dig his grave. Oliver Day's wife is buried there, and he on the farm where he lived and died. William Buckley had a child die, and was buried in the woods. Thirty years ago he cut musket balls out of trees shot there by members of Beall's army. On Amos Walters' farm was built one of the first churches—called the Ebenezer church. The Methodists, after his father arrived, held services at the houses of Samuel Bodine, Michael Thomas, Oliver Day, and at his father's. The Presiding Elder on the circuit was Rev. Harry O. Sheldon, a stout, muscular man, who could carry a barrel of salt or cider with ease. Two drunken men on one occasion disturbed a camp-meeting when he was present, and he choked them into silence. It was held on Peter Maurer's farm, now owned by Joseph Hoover. On the farm now owned by John Long the Indians had a sugar camp, and two huts stood there. John lived too late for the ways that were dark! On the farm owned by Henry Brenneman was situated what was known as "Punch's Glade," so named for Old Punch, an Indian who secreted himself in the thickets. The first school-house was upon land then owned by Anson Stillson, and latterly owned by Benjamin Brenne-

man, and was built in 1814. The teacher was a Mr. Pratt, and spelled door, *dore*. Soon after this a second one was built on Daniel Fairchild's place, now owned by Samuel Swinehart, and where in the early days old Colonel Swann taught school. There was no Massillon then, simply Kendal, and then there were but thirteen houses between Kendal and Wooster. His neighbors were Oliver Day and family, Samuel Wilford, Cyrus Stouffer, and a Mr. Rine and Rasher. The first Justice of the Peace was Andrew Lucky, who kept a tavern.

Simon Chaffin, Sr., was a native of Lincoln county, Maine, where he was born, 1765. He removed to Ohio in the fall of 1811, coming in a four-horse wagon, traveling a distance of 1,050 miles, which occupied fifty-seven days, never unloading the wagon until he arrived at Poland, Trumbull county, Ohio. He remained in Poland until the winter of 1812–13 when he removed to the farm in East Union township where his son now lives. He brought with him his wife and six children, and Obadiah Luce, his brother-in-law. The lands that he entered he took off the hands of Isaac Poe and John Nangle. He lived upon his farm, though his regular trade was that of scythe and hoe maker. He was married to Mercy Saunders, of the State of Maine, he dying August 8, 1837, and she January 13, 1854. They were both members of the Methodist church.

Among his old papers appears the following:

Union, State of Maine, September 18, 1811. This may certify, whom it may concern, that Mr. Simon Chaffin has lived in this town for eight or ten years past, during which time he has, so far as ever came to our knowledge, sustained the character of an upright, fair dealer, and of a good moral character, and very industrious and good blacksmith. (Signed) NATHAN ROBBINS,
JOEL ADAMS,
Selectmen of Union.

Simon Chaffin, Jr., a native of Maine, was born in the same county and State of his father, March 1, 1808, with whom he came to East Union township. He was married November 12, 1835, to Catharine Maurer and has had eleven children and is a member of the East Union Evangelical Lutheran church, which was built about 1836, and among whose early preachers was Solomon Ritz. Mr. Chaffin is an esteemed citizen and worthy gentleman, with sound mind and memory, and we are especially indebted to him for valuable kindness and aid.

Frederick Brown was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Wayne county in the spring of 1814. He had,

however, with his son John J., been here previously, in 1812, and considerably improved a portion of the twelve hundred acres of land he had entered from the Government. He was the first of the name of Brown to settle in Wayne county; married Christina Smith, by whom he had two sons, John J. and George, and six daughters, who married at maturity, viz: Mrs. Hannah Alexander, Mrs. Elizabeth Worley, Mrs. Abigail Thompson, Mrs. Ruth Applegate, Mrs. Mary Bergen and Mrs. Anna McKee. He died in August, 1816, aged sixty years. His will is the first on record in Wayne county; is dated August 23, 1816, attested by Samuel Hindman and Daniel Kirkpatrick, and was admitted to probate October 1, 1816.

John J. Brown, oldest son of Frederick, was a lad when he first accompanied his father to Wayne county, but was able to be of service to him in clearing the land. In April, 1820, he married Miss Sarah Mercer, and settled down the same year in East Union township. He had two sons, Milton and Levi, and six daughters, who married and became Mrs. Matilda Hindman, Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, Mrs. Lucinda Johnston, Mrs. Hannah Liggett, Mrs. Melinda Jones and Mrs. Ella Lysle. He gave each of his children a good education, graduating his oldest son, Milton, at Jefferson College, now a minister in charge of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Eaton. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace in East Union township, and in all ways was a very prominent citizen, himself and family held in highest respect. He was a Presbyterian and served as an Elder in that church for some time previous to his death, which occurred in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

In connection with the Brown family, and to show the uneasy and excited state of the public mind for some time subsequent to Hull's Surrender, we relate an incident that occurred in what was called Smith's settlement, near the site of the present County Infirmary. One afternoon two of the Smith women heard what they supposed to be guns firing in the direction of Wooster, "at the rate of five hundred in a minute." The neighborhood was soon assembled, numbering between thirty and forty persons, men, women and children. There were but eight guns in the party, one of which belonged to John J. Brown, then a boy and small for his age. After consultation, it was decided that James McIntire should approach Wooster cautiously to ascertain the exact state of affairs there, and that the balance of the company should at once set out for Steubenville, by way of the Indian trail, the women and children on horseback, the men on foot, with their guns. Young Brown's gun was transferred to an older man, and two children committed to his care—Waits Smith, a small boy, whom he carried behind him on a very spirited horse, and Jonathan, a younger brother of Waits, who was placed in his arms.

The party traveled in silence during the entire night, not a child giving the least sign of fretfulness. In the morning they were overtaken by McIntire, who brought the welcome news that Wooster was resting in quietude, and that the noise that had frightened the two women was the sound made by men cutting straw with axes in a trough for feed. At this intelligence the main part of the fugitives returned, hungry and weary, to their cabin homes in the forest. A few, however, continued on their flight to the old settlements in Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless, this stampede of the settlers was not without thrilling incident. When the party in its flight was crossing the Big Sugar creek, they discovered a camp fire close to the trail—the Indian dogs barked, and immediately Indians raised the whoop. At this the company took shelter in the brushwood as best they could. All became quiet in a short time, when those with guns began to scout around in order to ascertain the character of the Indians in the camp. They proved to be Chief Johnnycake and his tribe. The story the whites told alarmed them, and they said they would also flee the country, as they were, as friendly Indians, equally in danger from the hostile tribes, but that they must have their supper first off the deer that was then roasting at the fire. Afterwards McIntire passed their encampment blowing a large tin horn and riding at full gallop to overtake the flying settlers and apprise them of their groundless apprehension of danger, at which Johnnycake and his braves evidently fled supperless, as the returning settlers next day found the camp entirely deserted, and the deer, burned to a crisp, still suspended over the smouldering embers. Johnnycake and his people were never seen again by the whites in that settlement, although they had heretofore been inconveniently familiar.

Josiah Milbourn was born in Loudon county, Virginia, March 3, 1799. He removed to Wayne county with his mother, and settled on the east half of the north-west quarter of section three in East Union township. He was married December 28, 1819, by Oliver Day, to Eunice Pratt. In 1827 he settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Milbourn, though nearly ninety years of age, is hale and hearty, and one of the best preserved men in the county. He is a good citizen, and can, in his old days, revert to a life of usefulness and honor. He is a man of integrity, excellent character, held in high esteem by all who know him.

David Hunter located in East Union township in 1813–14. He was born in Washington county, Pa., about 1770. At the age of thirty he married Jane Wilson, of Beaver county, Pa. He had ten children, to wit: Mary, Esther, John, Joseph, Nancy, Wilson, David, J. H., Daniel and Jane. He lived on the farm upon which he settled, until his death, in March, 1848. His wife died in 1864. Joseph married Elizabeth Keister, September 2, 1834, and has had seven children.

Rodney Carr's Family.—Rodney Carr, son of David Carr, Sr., was born April 2, 1790, in Grafton county, N. H., where he was

married November 17, 1817, to Miss Nancy B. Swann. He visited Wayne county in 1824, and in the spring of 1825 brought out his wife and three children. His brother Hubbard had preceded him to Wayne county, but had died, and Rodney bought his farm at administrator's sale, and continued on keeping hotel, or "Carr's Tavern," at the same place his brother had commenced that business several years before. It was for many years a great resort for travelers and wagoners, from the solitary horseman to the six-horse team. Rodney's children were: Rodney, Charles and David (twins), Horace, Caroline, Lucius, Hubbard, Edward.

David Carr now occupies the old homestead, and has made it one of the best in the county. February 24, 1857, he married Miss Sarah E. Boydston, sister of Charles Boydston, and has two boys and two girls, as fruits of the union.

George Firestone was born near Frederick City, Maryland, April 22, 1784. His wife, Rebecca Carroll, was born at Elizabethtown, Pa., August 6, 1786. They were married in June, 1812. He came to Wayne county in 1812, on a prospecting tour, and entered the south-west quarter of section 33, in East Union township. He then went home for his family, and returned July 6, 1813. He died April 22, 1851, his wife dying November 24, 1869.

John Moore was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and was married in Beaver county, to Hannah Bevard. They emigrated to Wayne county, in 1814–15, bringing with them their daughter Jane. They settled in East Union township on a farm which Andrew Moore, father of John, several years previously had entered.

Charles Boydston was born October 25, 1816, in Greene township. He was raised on the farm with his father, and remained with him until he was 21 years of age. He made a trip to Missouri, remaining there about 15 months, when he returned, and, October 8, 1840, married Sarah Milbourn, of East Union township. In 1852 he removed to the farm on which he now lives. He has had nine children. Orrilla, his third daughter, is married to J. E. Barrett, M. D., a thoroughly educated and scientific physician of Wooster. Mr. Boydston is a conscientious, earnest man, whose integrity is unimpeached and whose life and example are worthy of imitation.

Emanuel Brown immigrated to East Union township from

Fayette county, Pennsylvania, reaching his destination October 14, 1814, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by Smith Orr. The farm consisted of 160 acres, which he purchased of William Thomas. He had previously visited the county and entered 320 acres of land. He was married to Elizabeth Baker, of Fayette county, and had five children, all of whom were born in Fayette county—John E., Abraham, Noah and Eliza Ann. He was a farmer, and built the first saw-mill in the township, his neighbors, when he removed to Wayne county, being William Thomas, Robert Marcus, John Cheyney, Conrad Franks, Hugh Orr, George Firestone, David Clark, Robert Armstrong, Isaac and John Burnett, Abner Pratt, Daniel Fairchild, and others. Noah Brown, son of Emanuel Brown, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1807, and removed to Ohio with his father in 1814. He was married July 16, 1829, to Anna Stinger, of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. He removed to his present residence about 1862, where he and his wife live. He has had nine children. Levi and Amanda, two small children, were burned to death, October 21, 1845.

Reminiscences of Noah Brown.—The first election was held in Section 16, at Smith Orr's house. Andrew Lucky was the first Justice. The first school-house that he recollects of was built on Section 21, although a log house built previously for the Presbyterians to hold service in was used for a school-house. The earliest teachers were George Hackett and George McConnell. The first burial was upon John Ramsey's farm, and two are buried on the Smith Orr place, a Mr. Miller, and a child that was scalded to death. The places of burial were much scattered. He thinks a Mr. Bigham, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a Mr. Dunlap were the first buried in that graveyard. Old Aaron Rambo had the first grist mill in the township, near the residence of David Carr, and turned the bolt by hand. After Rambo, Garrett Albertson erected another, and here he got grinding done. South of Cross Keys at a spring a Mr. Pratt had the first distillery. There was an Indian camp at the head of little Apple creek. He has a grindstone in his possession that his father bought in Canton when he came west, and he says the whole neighborhood for miles came to grind on it.

Churches.

Applecreek Presbyterian Church.—This church was formally organized in the fall of 1815, by Rev. Thomas Hughes and Rev. James Adams. There were thirty members. Four of them, Messrs. James Bigham, Daniel Kilpatrick, Jonathan Peppard and Moses Dunham, were elected Ruling Elders. In 1817 the congregation built a church edifice. The church had occasional supplies until 1819, when Rev. Harper became stated supply.

In February, 1820, Rev. Thomas Barr settled as pastor of Wooster and Apple creek churches, and continued in charge until 1829. Early in his ministry a Sab-

bath-school was organized. In 1829 a larger and more commodious house of worship was erected. Early in 1830 Rev. William Cox became stated supply for the two churches, but in 1832 gave his whole time to the Apple creek congregation, remaining with it until succeeded, in 1837, by Rev. William Hutchison, who continued pastor of the Apple creek church eighteen months. In April, 1840, Rev. Richard Graham became its pastor, continuing about a year. He was succeeded, in 1841, by Rev. Joseph S. Wylie, who held the pastorate until the winter of 1849. During his ministry the present church edifice was built. In the summer of 1850 Rev. T. E. Carson became pastor, and remained until the spring of 1859, succeeded in January, 1860, by Rev. Andrew Virtue, who took charge of the church, retaining the pastorate until the spring of 1868. In January, 1869, Rev. A. E. Thompson began his labors, serving until 1874. Rev. W. Eagleson was his successor, taking charge of the Apple creek congregation in January, 1875, and continuing until May, 1876. The present pastor of the church is Rev. S. C. Ferris.

Reformed Church.—Wooster and neighboring churches of this denomination were included in one charge, and in 1864 had Rev. J. H. Derr for pastor. In that year he began services in Apple creek, in what was then called Gashat's Hall. This place proved inconvenient, and the project of building a church was started, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. J. H. Derr, George Phillips and G. W. Barnhart. The matter successfully progressed, and on the 10th of May, 1867, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. There was some delay in raising means to complete the building, so that it was not until October 10, 1870, that the church was finished and dedicated. It is of brick, Gothic in architecture, slate roof, and very nearly as fine a church as there is in the county. The committee that pushed matters to a successful issue were Louis Reichenbach, Henry Bott and Benjamin Sauers. The ministers present at the dedication were Rev. Kammerer, D. D., G. W. Williard, D. D., President of Heidelberg College, Revs. F. K. Levan, J. B. Shoemaker, Philip Becker and Spreng. Dr. Williard preached the dedicatory sermon in the English language, and Rev. Levan in the German. Rev. Philip Becker was the first regular pastor. In 1871 Dr. Kammerer officiated. In 1872 Rev. Zartman commenced supplying the pulpit each alternate Sabbath in the English language, all services having been in German prior to that time. In 1875 Rev. Edmund Erb, the present pastor, gave his services in English, Dr. Kammerer conducting German services from the establishment of the church until 1876, when he discontinued his labors, and Rev. Erb officiated in both languages. The congregation numbers ninety members.

Leonard Langell was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1799, his father Casper Langell emigrating to Ohio in 1802, and thence to East Union township, settling where Edinburg now is in 1814–15. He purchased lands from John Rider and gave the west quarter to Leonard, who at the age of eighteen built the grist mill in 1817, now known as the old factory. Casper built a brick house in Edinburg in 1816, which was the first hotel between Wooster and New Philadelphia. He had seven children, two of whom were sons, named Leonard and Daniel. Leonard came to Wayne county with his father who was a farmer, and was married to Catherine Rhinehart, of Jefferson county, about 1823, and had five children, to

wit: John C., Susanna, Elias, Daniel and Henry. Susanna, the wife of Daniel Snyder, died March 24, 1868. John C. Langell lives on the old farm and is married to Delilah Smith; Elias was married to Eliza Weber and lives near Apple creek; Henry married Ann Seacrist and lives in Franklin township. He died on the morning after the June 4th frost, 1859. His sister Mary married Henry Swart, of Blackleyville, Plain township.

Daniel Langell, Sr., son of Casper and brother of Leonard, came to Wayne county with his father, and was the youngest of the family. Here he remained until 1824, when after some changes, he removed to Williams county, Ohio, where he was elected Sheriff, and while serving in this capacity superintended the hanging of old Tyler, a fortune-teller, for murdering a boy. He died in that county.

Daniel Langell, discoverer of the celebrated Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, was born in East Union township July 9, 1832. He was raised on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Wooster and learned the chair-making business with Spear & Beistle. He returned to the farm again and was prostrated by asthma, from which for nine years he was a constant sufferer. He spent all his money and his farm in doctoring it, with little or no relief; and finally by a series of experiments discovered a remedy that cured him, and that since has become a boon to thousands and attained to an almost world-wide celebrity. Doctor Langell was married December 3, 1857, to Margaret Sloan of Saltcreek township, and has five children. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is distinguished for the simplicity of his life and his scrupulous honesty, industry and integrity.

Herr Driesbach, the Lion-Tamer.—This man, greatly distinguished in his profession, lived and died in Wayne county. He was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, November 2, 1807, his grandparents from Germany. When he was eleven years of age his father died, and the boy in a few years drifted to New York city, where he obtained work in the Zoological Gardens, and soon, youth as he was, made a reputation for control of wild beasts, being the first person ever to make a performing animal of the leopard. In 1830 he connected himself with the traveling menagerie of Raymond & Co., and soon thereafter went to Europe

with Raymond, meeting with unprecedented success. He traveled through England, Scotland and Ireland, then France, Germany, Holland, Russia, etc., exhibiting before all the crowned heads and nobles of Europe, and receiving many marks of their personal favor. He returned to the United States about 1840, having established a world-wide reputation and become the foremost man in his profession. From that time he made annual tours of the States of the Union until 1854, when he united in marriage with Miss Sarah Walter, daughter of John Walter, of Wooster township, and settled down to the peaceful pursuits of rural life. In 1875 he began hotel-keeping at Applecreek Station. Here, after two days' sickness, on December 5, 1877, he died, leaving a widow and one son. Herr Driesbach was a very remarkable man, and well won the renown he obtained. His life was full of perilous incident, adventure and romance, and inasmuch as the history of his life will soon be published, we forbear any presentation of detail of his eventful career.

Joshua Jameson was born in Kent county, Delaware, March 2, 1771. He was a farmer in the State of his birth, and a slave-driver for three months, which period of experience forever satisfied him. From Delaware he removed to Fayette county, Pa., and there he married Rebecca Mackey, and there all of his children were born, save one that died in infancy. He removed to Wayne county in the spring of 1818, and for a time occupied a vacant house on the old Emanuel Brown farm, until he could build a house on his farm — the south half of section 31, in Sugarcreek township. The cabin he built was 20x28, and into it he moved in September, and here he resided until his death, March 10, 1826, his wife dying October 17, 1860. He had eleven children, viz: Sarah, Mary, Stephen M., John, Alexander H., Joshua M., Rebecca S., Elizabeth, Joseph, Isaac K., and an infant unnamed.

Isaac K. Jameson, son of Joshua, was born in Fayette county, Pa., December 3, 1818, and removed to Wayne county with his father. He worked on the farm until he was about eighteen years of age. He shortly began teaching school, and followed that profession and going to school until he was twenty-seven years of age. He was married November 13, 1860, to Susan Smith, of Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., and has three children.

John Cheyney was born in Chester county, Pa., three miles east

of Brandywine battlefield, June 21, 1765. His father, Thomas Cheyney immortalized himself in the Revolutionary war, and occupies a glorious page in American history. It was he that communicated the intelligence to General Washington of the perilous condition of his army at Chad's Ford, near Brandywine, and this simple fact, historians agree, saved the army of Washington from destruction. J. T. Headley, in his Life of Washington, p. 250, says:

'Squire Cheyney reconnoitering, on his own responsibility, the movements of the enemy suddenly came upon the advance as he was ascending the hill. He immediately wheeled his horse, a fleet, high spirited animal, and dashed away toward head-quarters. Shots were fired at him, but he escaped and reached the American army in safety. To his startling declaration that the main body of the army was on his own side of the stream and coming rapidly down upon him, Washington replied that it was impossible, for he had just received contrary information. "*You are mistaken, General;* my life for it you are mistaken," exclaimed Cheyney, and carried away by the great peril that threatened the Americans, added: "*By h—ll it is so. Put me under guard until you find my story true,*" and stooping down he drew a rough draft of the road in the sand. In a few moments a hurried note from General Sullivan confirmed the disastrous tidings. The army was only two miles from Birmingham Meeting-House, which was but three miles from Chad's Ford. Washington saw at once the fatal error into which he had been beguiled by the false information of Sullivan, and saw, too, that in all human probability the day was lost.

Prior to John Cheyney's emigration to Wayne county he worked at the mill-wright business at old Carlisle, Pa.; he then went to Fayette county, Pa., and was married at Uniontown to Miss Tracy Graves. He there remained for a number of years, following his trade, and living on the river. A freshet occurred and swept away all of his property. He then determined to seek his fortunes in the West, and came to Wayne county with his wife and eight children in 1814, settling upon the present site of Edinburg. He purchased 160 acres of land from John Miller, and about one year after another quarter east of the first one, from Thomas Mullen, and upon this quarter the Presbyterian church now stands. He had the following family: Mary, Jesse, Thomas, John, Richard, Nancy, John, Elizabeth, William and Hannah (twins), and Hibben.

Richard Cheyney, son of John, was born in Fayette county, Pa., October 6, 1803, and came to Wayne county with his father, in 1814. He was married in East Union township, November 13, 1823, by Rev. Barr, to Elizabeth Stinger, of Columbia county,

Pa., and had eleven children. He began at the age of fourteen working at the mill-wright business with his father, at which occupation he continued until he was nineteen years of age.

Mr. Cheyney, although he has passed his three-score years, is still in the vigor of health, with constitution sound and unimpaired. He is a man of great kindness and warmth of feeling and disposition. He is intelligent, hospitable, and is noted for his simplicity and evenness of way. His integrity is beyond challenge, and his private life worthy of imitation. Levi, son of Richard Cheyney, was born July 8, 1836, and though dying in almost boyhood, wrote poems of great beauty and indicative of surpassing genius.

Hibben Cheyney, youngest son of John, was born in East Union township, October 29, 1816, and has been twice married, first to Salomia Shutt, and second, March 14, 1871, to Mrs. Delia Lemmon, of Attica, Seneca county, Ohio. By the first marriage there resulted the following children: Mary E., Julius C., Lucy, Cyrus H., Linnæus and Berzelius; by the second, Ida May and Anson. He now resides in Indiana. Hibben Cheyney is a man of thought, culture and brains. He is self-made, independent, electric, and acts and thinks like lightning, and has a brilliant intellect. Julius C. Cheyney, one of his sons, is a first-class school-teacher, a man of honor, integrity and promise. Linnæus, another son, is a student of medicine, and, if he is not careful, will soon have an M. D. to his name.

It will be seen that the Cheyney family descends from a gallant old Revolutionary stock, and can boast of an ancestry equal, if not superior, to any other family in Wayne county. Old 'Squire, the father of the subject of this notice, has passed into American history. John Cheyney was a most useful man in the early settlement of the county. He built the first mill in East Union township, and in a space of thirteen years built six grist-mills and nine saw-mills in Wayne county, and was past fifty years of age when this work was done. His early neighbors were John Knight, Jacob Tracey, George Basil, and others, and he occasionally received visits from old Johnny Appleseed, whom Richard Cheyney frequently saw. He donated an acre of land for church and school purposes forever, at Edinburg, and in the graveyard of this church is buried a child of Jesse Cheyney, the first interment. His remains lie in the old Edinburg graveyard.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized by order of the County Commissioners, October 5, 1818. Jacob Kiefer, one of the earliest of the pioneers of this township, went to Wooster to see about having it named, and suggested to the Board, then in session, to have it styled "Center Swamp Township," from the fact that there was a large swamp in the center of it. Commissioner George Bair objected to this name, saying it would induce odium upon the township, whereupon, at the suggestion of Mr. Bair, it was called Milton township. The population in 1870 was 1,524. The following is the list of township officers from the records:

Justices of the Peace—Michael Kiefer, April 23, 1831; Stephen Oviatt, August 15, 1832; Michael Kiefer, September 11, 1834; Michael Dague, July 4, 1836; Wiseman Cotton, April 30, 1838; Michael Dague, April 13, 1839; Wiseman Cotton, April 16, 1841; Michael Dague, April 13, 1842; Wiseman Cotton, April 25, 1844; Michael Dague, April 16, 1845; Wiseman Cotton, April 14, 1847; Michael Dague, April 12, 1848; Wiseman Cotton, April 11, 1850; Michael Dague, April 19, 1851; Wiseman Cotton, April 19, 1853; Michael Dague, April 13, 1854; Wiseman Cotton, April 28, 1856; Michael Dague, April 22, 1857; Wiseman Cotton, April 19, 1859; Michael Dague, April 17, 1860; Jacob Knupp, April 21, 1862; Michael Dague, April 17, 1863, Jacob Knupp, April 12, 1865; Michael Dague, April 13, 1866; Edward F. Keeling, April 11, 1868; George Mellinger, April 13, 1869; Edward F. Keeling, April 10, 1871; George Mellinger, April 9, 1872; J. S. Hann, April 14, 1874; George Mellinger, April 12, 1875; H. S. Elliott, April 12, 1877.

1833. Trustees—Stephen Oviatt, Samuel McCrory, George Hoff; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constables—Daniel McCrory, John Kleckner; Clerk—John Miller.

1834. Trustees—Samuel McCrory, Thomas Dawson, Christian Knupp; Clerk—John Miller; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constable—Uriah Dewese.

1835. Trustees—Thomas Dawson, C. Welch, C. Knupp; Clerk—John Miller; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constables—James Medsker, Henry Hyde.

1836. Trustees—Thomas Dawson, C. Knupp, D. Flickinger; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constables—Henry Hyde, John Dudgeon.

1837. Trustees—Thomas Dawson, C. Knupp, D. Flickinger; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons Constable—A. Peckinpaugh.

1838. Trustees—Thomas Elliot, Isaac Bessey, M. Dague; Clerk—John Scoby; Treasurer—George Hoff; Constables—A. Peckinpaugh, S. Watkins.

1839. Trustees—Thomas Elliot, Isaac Bessey; Clerk—C. Knupp; Treasurer—George Huff; Constables—D. Johnston, M. Dague.

1840. Trustees—Thomas Dawson, William Lance, A. Bratten; Clerk—John Wagoner; Treasurer—George Huff; Constables—M. H. Clark, M. Dague.

1841. Trustees—Thomas Dawson, William Lance, A. Bratten; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—George Huff; Constables—M. Clark, James Smith.

1842. Trustees—D. Flickinger, John Watkins, James Lance; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constables—G. Hay, James Smith.

1843. Trustees—John Watkins, John Kleckner, Dan Kindig; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Samuel Slemmons; Constables—John Templeton, J. Cotton.

1844. Trustees—J. Cotton, Thomas Dawson, John Kleckner; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—John Templeton; Constables—J. Templeton, C. Stokey.

1845. Trustees—J. Cotton, Thomas Dawson, J. Swagler; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—John Templeton.

1846. Trustees—J. Cotton, J. Swagler, Thomas Elliot; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—John Templeton.

1847. Trustees—J. Swagler, J. Cotton, T. Elliot; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1848. Trustees—J. Cotton, J. Swagler, George Huff; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1849. Trustees—J. Cotton, George Hoff, D. Flickinger; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1850. Trustees—J. Cotton, George Hoff, D. Flickinger; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1851. Trustees—J. Cotton, George Hoff, D. Flickinger; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—C. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1852. Trustees—D. Flickinger, George Hoff, Thomas Elliot; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1853. Trustees—D. Flickinger, George Hoff, Thomas Elliot; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1854. Trustees—D. Flickinger, George Hoff, Thomas Elliot; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1855. Trustees—Thomas Eliott, I. Bessey, George Stern; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—Jacob Knupp.

1856. Trustees—Thomas Elliot, I. Bessey, J. Swagler; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—Jacob Knupp.

1857. Trustees—J. Swagler, A. Dawson, A. McCormell; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—Jacob Knupp.

1858. Trustees—J. Swagler, A. Dawson, A. McCormell; Clerk—W. Cotton; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—Jacob Knupp.

1859. Trustees—A. Dawson, J. Swagler, I. Kilmore; Clerk—A. McCormell; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—John McDowell.

1860. Trustees—A. Dawson, J. Swagler, I. Kilmore; Clerk—A. McCormell; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—John McDowell.

1861. Trustees—A. Dawson, J. Swagler, John Slemmons; Clerk—A. McCormell; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—Jacob Knupp.

1862. Trustees—J. Swagler, W. Cotton, John Slemmons; Clerk—A. McConnell; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—W. Cotton.

1863. Trustees—W. Cotton, James Bratton, John Slemmons; Clerk—A. McConnell; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1864. Trustees—W. Cotton, James Bratton, E. Keeling; Clerk—N. Yoder; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1865. Trustees—W. Cotton, J. Swagler, John Hammer; Clerk—H. Elliot; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1866. Trustees—W. Cotton, J. Swagler, John Hammer; Clerk—H. Elliot; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1867. Trustees—W. Cotton, J. Swagler, F. Amstuts; Clerk—H. Elliot; Treasurer—J. Knupp; Assessor—M. Dague.

1868. Trustees—J. Swagler, S. M. Slemmons, S. Johnson; Clerk—H. S. Elliot; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor———.

1869. Trustees—S. Johnson, S. Swarts, D. S. Spear; Clerk—D. Slemmons; Treasurer—Jacob Knupp; Assessor—J. Slemmons.

1870. Trustees—John Stone, P. S. Steiner, D. M. Yoder; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—George Mellinger.

1871. Trustees—John Stone, P. S. Steiner, D. M. Yoder; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—George Mellinger.

1872. Trustees—H. Elliot, S. M. Slemmons, D. Yoder; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—Sol. Johnson.

1873. Trustees—H. Elliot, S. M. Slemmons, D. Yoder; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—Sol. Johnson.

1875. Trustees—J. Swagler, W. Cotton, S. M. Slemmons; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—J. E. Stone.

1875. Trustees—S. M. Slemmons, P. Mougey, W. Cotton; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—J. E. Stone.

1876. Trustees—S. M. Slemmons, E. P. Wilford, Riley Kindig; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—Sol. Johnson.

1877. Trustees—A. Kindig, S. M. Slemmons, E. P. Wilford; Clerk—D. J. Slemmons; Treasurer—John Slemmons; Assessor—Sol. Johnson.

First Settlers and First Things.

The first settler in the township was Isaac De Courcey, perceptibly possessed of Indian blood, who, with his wife and two children, was living on the Knupp farm as early as 1813. In seven or eight years he removed to Allen county. He devoted much of his time to hunting and fishing.

The first deaths in the township were Sarah Fritz and her little boy Adam. They were buried in what is now the Knupp graveyard. They died in 1817. David Trump was the third person who died. The first school teacher in Milton township was William Doyle, who taught in a log shanty where the Knupp church stands, in the year 1817. The school-house was 20x24, built of round logs, *scutched* inside. Mr. Fritz, who attended the school, says: "In the winter it was so cold that the ink would freeze in the bottles while they were writing." To this school went the children of John Coleman, David Trump, John Lance, Jerry John-

son, James Carnahan, William Chambers, James Law, Mr. Riggleman and the widow Johnson. It was a subscription school.

The old Baptist church at Lancetown was the first built in Milton township, and Elder Freeman and James Newton were the pioneer preachers. Elder Freeman was a Revolutionary soldier, and a sort of missionary, conducting his ministry at private houses. Rev. Newton was the first regular minister, however, in the township. The first saw- and grist-mills were built by Thomas Huffstetter, on the Little Chippewa. Philip Fritz built the second grist-mill on River Styx. Huffstetter also built the first saw-mill on the Little Chippewa. The first Doctor was a Mr. Donahue, a cat-whipper at tailoring, as well as a medicine man. The first Squire in Milton township was William Doyle, founder of Doylestown; and the second was John Dawson, the commission of both bearing date April 27, 1819. Hartshorn, Gilmore and John Lance had the first distilleries. The first postoffice in Milton township was at Christian Knupp's, and was called New Prospect.

The first election was held at William Doyle's, and after that at Samuel Slemmons' for twenty years; then at the Oak Grove school-house until the town-house at the Center was built. At the first election held in the township old man Trump had to be carried to the polls to make the necessary amount of votes to hold the election.

Martin Fritz was born in Alsace in 1757 and immigrated to America in 1771. On his arrival at New York, not having had the necessary funds to pay his passage he was sold, according to an old custom, to a Mr. Ray, for whom he worked three years, the *pro quid* exacted for the transit money. At the close of this period of servitude and soon thereafter, the ball of the Revolution was put in motion, and Mr. Fritz enlisted under Washington for five years, being engaged in several battles, prominent among which was Brandywine. After serving out the full term of his enlistment he removed to Pennsylvania, and in Cumberland county married Catherine Wilt. He next went to Venango county and then removed to Milton township in June, 1814, there being but one settler in what now constitutes that township—the quarter-breed, De Courcey. He had twelve children, John, Jacob, Martin, Peter, Samuel, Philip, Jeremiah, Betsey, Catherine, Sarah, Anna and Susan, but six of whom are living at this time. He died

in 1851, aged ninety-four years, his wife dying twelve years thereafter. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Phillip Fritz, his son, is a native of Venango county, Pa., where he first saw light, June 29, 1804, and with his father came to Milton. He was married July 27, 1831, to Mary A. Long, of Pennsylvania, having had six children, Catharine, Jacob, John, Michael, Elmore and Margaret Jane Fritz. His occupation has been that of miller and farmer, and he has lived longer in this township than any man in it now.

Reminiscences of Phillip Fritz.—When my father removed to Milton township, in 1814, he had to cut out the road to where I now live. Bears, wolves, wildcats, porcupines, wild hogs, deer and turkey were plenty. We often shot the wild hogs, as they made good meat. Porcupines were numerous; the dogs would attack them and we would pull out their quills with bullet moulds. We made sugar by the barrel in our camps, took it to Canton and sold it. The wolves on one occasion chased us all out of the camps. Times looked pretty blue when we came here. We had to go fourteen miles, to Rex's mill, in Coventry, to get our grinding done. I helped to grub out and clear up the Knupp graveyard, and build the schoolhouse, in 1817, where the Knupp church now stands. In the early days I hunted a good deal, and often with the Indians. They would come to our house and get corn, and bring venison to exchange for it. They weighed it themselves, the corn in one hand and the venison in the other.

Samuel and John Fritz, Isaac De Courcey, John Huffman and myself went up to Chippewa lake to hunt, and took our provisions with us. I was left in charge of the eatables, and the balance went to the woods to hunt. While I was watching the provisions eight Indians approached me, and I was terribly frightened. They at once commenced laying off their knives, guns and tomahawks, and advancing to where I had a large fire built, one of them, who could speak English, said, "White man foolish; makes big fire and sits away off; Indian makes little fire and sits up close." They then went to the edge of the lake and began jumping on the muskrat houses, and just as fast as the inmate popped out they popped him, and so they kept on until out of one of these largest mud-houses sprang a beaver, which was instantly killed, and then they whooped and danced and drank. Its hide was worth $16. When our hunting party came in the Indians wanted to buy their dogs. An Indian squaw went into a marsh in Canaan township to pick cranberries. She had her papoose along with her, and tying it to a board set it down. While she was in the marsh a large hog came along and killed it. She lamented and yelled fearfully. When we came here there were a good many Indians about—called themselves Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots. They had quite a town on the south side of Chippewa lake, probably thirty families. I used to go to the settlement often, saw the little Indian boys roasting gammons of meat and gnaw at them; saw them shoot pieces of silver out of split sticks, with bows and arrows, and never miss. They captured a good deal of wild honey and carried it in deer-skins turned inside out. They would cut down a tree, carve out the stump, crush their corn in it, and then put it in pots and boil it, and then put in the meat. An Indian never uses salt. Within about ten rods of where River Styx—the north branch of the Chippewa—

empties into Big Chippewa, an Indian was found in the drift, shot through the waist, and it seems about this time the Indians got scared and very suddenly disappeared.

Christopher Lance, it is supposed, was a native of Germany. After making the passage to America, he located in New Jersey, where he married Sarah Johns, and where for many years he continued to live and raised a family of eleven children—six boys and five girls. He settled in Ohio as early as 1795, buying, on his arrival, sixty acres of land, five miles from Steubenville. After his removal to Ohio, he came to Wayne county, and lived on the farm of James Lance, in a house he caused to be built for him, but becoming dissatisfied, he returned to Jefferson county, where his death took place November 2, 1824. His wife died with her daughter, Sarah Lee, March 10, 1833.

John Lance was born in New Jersey, August 18, 1782, and removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, with his father, and there married Sarah Johnson, August 15, 1809, raising there a family of four boys and two girls. He arrived in Milton township, Wayne county, April 5, 1820, with his brother James, and settled on the farm which he owned until his death, March 16, 1852. His wife, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, survived until August 28, 1870, aged eighty-one years.

William Lance was born in New Jersey, February 5, 1788, and removed to Milton township in 1818–19 with his brother Henry. He was married in Jefferson county to Clara Johnson, and raised a family of eleven children—eight girls and three boys.

Henry Lance, also a native of New Jersey, where he was born, February 4, 1791, moved with his parents to Jefferson county, and there was married to Lucinda Lee, a native of Virginia. He remained there until 1817, when he visited Milton township, in company with his brother James, to enter land, then went back to Jefferson county, returning in the spring with his family, his brother William coming with him. He brought with him three children, two daughters and his son Christopher, who is still living. He was twice married, the second time to Betsey Hoostoden, in December, 1834, and by both marriages had ten children. His first wife died October 16, 1831; the second still survives him, and lives in Medina county.

Henry Lance was born in New Jersey in 1780, and was married in 1801–2 in Jefferson county. He removed to Chippewa township in 1821, settling upon a farm, which he improved, and where he died, January 25, 1860, aged 80 years. He was twice married, and was the father of ten children.

James Lance, the youngest of six brothers, was born in the State of New Jersey, January 28, 1794, and with his parents removed to Jefferson county in 1795. He was married to Fanny Holmes, September 5, 1815, a lady of Scotch descent, born July 3, 1797.

He came to Wayne to make search for lands, his brother Henry with him, and entered the two quarter sections joining on the west and north-west, on what is called the Chestnut Ridge. He then returned and offered the brothers their choice, and they took the lands on each side of him, leaving him in the middle. James then returned to Wayne county, in the fall of 1819, and put up a log cabin, and in the latter part of March, 1820, removed to Milton township with his wife and son, three years old. James Lance had three children born in Milton township by his first wife, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living. His first wife died August 5, 1827. He was again married October 20, 1828, to Mary Johnson, of Jefferson county, born October 10, 1810. By this union there resulted thirteen children, ten boys and three girls. He died May 19, 1866, in his 73d year, his second wife surviving him until May 17, 1875, dying in her 65th year.

Towns in Milton Township.

Johnson's Corners, called Amwell, was named after Abner Johnson, who made the first improvements in it. John Scoby, of Truxton, N. Y., was the first doctor in the place, and Goodsill Foster was the first postmaster. Where Isaac Bessey lives stood a log house in which Oliver Houghton sold groceries—the first store of the kind in Amwell. Adna Bessey named it Amwell.

Russell was named after the Russells of Massillon, who purchased the property there and gave it name. Here the postoffice is located, though the name of the office is *Amwell.*

Milton Station.—In 1869 the first house was erected at this place by David Shook. In July, 1870, C. M. Murdock started the

first business, and in the same year the postoffice was removed here from Shinersburg (New Prospect). First postmaster was Solomon Hann; the present incumbent is C. M. Murdock, appointed March 26, 1872.

Shinersburg.—This village got its name in this way: Michael Hatfield bought the first lot in what is now Shinersburg, from Philip Fritz, and built a house on it, starting a grocery, selling drugs, beer, whisky, etc. One day Michael, Noah like, got drunk, and in one of his more ecstatic moods was heard exclaiming, "When I get to heaven I will *shine* as bright as anybody;" hence *Shine*-rsburg. Lancetown, called after the Lances, exists only as a memory.

Andrew Waggoner was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and came to Wayne county in 1818, settling in Milton township. He settled in section 33, one-half mile south of where his son, John Waggoner, now lives, entering a quarter section of land. He made the passage from Pennsylvania to Wayne county in a wagon, bringing with him his wife and six children, and landing on his premises May 2, 1818. He built a cabin, cleared up some land, and planted some potatoes, turnips, etc. Forks driven into the ground, with green poles crossed, constituted the bedsteads. He was married to Susannah Feightner, of Pennsylvania, and died January 3, 1851, his wife dying in February, 1854. He had nine children, John, Elizabeth, Mathias, Catharine, Sarah, Andrew, Jacob, Anna and Rebecca.

Thomas Dawson, a native of Virginia, was born in Monongahela county, May 22, 1790, where he was married to Miss Jemima Barress. His ancestry was Irish on his father's side and English on his mother's. He immigrated to Wayne county in 1814, with his wife and three children, John, Bridget and Mary. He first settled in Greene township, about two and one-half miles east of Smithville, upon a farm which he had entered. Here he lived four years, when he removed to Milton township, February 2, 1819, having entered the farm upon which he settled in 1818, and which is now occupied by his son, Eugenius B. Dawson, and where he died October 14, 1865. His wife died April 30, 1869. He was the father of the following children: John W., Bridget, Mary, Archibald, Castilla, George B., Sarah, Emily, Thomas, Jemima, Eugenius B. and Hiram Dawson. All of them grew to manhood

and womanhood, and eight of the family are still living. George, Bridget, Mary and Emily are dead. Of the eight surviving members but four reside in the county.

Abner Johnson, a native of Southwick, Hampden county, Mass., emigrated to Wayne county in 1826 and located in Milton township. Johnson's Corners, now known as Amwell, is situated upon the farm upon which he settled and which he entered from the government. He was first married to Elizabeth Gates, of Hartford, Mass., by which marriage he had six children, all of whom are dead save Daniel Johnson. He was married a second time to Jerusha Nelson, of Connecticut formerly, but at the time of the union a resident of Seville. Mr. Johnson sold off the two first lots, in what is Amwell now, to Benjamin Ellsworth and a man named Hartshorn, who built upon them. Hartshorn started a distillery upon his lot, and here was the nucleus of this village in Milton township. Adam Peckinpaugh was Mr. Johnson's nearest neighbor.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.—Friday afternoon, March 11, 1870, the steam boiler in the saw-mill of Knupp & Co., near Shinersburg, Milton township, exploded, killing seven men. On the day of the accident the mill was run by Jacob Knupp, John Fritz, Lewis Hoover and his brother David. Robert McConnell and his son Frank, and David Shook, were at work on a house as carpenters a few rods west of the mill, and a rain coming on they sought shelter in the mill. In less than ten minutes afterwards the explosion took place, and all were instantly killed, except David Hoover, who lingered a few hours.

Samuel Slemmons was born in Washington county, Pa., September 21, 1790, and in May, 1819, emigrated from there to Wayne county. Prior to his removal he was, on March 18, 1819, married to Miss Ann McKee, by whom he had the following children: Thomas, Elizabeth, Samuel M., Mary Ann, Jane, Margaret, William, John, Martha and David. He died September 8, 1877, aged 87 years, preceded to the grave by his wife on August 12, 1874, aged 80. They lived all their lives on the farm in Milton township, where they first settled in 1819. He was an excellent man and reared a fine family.

[By Rev. J. C. Elliott, of Milton Township.]

The Elliotts were pioneers in this neighborhood, and were sons of "Honest Tommy Elliott," of Jefferson county, Ohio. After his death his heirs exchanged a small farm in Jefferson county for

three adjoining quarter sections of wild land in Milton, which became the property of John, William and Andrew.

About 1827 John began improvements upon the portion he had selected, but was taken sick and died. About two years later Andrew married and settled on his portion, and there remained all his life. There were five boys and two girls in this family. One died in infancy. Thomas and Elizabeth removed to Hardin county, Ohio, and died. Jonas Denton entered the army in 1862.

Henry S. has always remained on the old farm, is grain dealer at Milton station, and Justice of the Peace. Lee is an attorney in Akron, and Alice lives with her mother in Seville. The quarter section belonging to William was transferred to his brother Thomas in 1829, for $350. The village of Milton Station is platted upon the corner of this quarter.

Thomas settled upon his claim in 1832, and remained upon it all his life. In this family were four boys and one girl. William Warren was killed at school by a club which slipped from the hand of a large boy who was trying to knock a snag from a log they were rolling down hill. Simon and Mary both died when just entering upon life.

Austin W. and John C. entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church; the former is now in Marshfield, Mo., and the latter is living upon the old homestead and preaching each Sabbath to the Presbyterian church of Seville. The quarter section owned by John Elliott was sold to William McConnell, who improved it and lived upon it till his death. The farm was then bought of the heirs by Thomas, and again sold to his nephew, so that, singular enough, after forty years it again was owned by a member of the Elliott family.

CHURCHES.

German Reformed Church.—This church is situated in the south part of the township, and was built about 1851. Rev. Vermley was among the first preachers. The church edifice was constructed by Dennis Somers, and the grounds on which it was located were donated by Joseph Feightner. Philip and John Hoff and John Young were the contractors in behalf of the church.

Union Church.—This is a frame building south of Amwell. The lands were donated for the church by Amos Bessey, and, when not so used, go to the donor. The contract for the building of it was let, according to the statement of 'Squire Keeling, September 15, 1871. The church is now occupied by the Baptists and the United Brethren, services alternating every Sunday. Rev. Dunn, of Seville, supplies, at present, the Baptist appointments.

Other Churches.—The Catholic church was built in 1858, the corner-stone having been laid July 26, 1858. The first *Menonite* church was erected in 1855, though the congregation was organized as early as 1825. Another, named the New Baptist Menonites, has been established. Of this neophytic organization Rev. Christian Stiner thus said to the writer: "About twenty years ago some eighteen members dropped from the original church and joined with the New Baptists, and about two years ago built a church. They have a membership of 40 or 50. Daniel and David Stiner are the preachers. These people think they are the only people that are converted, and nobody is saved but them. They run the Christian machine themselves, own the engine, etc., and claim it is impossible to sin after conversion." The Shinersburg church, free to all, was built by different denominations in 1862, the first preacher being Rev. Excel.

Benjamin Cotton, grandfather of Wiseman Cotton, was an Englishman and a relative of the distinguished divine, John Cotton, who died in 1652. His son, Benjamin Cotton, was born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1758. When but two years of age his parents died, when he was bound out, but from which bondage, when the war between the Colonies and Great Britain commenced he sought the opportunity of escape. He immediately entered the military service as a soldier of the United States, in which capacity he served for nine years. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was in the fight when Burgoyne was captured. His rank was that of Sergeant-Major. Once he was shot through the neck by an Indian, another time through the leg. On one occasion he was left, with a companion, both of whom had the smallpox, to die in the woods. To the terrible malady his comrade succumbed, Mr. Cotton barely escaping death from the disease and starvation. He emigrated to Milton township in 1836, and died July 13, 1846. He was married to Dolly Smith in Wentworth, New Hampshire, in 1785. His wife died in March 1852. His family consisted of fourteen children: Hannah, Benjamin, Solomon, Dolly, Lydia, Abigail, Jonathan, George, David, Theodore, Wiseman, Elizabeth, Joseph and William, four of whom, Jonathan, David, William and George Cotton, removed to Wayne county.

Isaac Bessey, son of John Bessey, is a native of Bucks county, Pa., where he was born May 31, 1810. He accompanied his father to Wayne county in 1834, since which time he has resided here. His occupation has been that of a farmer, and at present he resides in Amwell. He was married May 3, 1837, to Barbara Hoover, of Milton township, and has four children, Amos, S. A., C. and C. A. Bessey.

William Keeling was born in Potton, Bedfordshire, England, in 1787, July 28. He was married in 1811, on Holy Thursday, in the land of his nativity, to Miss Lucy Fullard, of Huntingtonshire. In October, 1833, he came to America, bringing with him his wife and only child, Edward. After landing at New York he remained there a week, then went to Poughkeepsie, tarrying there till the spring of 1834; when emigration opened up, he took the canal to Buffalo, thence, to Cleveland, and old Portage, on the Ohio canal. He soon purchased a farm and continued to cultivate his lands until 1857, when, growing old and tired of work, abandoned it to his son. Mr. Keeling is now past ninety, and we believe is claimed to be the oldest man in the township. His wife died October 3, 1864. He is yet in possession of his faculties, and is an excellent specimen of the old English gentleman, and lives a blameless Christian life. During his residence in Bedford he lived in sight of Bunyan's prison, and sat in the chair of the allegorical dreamer.

Edward F. Keeling, Esq., only son of William Keeling, was born in Woodhurst, Huntingtonshire, England, and came to America with his father in 1833, following his fortunes until he reached Wayne county, since which time, with slight exception, he has lived there. He was married April 5, 1843, to Miss Mary M. Johnson. He is a farmer, and a prominent citizen of Milton township; has served six years in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, holds a Notarial commission, and transacts considerable legal business; is a contributor to the public press, a man of thought and action, whose accessible and generous nature, combined with his literary and historical attainments, make him a most interesting companion. He introduced the first sewing machine into his own family that was ever bought or owned in the township, and built the first saw-mill on the Big Chippewa, in Wayne county. September 28, 1877, he began boring for water at the bottom of a well forty feet deep, and at the depth of fifty-two additional feet the auger sank, the water gushing to the top of the well, and the result is he has the finest artesian well in the county, or perhaps the State.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP was organized in 1817, and was so named from the plains, or glades, which, to a large extent, constituted its timber growths at the time of its first settlement, and which cover large areas of its surface at the present time. Its population in 1870 was 1,837. The list of officers of the township appears on the records as follows:

Justices of the Peace—George McCauley, July 12, 1832; William Kean, April 19, 1833; Benjamin Rogers, May 30, 1835; William Kean, January 20, 1837; Clinton Wilson, January 30, 1837; James A. Hill, June 4, 1838; C. Wilson, January 13, 1840; H. Edwards, January 13, 1840; Jonas May, January 13, 1840; H. Edwards, December 17, 1842; L. H. Upham, December 17, 1842; M. Kauffman, December 24, 1842; M. Kauffman, December 20, 1845; Eli Jones, December 20, 1845; C. Wilson, April 12, 1848; M. Kauffman, December 16, 1848; Benjamin Eason, December 16, 1848; James Henry, April 11, 1850; George Young, October 19, 1850; J. H. Downing, November 5, 1852; James Henry, April 19, 1853; D. C. Martin, December 1, 1853; James Henry, April 28, 1856; B. F. Zercher, November 12, 1856; G. W. Horn, April 22, 1857; Abram Soliday, April 19, 1859; B. F. Zercher, October 20, 1859; A. Funk, April 17, 1860; J. K. Forbes, April 13, 1861; James Henry, April 21, 1862; A. Funk, April 17, 1863; D. C. Kean, April 15, 1864; James Henry, April 12, 1865; H. W. Walton, April 11, 1868; Samuel B. Kelley, October 20, 1869; H. W. Walton, April 10, 1871; S. B. Kelley, October 12, 1872; Abram Soliday, April 15, 1873; H. W. Walton, April 14, 1874; William Mellinger, April 12, 1875; Abram Soliday, April 13, 1876.

1817. Trustees—William M. McKinley, Alexander Culbertson, John McBride; Clerk—Thomas McMillen; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constable—James King.

1818. Trustees—Alexander Culbertson, William McKinley, David Myers; Clerk—Thomas McMillen; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—Samuel Larrabee, Thomas Culbertson.

1819. Trustees—Alexander Culbertson, William McKinley, David Myers; Clerk—Thomas McMillen; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—Aaron Ball, Isaac Shinneman.

1821. Trustees—Alexander Culbertson, Thomas Wilson, Absalom Runyon; Clerk—Thomas McMillen; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—James Robison, Philip Yarnell.

1822. Trustees—Absalom Runyon, William Goodfellow, John Tryon; Clerk—

Thomas McMillen; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—Philip Yarnell, Isaac Shinneman.

1823. Trustees—John McBride, William Goodfellow, Aaron Bell; Clerk—Amariah Wilson; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—Peter Hines, James King.

1824. Trustees—William Goodfellow, John H. Pile, William Meeks; Clerk—John Tauner; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—Francis McHall, Jeremiah Rogers.

1825. Trustees—William Goodfellow, John H. Pile, William Meeks; Clerk—John Tauner; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—A. Cochran, William Smith.

1826. Trustees—Thomas Wilson, William Meeks, John Felger; Clerk—John Tarr; Treasurer—John Nimmon; Constables—John McFall, Aaron Bell.

1827. Trustees—John Tyler, John Lykes, Philip Arnold; Clerk—John Tarr; Treasurer—Joseph Runyon; Constables—John Kennedy, Stephen Williams.

1828. Trustees—John McBride, William Meeks, Abraham Runyon; Clerk—John Tarr; Treasurer—Joseph Runyon; Constables—John McFall, Stephen Williams.

1829. Trustees—Abraham Runyon, John McBride, Dennis Driskel; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Joseph Runyon; Constables—Alexander Culbertson, Jacob Troxel.

1830. Trustees—William Lovett, Dennis Driskel, Amariah Wilson; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Absalom Runyon, Constables—John Rouch, Frederick Fishburn.

1831. Trustees—Green Yarnell, Elijah Yocum, Stephen Williams; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Absalom Runyon; Constables—John Munhall, Thomas Beaman.

1832. Trustees—Green Yarnell, Thomas Culbertson; James Whitcomb; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Absalom Runyon; Constables—Thomas Beaman, Frederick Fishburn.

1833. Trustees—William Sidle, Benjamin Rogers, Jacob Wachtel; Clerk—John Tryon; Treasurer—Absalom Runyon; Constables—John Munhall, Samuel McKinley.

1834. Trustees—William McKinley, Job Yarnell, Clint Wilson; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Absalom Runyon; Constables—Thomas McCauly, Samuel McKinley.

1835. Trustees—Clint Wilson, Nathan Warner, William Goodfellow; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Clint Wilson; Constables—Brook Lytle, John Leighty.

1836. Trustees—William McKinley, Peter Troxel, Job Yarnell; Clerk—William Kean; Treasurer—Clint Wilson; Constables—Thomas McCully, William Wagner.

1837. Trustees—David Phillips, Henry Swartz, Jacob Wachtel; Clerk—F. H. Foltz; Treasurer—Alexander Culbertson; Constables—Thomas McCully, Alexander Freeman.

1838. Trustees—Robert Moorhead, Henry Swartz, Daniel Black; Clerk—F. H. Foltz; Treasurer—William Kean; Constables—Alexander McCully, William Mason.

1839. Trustees—Robert Moorhead, Samuel Zimmerman, Jacob Soliday; Clerk—Homer Edwards; Treasurer—Henry Swartz; Constables—Alexander McCully, Jacob Nye.

1840. Trustees—Robert Moorhead, Jacob Soliday, Daniel Black; Clerk—Lucius H. Upham; Treasurer—William Kean; Constables—Alexander McCully, E. R. Fox.

1841. Trustees—Jacob Rouch, Jacob Soliday, William Reed; Clerk—J. K. Forbes; Treasurer—William Kean; Constables—Alexander McCully, Mathias Heath.

1842. Trustees—Jacob Rouch, Alexander Culbertson, Robert Eason; Clerk—J. K. Forbes; Treasurer—Robert Moorhead; Constables—J. R. McBride, John Grimes.

1843. Trustees—Alexander Culbertson, Willam Kean, Robert Eason; Clerk—J. K. Forbes; Treasurer—Robert Moorhead; Constables—J. R. McBride, Benjamin Grimes.

1844. Trustees—William Kean, D. W. Langdon, John Mellinger; Clerk—J. K. Forbes; Treasurer—Jacob Soliday; Constables—M. Heath, Eli Jones.

1845. Trustees—D. W. Langdon, John Mellinger, James Henry; Clerk—M. C. Shamp; Treasurer—Jacob Soliday; Constable—M. Heath.

1846. Trustees—James Henry, Hugh Funk, John Sidle; Clerk—Michael Kauffman; Treasurer—Jacob Soliday; Constables—William McMillen, William Lytle.

1847. Trustees—Hugh Funk, John Sidle, Robert Baird; Clerk—M. Kauffman; Treasurer—Samuel Montgomery; Constable—William McMillen.

1848. Trustees—R. C. Baird, Cyrus Baird, Joseph Overholtzer; Clerk—M. Kauffman; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constable—William Lytle.

1849. Trustees—R. C. Baird, Cyrus Baird, John Mellinger; Clerk—John H. Philips; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constables—Ephraim Miller, H. W. Donaldson.

1850. Trustees—Jacob Soliday, David Horn, George Young; Clerk—H. H. Hostler; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constable—J. B. Hileman.

1851. Trustees—Jacob Soliday, David Horn, William B. Anderson; Clerk—Benjamin Eason; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—Samuel Wile.

1852. Trustees—J. H. Alexander, John Moon, John McKee; Clerk—H. H. Hostler; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—Samuel Wile.

1853. Trustees—John Sidle, John Moon, Andrew Romich; Clerk—Jesse Crull; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—Samuel Wile.

1854. Trustees—R. C. Baird, J. M. Miller, C. Mellinger; Clerk—Jesse Crull; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—D. A. Moon.

1855. Trustees—J. A. Lawrence, E. Smyser, Jonathan Montgomery; Clerk—M. H. Dodd; Treasurer—Jacob Rouch; Constable—John H. Wise.

1856. Trustees—Jonathan Montgomery, A Soliday, C. Mellinger, Clerk—Benjamin Zercher; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—John Shamp.

1857. Trustees—A. Soliday, John Crumlick, C. Mellinger; Clerk—P. S. Baker; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—George Mulien.

1858. Trustees—D. C. Kean, Joseph Yocum, David Hagerman; Clerk—P .S. Baker; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constable—Henry Walton.

1859. Trustees—D. C. Kean, Joseph Yocum, D. Hagerman; Clerk—P. S. Baker; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constable—Henry Walton.

1860. Trustees—Jacob Smyser, J. A. Lawrence, Jefferson Sellers; Clerk—P. S. Baker; Treasurer—John Sidle; Constable—Henry Walton.

1861. Trustees—John Gruey, A. Soliday, Aaron Baird; Clerk—J. B. Myers; Treasurer—J. H. Alexander; Constable—Samuel Anderson.

1862. Trustees—Mark Wilson, D. W. Lilley, J. A. Raudebaugh; Clerk—H. Hostler; Treasurer—N. W. Smith; Constable—H. W. Walton.

1863. Trustees—Robert Wallace, J. G. Yocum, Mark Wilson; Clerk—H. H. Hostler; Treasurer—N. W. Smith; Constable—G. W. Grindel.

1864. Trustees—A. Raudebaugh, Robert Wallace, Mark Wilson; Clerk—H. H. Hostler; Treasurer—N. W. Smith; Constable—H. W. Walton.

1865. Trustees—A. Soliday, Joseph Hare, William Miller; Clerk—J. B. Myers; Treasurer—David Frease; Constable—Peter Starn.

1866. Trustees—Robert Wallace, A. B. Ebright, Jacob Smyser; Clerk—Augustus Kean; Treasurer—Christain Fair; Constable—Peter Starn.

1867. Trustees—Robert Wallace, A. B. Ebright, George Strock; Clerk—Augustus Kean; Treasurer—Christian Fair; Constable—H. W. Walton.

1868. Trustees—Peter Spangler, S. S. Aylesworth, George Strock; Clerk—A. B. Ebright; Treasurer—Jacob Rouch; Constable—T. W. Kendall.

1869. Trustees—Peter Spangler, S. S. Aylesworth, George Strock; Clerk—A. B. Ebright; Treasurer—Jacob Rouch; Constable—T. W. Kendall.

1870. Trustees—C. H. Palmer, Daniel Webster, J. P. Henderson; Clerk—Eli Zaring; Treasurer—N. W. Smith; Constable—George Arnold.

1871. Trustees—C. H. Palmer, Joab Scruby, J. P. Henderson; Clerk—Eli Zaring; Treasurer—N. W. Smith; Constable—Samuel Fishburn; Assessor—Robert Wallace.

1872. Trustees—C. H. Palmer, Jacob Smyser, Christian Fair; Clerk—S. B. Kelley; Treasurer—Thomas McKee; Assessor—Eli Zaring; Constable—Peter Starn.

1873. Trustees—Jacob Smyser, John Soliday, Philip Rouch; Clerk—S. B. Kelley; Treasurer—Thomas McKee; Assessor—Eli Zaring; Constable—Peter Starn.

1874. Trustees—Philip Rouch, Benjamin Low, William M. Gill; Clerk—S. B. Kelley; Treasurer—Peter Spangler; Assessor—Robert Wallace; Constable—Peter Starn.

1875. Trustees—Benjamin Low, John Sparr, Andrew Raudebaugh; Clerk—S. G. Gill; Treasurer—John Shelly; Assessor—W. H. Sidle; Constable—D. R. Houser.

1876. Trustees—John Sparr, Joseph Martin, Daniel Acker; Clerk—D. C. Kean; Treasurer—Thomas McKee; Assessor—Peter Sparr, Jr.; Constable—H. W. Walters.

1877. Trustees—Daniel Acker, N. W. Smith, J. H. Willour; Clerk—D. C. Kean; Treasurer—Thomas McKee; Assessor—Peter Sparr, Jr.; Constable—H. W. Walters.

First Settlers.

John Collier is supposed to have been the first white settler in what is now Plain township, locating on the James Childs farm. William Meeks, a native of Virginia, was the second, and settled on the farm now owned by John Sidle. Cyrus Baird was the first Justice of the Peace. George and David Lozier settled upon the prairies in 1814, south of Blachleyville. They owned farms, and came from Pennsylvania. Benjamin White, a shoemaker and preacher, who settled where George Felger lives, and old Dan. Miller, who occupied the farm now owned by William Nirods, and built a saw-mill as early as 1815, were among the early settlers. He built the first house in Blachleyville, where Swain's hotel

stands, kept tavern, sold whisky, went to Indiana and began practicing medicine. Augustus Case came in as early as 1814. John Cassiday was the first school-teacher in that settlement. Elder French (Baptist) was the first minister.

William B. Blachley, M. D., was born in New Jersey, from which State he removed to Washington county, Pa., where he remained twenty years, when he emigrated to Plain township in 1816. He was twice married, and was the father of nineteen children. He practiced medicine in Blachleyville nineteen years, when he removed Valparaiso, Indiana, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a graduate of Princeton, and a member of the Baptist church. The village of Blachleyville was named after this family. His son, William Blachley, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pa., November 27, 1799, and came to Plain township with his father, with whom he read medicine and began practice. He was married in his twenty-fourth year, to Abigail Wells, a native of New England, and had twelve children, ten of whom are dead—two daughters only remaining. The eldest daughter, Abigail, is married to Dr. Hunt, of Shreve, and the youngest to Captain Benjamin, son of Constant Lake, of Wooster.

Philip Arnold was born in Lehigh county, Pa. He removed to Plain township in 1812, and settled upon what was known as the Gillis farm. After his arrival he purchased 320 acres of land from the Eagles, who had entered it. He had eleven children. For months they had no bread in the house, and were compelled to live on venison, honey and potatoes. His son, Thomas Arnold, a native of the same county, was born in 1802, and came West with his father. He was married in his twenty-fifth year to Sarah Hines. He cast his first vote in what was called "Blue school-house."

William Sidle, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Cumberland county, 1789, and removed to the residence of his son, John Sidle, in 1828. He was married to Mary Brandt. He went to California in the spring of 1849 by the overland route, taking a company of twelve men with him, seventeen yoke of cattle, three wagons, one horse and two cows. He left home April 5, and reached his destination in August. He died on the Yuba river in the spring of 1850. He was a man of indomitable energy and courage. John Sidle, his son, was born August 11, 1816, in York county, Pa., and removed to Plain township in 1828. He was

married March 30, 1843, to Joanna Carson, of Plain township, and has seven children living, to wit: Mary E., William Henry, James, Lucinda, Lucertus, Clara and John C. Mr. Sidle is a farmer and stock-raiser, one of the largest real estate owners of the county, and a popular and excellent citizen.

William Goodfellow was born in the county of Caven, Ireland, and at the age of ten years he immigrated to America with his parents, two sisters and two brothers; and the family settled in Center county, Pennsylvania. Thence he removed in 1816 to Wayne county, Ohio, and opened a farm in Plain township, where he resided for nearly fifty years. He served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1824 for a term of seven years, receiving his commission from Governor Jeremiah Morrow. His house, situated on the Ashland road, was widely known for its hospitality. In politics and on moral reforms Judge Goodfellow had the fortitude or the fortune generally to work with minorities, as he became early an old line Whig, and was from the first a radical anti-slavery and anti-liquor man. He had the honor of organizing and being President of the first temperance society in Wayne county, and lived to see all of his long debated principles inaugurated in State or National administration or enactments.

For more than half a century he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, most of the time filling various of its laical offices, and in its communion he died in 1864. Miss Jane Allison, three years his junior, became his wife in February, 1809, and survived him two years. She was a beautiful character, a sincere Christian, an unobtrusive, discreet and saintly woman. Their children were: Matthew Allison, married Drusilla Culbertson in 1833; Jane, married Rev. Jesse Warner 1830, died 1843; Louisa Catherine, married Andrew Glenn 1835, died 1836; Narcissa, married James W. Boyd, 1841; Amelia, married William Anderson 1840, died 1844; William, married Mary E. Dempster 1851; Juliette, married Rev. L. Dorland, 1846; Isaiah R., married Susan A. Deming 1854; Maria Louisa, married C. W. Beer, 1868, Mr. Beer dying at Sandusky, October 4, 1871.

Benedict Mellinger, Sr., was born in Germany, over one hundred years ago, and removed to America when but two years of age, landing at Baltimore. His mother died on the ocean, his father immediately removing to Lancaster county, Pa., where he followed

the occupation of a weaver. After marriage he worked at weaving twelve years, and removed to Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1816, locating where Christian Mellinger now lives. He had eleven children—seven daughters and four sons—the names of the latter being David, John, Benedict and Christian. He died twenty years ago, at the age of eighty. David Mellinger was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and married Mary Felger, of Wayne county, Ohio. He died in December, 1862, in Plain township. His wife survives him. John Mellinger was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and married Hannah Casebeer. He died in Plain township, in October, 1872. Benedict Mellinger was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and married Sallie Casebeer, of Wayne county. They have four children living. Christian Mellinger was born where he now lives, in Plain township, and married Elizabeth Showalter. They have four children, viz: William, Daniel, Belinda and Franklin. William Mellinger married Samantha Buckwalter, of Paint township, October 26, 1869. He is at present one of the Justices of Plain township, and a capable and popular teacher. His father is a first-class citizen and an old Jacksonian Democrat.

Aaron Baird was born in Massachusetts in 1767, and was of old English parentage. He came to Ohio in 1813, and purchased property in Plain township where the late Cyrus Baird lived. The next spring he brought his family and continued his residence there until his death, August 7, 1826. He was married to Eunice Murdock, a native of Massachusetts, and had seven children, four boys, named Kendal, Cyrus, Josiah and Alfred. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Mohican township, then in Wayne county, holding the office nearly nine years.

Cyrus Baird, his son, was born March 2, 1804, and at the age of ten removed to Wayne county with his father, with whom he remained till his death, and had ten children. Aaron, Cyrus and Morgan are his sons. He was an enterprising, shrewd business man, and a good specimen of the New England gentleman. Aaron Baird, his son, lives in Plain township, and is a successful farmer and stock dealer. He is noted for his hospitality and geniality, which qualities characterize his wife, and hence his house is a home to friends and visitors, where all are pleasantly entertained. Cyrus is a citizen of Wooster.

John Tryon was born in Oswego county, N. Y., March 8, 1794, near Milford, from which he departed in 1815. His father, Ezra Tryon, was born in Connecticut and was a soldier in the Revolution for three years, drawing a pension for twenty-five years. He was a scout in Virginia, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He removed to Wayne county in 1816, and died in 1847, and his wife in 1818. He was married to Lydia Saddler, January 12, 1817. His death occurred a few years since.

Robert Eason was born in Lycoming county, Pa., December 10, 1795, of Irish and English parents. He immigrated to Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, April 14, 1816, and in a year thereafter married Beulah Sooy. He commenced his first housekeeping near Stibbs' mill, east of Wooster, and lived there six years, when he removed to Perry township, Ashland county, then Wayne, with his wife and three children, Samuel, Joseph and Benjamin. Here they lived eight years, and on January 19, 1832, he removed to the farm in Plain township, now (1878) owned by his son, Hon. Benjamin Eason, where he succeeded Dennis Driskel in the business of milling, which he continued until his death, April 14, 1864. Before coming to Wayne county he took an active part in the war of 1812, serving a regular term of enlistment in a Pennsylvania regiment at Fort Erie. His wife, on March 12, 1850, was crushed to death by machinery in the mill in Plain township.

John Folgate, probably the oldest man that ever lived in Wayne county, died at the age of 111 years, September 15, 1870, in Jefferson. He was drafted in the war of 1812, and was discharged on account of old age.

William and Henry Rouch, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Plain township in 1815. William Rouch, son of the former of the two brothers, was born December 1, 1820, and was married April 18, 1856, to Susannah Bowers, and has five living children, viz: Sarah A. T. S., William P. and Elizabeth. Mr. Rouch is one of the hard-working, honest, plain speaking citizens of the township, who knows his own business exactly, and proposes while he lives to superintend it. He is a gentleman whose integrity is unquestioned. Philip Rouch, another brother, emigrated to Plain town-

ship in 1818. Jacob Rouch, his son, who died February 12, 1870, was a very remarkable man. Although he never had an opportunity to educate himself he was, nevertheless, one of the best informed men on general subjects in the county. He was a natural talker and disputant, and a speaker of great ease and fluency.

Towns in Plain Township.

Millbrook received its title from General Thomas McMillan, who named it and surveyed it. It was laid out by Elijah Yocum, August 10, 1829, the plat and certificate recorded next day, and found in County Records, p. 315, vol. 7. The carding-mill to the east was originally a grist-mill, built by McMillen, in 1816, for John Nimmon.

Blachleyville was laid out by William B., and William Blachley, December 16, 1833, after whom it was named. It was surveyed by George Emery, the plat and certificate recorded March 12, 1834, and found on page 210, vol. 11, County Records.

Jefferson was laid out June 30, 1829, by Stephen Williams and Alexander Hutchinson and was surveyed by Peter Emery, the plat and certificate recorded July 2, 1829, which can be found on page 276, Book G. It is favorably situated, four miles west of Wooster, and does considerable business. It had from an early period fine mail facilities, the coach line extending from Wooster to Ashland. This line having been vacated, it was restored two years ago, Charles Lessiter conducting it for one year, when it passed into the hands of Joshua Warner. George Waggoner is the Postmaster.

Reedsburg was laid out by William Reed, after whom it was named, December 23, 1835, and surveyed by George Emery, the plat and certificate being recorded January 4, 1836, and found on page 527, vol. 13. The first settlers of that neighborhood were, Matthias Starn, Joseph Mowery, John Peters, William Hagerman, and others.

Springville was laid out by David Brown and surveyed by John A. Lawrence, December 16, 1844, plat and certificate recorded December 4, 1845, the record being on page 33, vol. 28. It was formerly called Buffalo, or Heath's Corners.

Remains of Buffaloes and Cedar Trees.—Between Springville and Millbrook the land-owners in plowing, but more especially in ditching, come in contact with the

remains of cedar trees. Half a century ago immense logs were taken out, three feet from the surface, that had lain there for ages, and were sawed into boards. Trees were found three and four feet in diameter. More recently, in ditching in the low lands directly south of Millbrook, have been found more of these cedar relics. What is mysterious about this is the fact that there are no cedar forests in that section, nor have we any knowledge of them from any source whatever. South and east of the village on the old Culbertson farm, and the one where James Bruce lives, were found buffalo skulls and horns, and remains of human bodies of immense size. Here is a field for the naturalist, antiquarian, archæologist, ethnologist, the man with the encyclopedia, and sweet Gonzales, ever smiling James.

Jacob Kister was born in York county, Pa., and removed to Wayne county in 1834, landing with his wife and family on the 16th of May, near Cross Keys. In August of the same year he bought a farm of 170 acres, including the carding mill and new grist mill, lying near Millbrook, purchasing the same from Rev. Elijah Yocum. He had three children born in Wayne county; his wife, Catherine Shuman, of York county, had seven children at three births. David Kister, brother of Jacob, accompanied him to Wayne county, bringing his wife and family. He bought land in East Union township, lived there a number of years, then moved to Noble county, Indiana, where he now resides. Adam Kister, another brother, came out ten or twelve years before Jacob or David. He died near Edinburg. He was the father of Shuman Kister. Andrew Kister was married to Roxanna, daughter of Brigadier General Thomas McMillen.

Joseph G. Yocum was born in Cumberland county, Pa., October 17, 1816, and was married April 25, 1839, to Margaret D. Funk, of Chester township. His father's name was Charles, a native of Pennsylvania, and was raised in Juniata county, but removed to Wayne county in June, 1828, bringing with him his wife and three children, Joseph G., Elmer and James. When he came to Plain township he settled near the carding-mill in West Millbrook, on some lands owned by him and John, his brother, who made the improvements on William Liddell's farm. He, unfortunately, met with an accident in the carding mill, from the effects of which he died November 2, 1828. Joseph G. Yocum, then but twelve years old, went to Congress township, to live with his grandfather, with whom and with his uncle he worked. At the age of twenty he rented the farm he now lives on from the guardians of his three brothers. At the end of two years he married, and this year he purchased the farm from the heirs. There was a tannery upon the

place, the first in the township, built by Andrew Yocum in 1825. Mr. Yocum has two children, Lucian S. and Charles M., the former married to Miss Lucy Weaver, the latter to Miss Bell Ross, of Sugarcreek township. He is a member of the church, a man of sterling character and unbending integrity.

Jacob Smyser was born in York county, Pa., June 27, 1810, and is married to Sarah Diehl. He came to Wayne county in 1832, and has had seven children. His father, Jacob Smyser, was a native of York county, Pa., and died September 14, 1840. He was a farmer, and of German ancestry. The subject of this notice has been a citizen of Wayne county for over forty years, and is one of the popular and trustworthy men of Plain township. He is a man of correct life, a member of the Lutheran church, noted for his adhesion to principle and unswerving rectitude of purpose and action.

A. B. Ebright was born March 27, 1818, in Perry county, Pa., and emigrated to Ohio with his father, George Ebright, and with whom he subsequently lived until his death. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but procured a substitute. He was married in April, 1841, to Miss Tamar Freese, of Plain township, and has four children living. His daughter, Artie D., married David Sloane, of Ashland, and lived but eighteen months after marriage. His sons are as follows: E. F., M. C., George J. and John B. Mr. Ebright is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, of great sagacity and independent mind and will. He is and has long been a member of the Methodist church.

Dewitt C. Kean, son of William Kean, was born in Plain township, April 14, 1832, on the farm where he now lives. He attended the township schools, and in 1854 went to Delaware College, Dr. Thompson, President, after which he began teaching, having altogether taught twelve terms in Plain township and one in Clinton. May 9, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary E. Brubaker, of Lake township, Ashland county, and has seven children, to wit: William F., George P., Olin L., Gertrude P., Orange Judd, Laura B. and Estella. The three oldest have been attending Wooster University. He is one of the intelligent men in the township and his character without a flaw; is heartily identified with every enterprise that looks to progress, and one whose excel-

lent qualities make him a man highly regarded. For nine years he was Justice of the Peace, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Churches of Plain Township.

Reformed Church of Reedsburg was founded by Adam Stump, a pioneer minister of the West, who labored here in 1840 and organized the congregation. Rev. J. Schlosser was next, and then Rev. Jesse Hines, who yet lives in Reedsburg. Rev. J. J. Excel came after him, and during his ministry the church edifice was erected. The congregation is at present in a prosperous condition.

Lutheran Church.—The first services held by persons of this faith were in 1836, at the residences of Jacob Smyser, Sen., and M. Starn, and an old log school-house east of the village. The family of Mr. Smyser is the only Lutheran one now known to have lived in this community at that time.

In 1842 a German Reformed and Lutheran Church was built east of the village. The building committee was Jonas Spangler, Washington Cassiday and Jacob Smyser, Jr. No regular organization occurred till 1848, when a constitution was drafted and signed by the following membership: Daniel Smyser and wife, Martin Smyser and wife, Jacob Smyser and wife, Emanuel Smyser and wife, Samuel Baley and wife, George Lawrence, David and Henry Horn, Hanna Kelley and Isaac Peterman. In 1859 it was determined to build a church of their own in the village, and in 1873 it was extensively repaired, and now is a beautiful edifice. The present membership is ninety-seven. The line of ministers is as follows: Andrew Kuhn, W. J. Sloan, George Wolf, G. W. Shaffer, C. C. Guenther, George Leiter. A. M. Smith, D. Smith, Jacob Fry, Adam Helwig, A. Z. Thomas, and S. P. Kiefer.

Baptist Church of Millbrook.—The Baptists of this settlement for many years attended service at Wooster, and afterwards they built what was known as the Dunbar church. In about 1854 they erected a church building of their own in Millbrook, though it stands across the line in Clinton township. The early Baptists were Elijah Pocock, Mrs. Irvine Keys, Mrs. William, mother of the late Dr. Baker, of Wooster, John Reider and wife, and Mrs. Elizabeth Knox. The early Baptist members of the Dunbar neighborhood were David and William Kimpton, John Robison and wife and oldest daughter, Jacob Singer and wife, the daughters of Thomas Culbertson, and Robert Dunbar, who settled in Wooster township in 1829. Becoming an independent church, they grew in numbers and influence. The following is the probable line of ministers: Rev. A. W. Hall, Rev. A. J. Buell, Rev. John Burke, Rev. T. J. Penny, Rev. A. E. Anderson, Rev. Nelson Crandal, Rev. J. K. Porter, Rev. G. W. Taylor, and Rev. James Samis, present pastor.

Maple Grove Church.—The original edifice was a log building, raised in 1835, on the precise grounds occupied by the new one. It was a rude structure, with slab seats without backs, etc., and was called the Case Meeting House. Prior, however, to this church, the society held religious services in a house one-half mile south of the church and now owned by James Weltmer. The members attending that church were Jean, wife of Samuel Case, Oresimus Case and Sarah his wife, Joshua Case, Gashim Woods and wife and daughter. Their new church edifice is one of the best in the township, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

Plain Church (*Lutheran*).—The lot on which this church stands was deeded to the members of the German Reformed and Lutheran churches by George Karns, in 1834. The church was built in 1834–35. A permanent organization took place November 5, 1843, with the following officers and members: Elder, Jacob Soliday; Deacons, John Miles and John Soliday; Members, Jacob Lawrence, Elizabeth and Sarah Smith, Mary Keister, Morgan Doyl, Charlotte Dysert, Mary Welty, Catharine Byers, John G. and Jacob Welty, Mary and Elizabeth Shelly, Louvina Jones, George Muttersbaugh, Lydia Miles, Catharine and Elizabeth Soliday, Sarah C. Smith, Elizabeth Knox and Mariah Lawrence. In 1853 the present church structure was erected. The present membership is sixty-two, and the line of ministry is the same as that of Reedsburg.

Evangelical Church.—The original members were C. Felger, John Raudebaugh, M. Rittenhouse, Phillip Kettering, John Weltmer. The first house of worship was built in 1856. The present edifice was erected in 1876, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Felger, and was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Bartzler. The building committee consisted of George Felger, Harrison Swickart, George Nave, Christian Fair. Its present officers are George Nave, class-leader, and Cyləs Fickes, exhorter. It is now known as the Grand View church.

Disciple Church, in Blachleyville, was built in 1866. Hugh Funk and family, Peter Baker and his father's family, Casper Swart, and others, were among the earliest of this denomination in this locality. Rev. Harrison Jones was the first preacher.

Christ's Lutheran Church, in Blachleyville, was built in 1875, Rev. George Dillman ministering to the congregation.

Oak Chapel, Methodist.—The old log edifice was erected in 1827, and was dedicated by Rev. Russel Bigelow. The new church was constructed in 1861, and dedicated by Rev. Adam Poe; the circuit preachers then being Revs. Starr and Spofford. It has recently been repaired—a cupola added, wherein a bell is introduced. This church is in a prosperous condition, with a Sunday-school in conjunction with it, of which David Bitner is superintendent, and near to this church, in 1818, the first camp-meeting was held in Plain township.

Nathan Warner, son of Nathan Warner, was born in Northampton county, Pa., October 12, 1790. He was the second son and third member of a family of nine. His ancestry was of English origin on the paternal and Welsh on the maternal side.* He remained with his father till he was twenty-four years of age, when he was married, May 4, 1815, to Mary Rathbun, of Cayuga county, N. Y. He then removed to Plain township, settling on a piece of land which he purchased, north of the residence of Rev. Jesse Warner, deceased. Here he lived seven years, when he removed to the present residence of Daniel Thomas, east of Jefferson, where he lived from August, 1826, to May, 1843, when he removed to the premises now owned by his son, Rev. Joshua Warner, south

*See Warners, Wooster Township.

of Jefferson, and where he continued to live till his death, September 12, 1870. He had nine children, and had been a member of the Methodist church for sixty-two years.

Mr. Warner was a man characterized by many noble and remarkable qualities. He was a born mechanic, and in this direction there was scarcely any limit to the range of his genius. He could make anything he undertook, from a leather boot-jack to a threshing-machine. He manufactured the first fanning mill for winnowing wheat *that was ever made or used in Wayne county*. In making it he observed no pattern; it was a conception of his own, and though made over half a century ago, it is still in use and better than many of the more improved mills of the present day. He was always a busy man, and did not rust from idleness. His son has a powder-horn over a foot long, on the heavy end of which is horizontally cut with his pocket-knife, "N. Warner — 1809," and perpendicularly on it, "Nathan Warner's powder-horn." He has a pouch also, made of a 'coon-skin, with the hair all worn off; a finely silver-mounted rifle, with which he killed deer and bears, and a coat with but few rents, and on it a row (nine) of silver-gilt buttons, the property of his great grandfather, and descending to him, he being the third custodian of it by the name of Nathan.

He was a conspicuous man in the early history of his township and county. He was one of the earliest of its tax collectors; the receiver of public funds to make material improvements; one of the trustees of his township in 1835; on the first grand jury ever impaneled in Wayne county, his name being identified with the early history of the county, as the record exhibits, in its most notable and vital enterprises. After the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, and the massacre on the Black Fork, a rumor was circulated that the Indians were about to move on the settlements at Wooster. Isaac, son of Adam Poe, was going from Wooster to Mansfield on horseback, and hearing this news, retreated rapidly toward the former place to give the alarm and obtain aid from Beall's army, then at Wooster. His horse gave out when he reached Killbuck, when Mr. Warner instantly supplied him with a fresh one to continue his journey, when sixty soldiers were at once detached and sent to the relief of the inhabitants. He knew what it was to endure the hardships of pioneer life. We may draw upon our pen and the resources of our imagination, but can never produce the perfect picture. His life was a varied and eventful one, and who will say that the world is not made

better by the lives of such men? His good wife and he toiled and struggled and lived to see the dawning and the light.

"They shunned not labor when 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will;
And for the homes they won for them
Their children bless them still."

Rev. Joshua Warner, son of Nathan, was born July 22, 1827, on the Daniel Thomas farm, east of Jefferson, and was married November 30, 1848, to Miss Jane Baker. He is a farmer by occupation, although for the last ten years he has been licensed to preach, never, however, having traveled on circuit, except one year as a stated supply. Mr. Warner is one of the best citizens of Wayne county, a man of genius and ability, an eloquent and convincing speaker, and in every respect an honorable and high-minded gentleman.

Eli Zaring made his appearance upon this planet January 16, 1836, in Plain township. He had the advantages of an early education under instructors like Hon. J. H. Downing, General Thomas F. Wildes, and others, and soon prepared himself for teaching. He attended Vermillion Institute in Hayesville, in 1856, and has taught three terms of school. He was married to Mary A. Stevick August 20, 1857. Mr. Zaring has frequently held township offices, holds a notarial commission, does considerable conveyancing and is an accurate and careful business man.

General Thomas McMillen.—In 1778, in Adams county, Pa., was born the subject of this sketch. When three years old he emigrated to the neighborhood of Pittsburg. In the year 1791, an act of Congress imposing duties upon domestic distilled spirits gave rise to what was called the "Whisky Insurrection," which was only quelled by the display of a large military force after two ineffectual proclamations by the President. Pittsburg being the headquarters of the insurgents, General McMillen was an eye witness to the scenes which transpired upon that memorable occasion.

At the age of twenty-six he enlisted as a soldier in his country's defense, then at war with Great Britain, and was honored with the command of a company. He, with his company, were stationed at Erie during the winter of 1812--13, while Commodore Perry was fitting up his fleet, with which in the following September he

gained so signal a victory over the British squadron under command of Commodore Barclay.

In the spring of 1814 he emigrated to the State of Ohio, and in 1816 was elected in Wayne county a Representative in the Legislature of that State--was afterwards elected Senator, and served eight years successively in one or the other capacity. When first sent to the Legislature the seat of Government was only accessible on horseback from his residence in Wayne county, there being most of the way merely a path through the wild forest.

In 1840 he emigrated to Iowa, and located at Mt. Pleasant, and in 1842 was chosen from Henry county a Representative in the Territorial Legislature, where he rendered most important service in getting up a revised Code of Laws.

He died at his residence near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January, 1852. When he came to Wayne county he settled near Millbrook, and entered the farm now owned and occupied by George Strock, Esq., one of the popular and standard men of Plain township.

John Nimmon, one of the Associate Judges of Wayne county, came in at a very early day and lived on the farm now owned by Dr. Battles, of Shreve, it including at that time the present site of Millbrook.

James Douglass.

James Douglass, although a native of Pennsylvania, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and belonged to a family which was characterized by robust manhood, great physical power and extreme longevity. His earlier years were spent in Tuscarora valley, Pa., on whose rugged hillsides he toiled, and where he acquired those habits of industry and diligence which distinguished his whole career.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of Juniata county, Pa., April 27, 1827, being then thirty-six years of age. She was born near Cookstown, in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 25, 1802, and, with her father's family, emigrated to America in 1810. Their voyage to the New World was tedious and tempestuous, and performed at a crisis of extreme public peril, as a war was in progress between France and England, the latter not hesitating to board all vessels at sea, and cause impressments into its naval and military service. They landed at Baltimore, and immediately directed themselves to Juniata county, Pa., where her parents lived and died.

Soon after their marriage she embarked with her husband to the then far and fabled West, to taste its privations and promises, locating on the spot where faded the bloom of her mature life, and where was triumphantly unfolded the sublime lesson of a death whose terrors were defeated. Here she encountered the stern trials and hardships which uniformly beset the first settlers of all new communities, but performed her part with unfaltering fortitude, never despairing, never surrendering, but hopefully and buoyantly looking forward to the beautiful to-morrow of better days. She was a woman of much intelligence, sweet and composed disposition, tender sensibilities, ardent attachments and many social and domestic virtues. Though passionately devoted to her friends and family, she was wont to withdraw from them when sacred volumes would be read, and when she would question her soul and call for the strength that is the answer of the ascended prayer.

A woman of great native strength of mind, of extreme force of character, of fervent Christian impulses, her counsels were always sought; and thus her life became a perpetual example, and her death a peaceful vindication of that holy religion which adorned and embellished all her days. She was an ardent lover of sacred poetry, a faithful student of sacred history, and enjoyed a perfect familiarity with the Scriptures, which were her study and delightful theme. She was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church, to which she belonged for nearly fifty years. Her death occurred Wednesday morning, October 16, 1872, having attained the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten.

After his arrival in the new county the subject of this sketch settled in Plain township, about four miles west of Wooster, where he lived over forty years. He found his new home a solitude of stately trees, which were soon felled by his strong arms, when fields of waving corn and acres of nodding grain rapidly rewarded him for his toil and secured to him an independence. In his dealings with men he was scrupulously honest, and as true to promise as the needle to the pole.

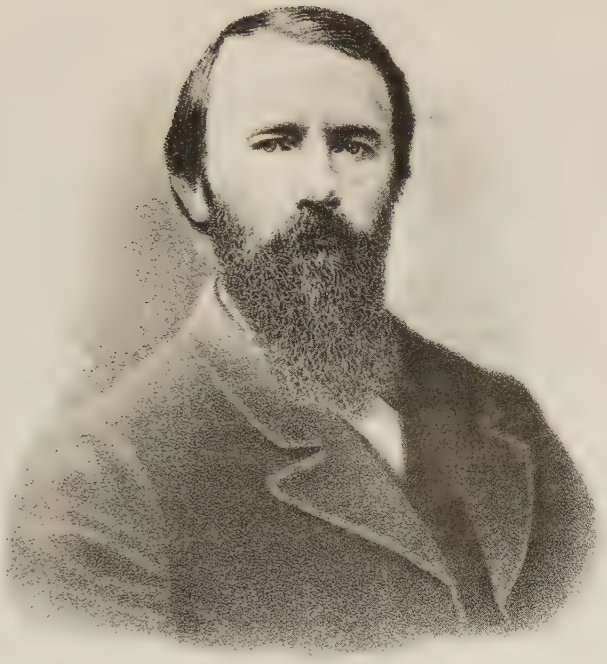
Few men possessed good health to such an extraordinary degree as he. His physical frame was a model of muscular perfection, and his constitution, until a short time prior to his death, was unimpaired by disease. There appeared to be no limit to his energies, no exhaustion to his vital forces. Proverbially industrious,

he taught economy and practiced it. Though sometimes seemingly austere, and even punctilious with men, no one who knew him doubted but under that brusque exterior there throbbed a warm heart and blossomed the kindliest of the domestic virtues —as in the regions of the North, under Polar snows, flourish flowers and plants of surpassing beauty. With his wife he had long been in communion with the United Presbyterian church.

He died on Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. With him perished the last of the old family stock. On the 18th of October, he followed his wife to the quiet keeping of the tomb, and in just thirty days he was borne to his place of rest,

"To slumber while the world grows old."

By his marriage James Douglass had six children, viz: Elizabeth C., Robert, publisher of this history, James W., Mary A., Ben and William W. James W. Douglass, his second son, died July 3, 1877. He was a successful farmer, a man of imposing appearance, standing six feet two inches in hight, possessed of a fine intellect, discriminating judgment and rare social qualities, which secured to him the warmest friendship of all who knew him. He was a man of strict integrity, firmness and decision of character, and held a commission from the United States government in the Revenue service for several years, discharging his duties with fidelity and conceded ability. He was an earnest and zealous member of the Methodist church. His remaining family consists of his wife, Sarah A., and one child, Mary Elizabeth.



Ben Douglass

CHAPTER XXV.

Bird's-Eye Agricultural Survey of Wayne County.

Occupation of the People.—Agriculture.—The rural inhabitants of Wayne county are emphatically an agricultural population, the term *agricultural* having reference to husbandry, tillage or culture of the earth. Of Agriculture Rollin speaks:

It may be said to be as ancient as the world, having taken birth in the terrestrial paradise itself, when Adam, newly come forth from the hands of his Creator, still possessed the precious but frail treasure of his innocence; God having placed him in the garden of delights, commanded him to cultivate it; *ut operaretur illium:* to dress and keep it. Genesis ii., 15. That culture was not painful and laborious, but easy and agreeable; it was to serve him for his amusment, and to make him contemplate in the productions of the earth the wisdom and liberality of his Master.

The sin of Adam having overthrown this order, and drawn upon him the mournful decree which condemned him to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow; God changed his delight into chastisement, and subjected him to hard labor and toil, which he had never known had he continued ignorant of evil. The earth became stubborn and rebellious to his orders, to punish his revolt against God, and brought forth thorns and thistles. Violent means were necessary to compel it to pay man the tribute of which his ingratitude had rendered him unworthy, and to force it by labor to supply him every year with the nourishment which before was given him freely and without trouble.

From hence, therefore, we are to trace the origin of Agriculture, which, from the punishment it was at first, is become, by the singular goodness of God, in a manner the mother and nurse of the human race. It is in effect, the source of solid wealth and treasures of real value, which do not depend upon the opinion of men—which suffice at once to necessity and enjoyment, by which a nation is in no want of its neighbors, and often necessary to them—which make the principal revenue of a State and supply the defect of all others when they happen to fail. Though mines of gold and silver should be exhausted, and the moneys made of them lost—though pearls and diamonds should remain hid in the womb of the earth and sea—though commerce with strangers should be prohibited—though all arts, which have no other object than embellishment and splendor, should be abolished, the fertility of the earth alone would afford an abundant supply for the occasions of the public, and furnish subsistence both for the people and armies to defend it.

It was the noblest of the Roman pursuits in the days of Roman prosperity. It was diffused everywhere they went and followed in the train of their victories. Princes and ministers supported and encouraged it. The descendants of Numa, next to the adoration of the gods and reverence for religion, recommended nothing so much to the people as the cultivation of lands and the propagation of cattle. Books were written and precepts on agriculture were given by kings to posterity. Pliny says:

> The earth, glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant heroes, seemed to make new efforts, and to produce her fruits with greater abundance; that is, no doubt, because those great men, equally capable of handling the plough and their arms, of sowing and conquering lands, applied themselves with more attention to their labor, and were of course more successful in it.

Consuls, dictators, even the great Cincinnatus, "in whose breast the destinies of a nation lay dormant," were taken from the plow. The rustic Cato applied himself with industrious ardor to his farm. His neighbor, Valerius Flaccus, one of the most powerful men of Rome, would go to the cities in the morning to plead the causes of those who employed him, and then would retire to the fields, where in dingy clothes he would toil with his servants, sit down with them at the table, eat of their bread and drink of their wine. A Roman Senator once said to Appius Claudius, by way of contrasting the farm upon which they then stood with the magnificence of his country houses:

> Here (said he) we see neither painting, statues, carving, nor Mosaic work; but to make such amends, we have all that is necessary to the cultivation of lands, the dressing of vines, and the feeding of cattle. In your house everything shines with gold, silver and marble; but there is no sign of arable lands or vineyards. We find there neither ox, nor cow, nor sheep. There is neither hay in the cocks, vintage in the cellars, nor harvest in the barn. Can this be called a farm? In what does it resemble that of your grandfather and great-grandfather?

Cicero asserted "that the country life came nearest to that of the wise man; that is, it was a kind of practical philosophy."

In exalted strains, in his Georgics, Virgil celebrates its pleasures:

> Ah! the too happy swains, did they but know their own bliss! to whom, at a distance from discordant arms, earth, of herself most liberal, pours from her bosom their easy sustenance. If the palace, high raised with proud gate, vomits not forth from all its apartments a vast tide of morning vigilants; and they gape not at porticos variegated with beauteous tortoise-shell, and on doorposts tricked with gold, and on Corinthian brass; and if the white wool is not stained with the Assyrian

drug, nor the use of the pure oil corrupted with Cassia's aromatic bark; yet there is peace secure, and a life ignorant of guile, rich in various opulence; yet theirs are peaceful retreats in ample fields, grottos and living lakes; yet to them cool vales, the lowings of kine, and soft slumbers under a tree are not wanting. There are woodlands and haunts, for beasts of chase and youth patient of toil and inured to thrift; the worship of the gods, and fathers held in veneration; Justice, when she left the world, took her last steps among them.

We thus perceive that with the ancients it was catalogued with the most honorable and dignified of human employments. That it should constitute the employment of more modern people is but natural; and especially so when we consider that the fertile regions of the New World embrace the new Egyptian corn-fields and wheat ranges of Mesopotamia. But to preserve the vitality and insure the fecundity of the soil the care and wisdom of the Romans must be observed. Soils are not depleted of their fertility by changeable seasons, intemperate airs, or transformations of their constituent parts, or even a continuous and excessive tillage. Their weakness and exhaustion is the result of our own neglect, and is brought about by a reckless cultivation, an absence of necessary stimuli, and too frequently by passing the lands to careless and injudicious tenants. Hence we offer a word on

Fertilizers.—We presume there is no farmer in the county but makes more or less use of them. In reference to guano as a fertilizer, the great difficulty is the expense of procuring it, the principal sources of supply being the Peruvian Islands and British West Indies. During the decade ending June 30, 1870, there was imported into the United States 387,585 tons, valued at $5,992,325, or at a cost of over $15 per ton at the port of shipment. Many years will doubtless elapse before it will be accepted by the farming community. In some of the States bone meal is substituted, and it has many eulogizers as an effective and profitable stimulant of the soil. But its production is accompanied with a large expense, as mills are to be built, the bones crushed by iron teeth or prongs arranged as in a bark-mill, and again run through a finer set of teeth. Leached ashes are excellent fertilizers for clover, and render more mellow and friable all heavy clay lands. Statistics demonstrate that when applied to wheat, at the rate of 200 to 300 bushels to the acre, they increased the yield 100 per cent. Marl, which is simply an earth containing more or less carbonate of lime, is highly recommended, large quantities of which are found throughout the State of Mississippi. Germany supports by Gov-

ernment the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, and Chicago for the last few years has been producing them and shipping East and South annually, from 6,000 to 8,000 tons. They are mainly prepared from material supplied from the slaughter-houses of the city. Swamp-muck is used in many localities, and with very gratifying and compensatory results. When spread upon grass lands in the fall it induces an early and more vigorous growth in the spring, and materially augments the crops. Plaster is likely the cheapest of the fertilizers. It will even redeem lands that are so impoverished as to hardly produce any crops—to the extent, at least that the clover plant will take root, it being the great restorative of enfeebled soils. It is no longer a debatable question that clover, as a soil-stimulant, is indispensable to every system of rational husbandry. It has achieved the enviable reputation of being, not only an eminent fertilizer, but a consummate restorative to exhausted soils, and capable of resisting the storms and frosts of a Borean winter. It occupies an equality with the richest composts and strongest manures of the barnyard. It leaves the soil in a loose and loamy condition, and divests it of many foreign and extraneous growths.

Nothing is more appropriate, or better grounded in good sense, than the practice of plowing down a clover crop preparatory to the growing of wheat. For it is asserted, that the growing of clover is equal to deep plowing, as its long roots penetrate deeply in search of food for the stems and leaves, which, if plowed into the land, will undergo decomposition and leave near the surface elements taken from the subsoil. Its leaves take carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and the plowing in of the crop augments the carbon of a soil very materially, which changes the color and gives it greater capacity to absorb solar heat, and to retain moisture, manures and ammonia, whether resulting from their decomposition, or absorbed from the atmosphere.

Aside from the clover-plant, our farmers rely chiefly upon the products of the stable and barn-yard for their fertilizers. These, if properly managed, would be far more valuable and available than they are. In many cases, they are not saved with that measure of care that their value demands; nor is that amount or quality of manure made from the straw and other *debris* of the barn-yard that could be from a more skillful management. Its value is deteriorated by rains falling on it and washing out its soluble fertilizing constituents. By analysis it is established, that this crude water-

soaked material possesses less than one-half the money value and vitalizing power of the sheltered accumulations of the stable and barn. It is gratifying to note that our farmers are devoting needful attention to it, and realize the importance of this subject. It is an axiom that they are beginning to understand, that constant abstraction, without the *pro quid quo*, or putting back an equivalent to what is taken from the soil, must ultimately deplete and enfeeble it.

Primitive Plows and Plowing.—The plow is doubtless the creature of a very hoary antiquity. It was sometimes formed of the limb of a tree, and sometimes of the body and tough root of a sapling, the lower end being hewed to a wedge. The plowman occasionally worked the implement himself, but was oftener assisted by a team composed of a grown daughter and her mother, attached to the plow by rawhide or hempen thongs. The Egyptians, it is supposed, first made use of it. The plow of the ancient Britons was a rude and uningenious contrivance. When in use it was fastened to the *tails* of oxen and horses, and in this wise the the poor beast was compelled to drag it through the ground. An act of the Irish Legislature was passed in 1634, entitled, "An act against plowing by the tails," which forbade the barbarous custom, but it was still practiced in some parts of the island as late as the present century. The draft-pole was lashed to the tail of the animal, and as no harness was employed, two men were necessary—one to guide and press upon the plow, the other to direct the animal, which he did by walking backwards in front of the miserable creature, beating him on the head on either side, according to the direction required.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was among the first to suggest improvements upon the plow in this country, and in a paper addressed to the French Institute, attempted the solution of the problem of the true surface of the mould-board and the establishment of rational and practical rules for its structure and form. In 1793 he made practical experiments upon his theories, and had several plows made in pursuance of them, and put them into use on his estates in Albemarle and Bedford counties, Va., with most satisfactory results.

In 1837, Daniel Webster invented a plow for work twelve and fourteen inches deep, cutting a furrow twenty-four inches wide, which is still in existence and was at the Centennial Exposition at

Philadelphia. It is twelve feet long, with a landside four feet long. The mould-board is of wood, plated with thin iron straps, the beam being twenty-eight inches from the ground. It was intended for his farm at Marshfield, and required six or eight men, besides himself, to manage it. He spoke of it in this way:

> When I have hold of the handles of my big plow in such a field, with four pairs of cattle to pull it through, and hear the roots crack, and see the stumps all go under the furrow out of sight, and observe the clean, mellowed surface of the plowed land, I feel more enthusiasm over my achievements than comes from my encounters in public life at Washington.

The results of modern invention have put such a variety of them in the market, and such is the degree of perfection and skill attained in their manufacture, that there is but little hardship associated with their application to lands. The ordinary cast-iron plow, with a span of horses, is usually sufficient for the purpose unless when the ground is baked and dry. In many places sheet-steel is substituted for cast-iron, with patent advantages in certain respects, as the weight of the plow can be reduced without much impairment of strength, but then they lack durability and become necessarily expensive to farmers. The cast-steel plow is also introduced, and its friends clamor for its ease of draft, durability, and its many valuable and economic points. The old barshare has become a fossiliferous relic of a past period. Sub-soiling has its champions, whose theories concerning this method of soil-procedure seem tenable, if not strictly practical. It is asserted that where the sub-soil plow has been used for four or five years following, the land is very perceptibly improved, and is more mellow, and holds moisture better. Investigation on this question, we imagine, has not been pushed to the extent that the magnitude of it demands, nor will it likely be until the State shall do its duty by establishing an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The kind of plow, time of plowing, depth of same, etc., are conducted by our farmers, with but little regard to rule or system, as each one inclines to champion his own views, and be governed by his own experience.

Rotation in Crops.—As we have before stated, along the lowlands of the streams of the county, and especially the bottoms that are subject to occasional overflow, the same crops can be produced for an indefinite number of years without serious mischief to the soil. On the farm of the late Lewis Thomas, west of Wooster

ter, corn was produced on a tract of meadow for over twenty years without any sensible diminution of yield. Our farmers, however, pretty generally adopt the wiser plan of a judicious rotation, or alternation of crops. There is in this, not only common sense but much obvious philosophy, if pursued to its consequences, but which is beyond the scope and purpose of our work.

Architecture and Building.—The first mention of edifices that we have is found in Genesis, where Cain is represented as having "builded a city and called the name of the city after the name of his son, Enoch." It was built after the Lord had pronounced upon him the curse for the murder of his brother, and likely when he was a dweller in "Nod, on the east of Eden." Architecture, it may be said, is as old as the history of man, and the progeny of Cain, to whom the Bible refers the mention of most of the arts, carried this, undoubtedly, to a state of great perfection. Protection from cold, heat, rain, winds and storms were primal necessities of the human race. The first buildings were but small huts, composed of branches of trees and imperfectly covered. The cottage of Romulus was thatched with straw. Afterward structures of wood were erected which suggested the idea of columns and architraves. Then came stone and brick for foundations and walls, and boards and tiles for roofs. The workmen became skilled, their tastes became educated, and they began to comprehend the rules of proportion and the beauties of symmetry. Health, durability, convenience were chiefly consulted at first; then ornamentation and order, on a reasonable basis, and finally, pomp, grandeur, magnificence, highly laudable on many occasions, but soon strangely abused by luxury.

The architecture and the buildings of the county, while they compare favorably with the other counties of the State that are not older in organization, are not what they should be, when we consider the comfortable situations and wealth of the owners of the soil. It is true the log cabins have sunk to decay; that the wing-less, bay-window-less, piazza-less habitations of an intermediate period are disappearing, but they are far from being succeeded by models of refined taste, good design, or any manifest expression of art. Many of our barns are as good, commodious and constructed with as much breadth of plan and convenience as could be desired, but there is great room for improvement here. They are better than our houses. The architecture, with a few

exceptions, in Wooster and the villages of the county is no better. The furniture of the dwelling is often in contrast with the dwelling itself—frequently superior in value to it. Our churches, as a rule, are intended for our best edifices, but they are too generally combinations of copied beauties and borrowed styles, which become mere incongruities in the midst of their surroundings. Emerson says of the English that "Their architecture still glows with faith in immortality."

Our School-houses.—Our school-houses, and they are as good, probably, as can be found in any county in Ohio, are built to convenience, but are almost invariably destitute of taste. Outside, they have a sort of dock-yard, heavy, warehouse-like look, while the inside is uninviting and cheerless. Badly indeed are they calculated to inspire any idea of design or impression of beauty, or gratify the slightest desire for art; and yet in these very school-houses the eyes which are to drink of nature's beauties, and the tender minds which are to receive the inspiration of a future life, are expected to obtain their earliest impressions and most fervent impulsions. A fair share of this culpability attaches to architects and artists themselves. They must go to France and England, visit Rome, and pace all Italy, spurred by an ambition that most of them are incompetent to gratify. Hence art at home is neglected, for in a country where architecture is slighted, painting and sculpture will have but a slender footing. The cultivation of art must begin with our own buildings, and first of all with our dwelling-houses and school edifices. If they are small, let them be of good design, tasteful and picturesque; if large and imposing, let the same care, thought and painstaking prevail. Every stone, brick, panel, niche and column may be made a delight. Money is well spent when moderately used to beautify a home, for it is said that the character of a man can be told by seeing the house he lives in. A nation defines its individuality by its architecture.

We do not want bigger houses, but their plans and appointments should be in higher consonance with art. We want ventilation, warmth and more light. "Let there be more light" is the first recorded fiat of God. In the dark gorges of the Swiss valleys, where direct sunlight never reaches, the awful presence of idiocy appalls the traveler. We want more sunshine in the dwelling, more lighted houses and fewer dungeons.

Number of Acres in the County—Size of Farms, etc.—In Wayne

county there are 346,491 acres of land, valued, by the Board of Equalization, at $11,106,514, at its session of 1870-71 in Columbus, Ohio, with an average value per acre of $32.06. The buildings of the county were estimated at $1,205,552, making an aggregate value of lands and buildings, $12,312,066, which would increase the average value of lands, buildings inclusive, per acre, to $35.53.

There were then 219,770 acres of arable or plow lands in the county; 31,788 acres of meadow or pasture land, and 94,933 acres of uncultivated or wood-land. The aggregate value of all lots, lands and buildings in the county, as equalized by the State Board, was $14,652,256.

In 1872 there were in Wayne county 3,153 farms of all sizes, which, by division into the number of acres in the county, would make an average size of farms to be a trifle over 109 each. But the distribution of the lands is not so uniform or generous. In the great ocean we have the seasoning anchovy as well as "the sea-shouldering whale;" on the great earth we have the elephant as well as the plowing mole. The statistics of the year 1872 exhibit 120 farms of 3 and less than 10 acres; 180 of 10 and under 20; 554 of 20 and under 50; 1,320 of 50 and under 100; 978 of 100 and under 500 acres. In the county, including the city of Wooster, is $774,746 worth of real estate exempt from taxation. By the census of 1870 the assessed valuation of real and personal estate was $17,269,399, and its true value $28,213,234. Well improved lands, under good cultivation, are worth from $75 to $125 per acre. Quality, location and improvements govern prices.

Fences and Timber.—A great investment in this county and an expensive production of human industry is the common fences which separate the fields and divide them from the highways and roads. No man has any correct idea of their costliness—not even the remotest dream—unless he has investigated the subject. The wealth of our villages and cities is scarcely to be compared with it. It was asserted by a practical writer of Baltimore, some years ago, that the fences of this country have cost more than twenty times the specie there is in it; and that in some of the counties of the Northern States the fences have actually cost more than the farms and fences are worth. It constitutes a burden to the farmer, and interferes, to some extent, with the agricultural interest of the country. In the north of Europe, with a worse climate and an in-

different system of cultivation, they are able to undersell us in the English markets, and *there* fences are almost unknown. The fields and flocks are under the care of herdsmen, and thus an untold expense is economized, aside from the loss of land which the fences occupy. A farmer has eighty acres of land, 80x160 rods. To enclose that simply requires 480 rods, or 1½ miles of what we call "worm fence." To make that the customary hight, including riders, requires 16 rails to the rod, and each rod requires 4 stakes, which are nearly equivalent to rails, and which we will call such, making 20 rails to the rod. It will thus require 20 times 480, or 9,600 rails simply to enclose his 80 acres. We will leave him with 20 acres of timber land enclosed, but with the remaining 60 acres divided in 6 fields of 10 acres each. These will require 360 rods of additional fence, or 7,200 more rails, making a total for enclosing his 80 acres of 16,800 rails, which are worth, at the lowest estimate, $20.00 per thousand. At this rate the rails for 80 acres are worth $336.00. He has 840 rods of fence, which would employ one man 20 days to build, at an additional expense of $20.00, making a total of over $350.00 to simply fence his farm. To similarly improve a section would cost $2,800.00, and therefore a like distribution of fences throughout the country would swell the sum to over $1,500,000.

And this old-time, old-fashioned "wiring in and wiring out" Virginia rail fence has the supremacy throughout the county. Post and rail and board fences are used in the suburbs of villages, around private dwellings in the county, and frequently along the public roads, but have not fallen into any general use. There are some hedge-rows in the county, but the question of their growth or adaptability to this region is question for future experiment. Originally the county was well-timbered. The uplands that produced it most luxuriantly are denominated by J. H. Caldwell in his Atlas of Wayne County, in a wholesale plagiarism from Knapp's History of Ashland County, "the refused lands" of the county. Hickory, walnut, beech, oak, chestnut, ash, elm, maple, butternut, poplar, sycamore, linn, wild cherry, locust, buckeye, ironwood, dog-wood, constitute the chief varieties. As in the last few years many portable saw-mills have occasioned severe assaults upon the forests, it is probable that but a little more than one-fourth of the area of the county can be classed with the wood or uncultivated lands.

Our Forests.—If the rate of destruction which for the last two decades has been practiced is continued upon our forests, it will interfere with our material prosperity. A certain proportion between the timbered and cleared lands must be maintained in order to preserve a good degree of productiveness in the soil. If some of our farmers had observed this fact, or had removed the forests with more judicious regard to a protection of the spaces cleared, their lands would have been more fertile and their sources of profit greatly multiplied. It is, moreover, the injunction of a sound wisdom for farmers to husband well their forests. There is no greater necessity than wood, not simply for fuel or as a means of warmth, but as a source of employment and industry.

This makes it both the duty of patriotism and the promptings of self-interest to promote the production of timber. This is the opportune time for the undertaking. It is none too soon to make a beginning; it is not too late if the work is commenced in earnest. The decrease of consumption of wood for fuel in all our cities and towns, and on our railroads and steamboats, will aid not a little in the preservation of our forests. It is important that trees which are under size for making lumber should be suffered to grow on. There is now less temptation to cut down forests promiscuously than formerly, when wood for fuel was so much in demand. Where the best trees have been cut out for sawing into lumber, and the growth is thinned, something should be done to replace those trees which have been removed.

Planting of trees is recommended and practiced in many places. It is a niggard, contemptible and selfish argument that runs, "It takes too long for them to mature; I will be dead before they are trees."

Washington planted a Republic upon the virgin soil of a new continent with no hope of beholding its consummation. Posterity has a claim upon all true men that can not be ignored. "Stick in a tree now and then, Jack," said the Scotch laird, "it will be growing while ye are sleeping." The author of Waverly, when ridiculed for his supposed weakness in this regard, replied, "No matter, posterity will thank me for it." An old legend has it that "Abraham planted a cyprus and pine, and a cedar; and that these three incorporated into one tree, which was cut down for the building of the temple of Solomon." The necessary consumption of the trees will speedily enough produce scarcity, and then they are subject to the devastating commotions of the elements, which frequently disfigure and destroy great numbers of them. Worms riot upon them, frosts scorch them, fires coil around them, storms ride them down, ice crushes them, nor are they even spared of

Jove. The destruction occasioned to forests in January, 1874, by the ice amounted to tens of thousands of dollars to the land owners of Wayne county alone. The 6th and 7th of January, 1874, will be as memorable as the frost morning of June 5, 1859.

Protect the groves—they were "God's first temples"—spare the tree; God breathes upon it and it grows; from its acorn cups will spring the masts of admirals, the ribs of navies and mighty ships. Plant the oak, and then the tulip, the cedar and walnut, and then the rose and lily. Plant them in the church-yard, by the school-house, in the open fields, and in the cemetery; and with the evergreens of your mansion lawn; one for your birth, and one for your bridal.

GRAINS.

Wheat.—This grain, once stigmatized by the inhabitants of India as barbarian food, is the most important cereal of the county, and, for all that, of the continent, both as a basis of prosperity and an element of commerce. We have no very positive knowledge of its origin, or where it was first cultivated, or its chronological order in the history of grains. That it was produced extensively and in immense quantities in Egypt at an early period we have assuring and convincing proofs. But a few years prior to the birth of Christ, when Augustus had reduced the country to a Roman province, Rollin asserts that there came regularly from Egypt every year twenty million bushels of wheat. The wheat-bearing regions of Mesopotamia, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, are eulogized by Herodotus, and their yield of the grain is extravagant, if not fabulous. No other cereal has been discovered possessing so many qualities combined to render it suitable and salubrious for food. The spring and winter wheats are nothing less than different conditions of the same species, producing each by proper treatment in the times of sowing; and varieties indicated by the color of the chaff or of the seeds are traceable to contrasts of soil, or, perhaps, to circumstances of a chemical nature, like the distinctions of color in the husks and grains of our Indian corn. The soil best suited to wheat seems to be one of an argillaceous nature, but not too stiff and rich in alkalies and salts. Light, spongy and porous soils, whether silicious or calcareous, are the least suitable, and those representing a variety of constituents are, perhaps, the more preferable. It has been the principal crop of the county since its first

settlement, and one of its most reliable sources of revenue. The pioneers found it ready to grow and produce on their half-cleared, half-plowed enclosures, though fields of what was called "sick wheat" was no uncommon occurrence. Of late years farmers find it necessary to more carefully guard its cultivation and adopt more systematic principles in its production. Different varieties are annually tested, but the Mediterranean wheat, for the last twenty years, has proven in the end to be the most profitable. It yields a white, excellent flour, is a hardy cereal, and resists the assaults of fly, weevil and other insidious foes, combining withal the desirable vitality to endure our bitter winters. The methods of preparing the soil for its reception are as numerous as the caprices of the farmers themselves, and since modern agriculture has taken on *tone*, each prince of the manor is his own authority. In 1875 Wayne county was the second wheat-yielding county in Ohio, producing from 44,043 acres 682,445 bushels of wheat, or an average of less than sixteen bushels to the acre.

Corn.—"Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn;
No richer gift hath Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn."—*Whittier.*

In 1621 the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, found this grain flourishing as the field-vegetable of the Indian tribes, and raised by them for food. It has a remarkable inclination to adapt itself to circumstances of climate, in that it produces great and distinct varieties; and therefore it is a most valuable and priceless agricultural plant. It has the stately aristocratic port of tropical vegetation and is one of the tallest of our growing annuals. Its foliage is large, leaves dark green, with clean bright stems and joints well-defined. We are not certain but that this grain takes precedence over the other cereals in point of value and general utility. With the farmers the failure of this crop is regarded as a calamity. A cornless or half-filled crib suggests an imperative economy, short rations to the stock and general curtailment to the tenantry of the farm. Not only the grain but the bladed stems constitute a most valuable feed for cattle. In case of a failure of the wheat it is a most important substitute, when its multifold value is appreciated.

"Then richer than the fabled gift,
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grains shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold."

It requires a rich, stimulating soil, and one that will only laugh to the tickle of the plow when the conditions of its own nature are complied with. Corn planters, corn cultivators, and various other devisements are employed by the farmers in the production of it, all of which are useful or otherwise, according to the preparation of the soil. The nutritive qualities of the diversified varieties of this grain are quite similar, as chemical analysis has determined. There was raised, in the year 1875, in Wayne county, from 33,398 acres, 1,466,553 bushels of the cereal, or less than 44 bushels to the acre.

Oats.—Mesopotamia is probably the native country of oats. It grows in incongenial localities and where other grains do not. It flourishes best in the colder latitudes and degenerates in the warm. Oatmeal formed of this grain is a very valuable food for man. In Scotland, Ireland, Sweden and Norway it is a great source of maintenance. It is a desirable staple in agriculture; can be drilled or sown broad-cast to equal advantage, and is dependent wholly upon the season for its prosperity. Wayne county in 1875, from 26,317 acres, produced 951,464 bushels, averaging over thirty-six bushels to the acre.

Rye.—The native region of this agricultural cereal is undetermined. At a very remote period it was cultivated in Britain, and the practice obtained of sowing it mixed with the wheat. In sections of Europe it is exalted in domestic economy and by the peasantry. "Rye bread" occupies pre-eminence as a promoter of strength and physical soundness. Its culture is much neglected, and when sown it is given to second-rate lands late in the season. It is frequently sown in mid-summer for winter and early pasture in the spring, when calves and sheep can be seen "Comin' through the rye." In 1875 the acreage was 758 in the county, and the yield 12,503 bushels, an average of less than seventeen bushels to the acre.

Barley.—This cereal grows wild in Sicily and Asia, but its original country is unknown. Pliny speaks of it as "the first grain cultivated for nourishment." It flourishes in hot as well as cold climates. It makes a coarse, heavy bread, and is excellent food for cattle. In the materia medica it is presented as possessing emollient, diluent and expectorant qualities, and since the time of Hippocrates and Galen it has been in good repute in febrile and inflammatory complaints. It requires the best land, shortly depleting it,

and hence not a popular grain with land owners. But 340 acres were cultivated in 1875, yielding 7,917 bushels.

Buckwheat is supposed to be indigenous to Asia. The Moors introduced it into Spain. It is emphatically a flowering plant, and it blooms a long time. Its growth is destructive to weeds and other pestiferous intruders of the farm. Its flowers secrete honey, and until they fade are swarming with bees intent on improving "each shining hour." In some localities it is cultivated exclusively for bee-food. The flour of the grain furnishes a bread highly valued, and a breakfast cake of continental popularity. Its culture has grown into comparative disuse, as the cutting and threshing of it is disagreeable and unpleasant. Two hundred and one acres were sown in 1875, yielding 2,508 bushels.

Flax is claimed to be a native of Egypt, or possibly the elevated plains of Central Asia. It seems to be most prosperous in the warm latitudes. Its fibre is said to obtain its best firmness in the temperate regions. In the United States in 1853 there were produced 8,000,000 pounds. At an exceedingly early date it was raised in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Belgium and Holland produce it extensively. The filaments or threads taken from the fibrous casing of its hollow stems have been used from the remotest periods in the manufacture of linen thread. Its fibers may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk. Cambric, lawn and lace are made from them. The coverings of the ancient mummies witness that the linen mentioned by the ancient writers was produced from the fibres of the flax plant. Its seed furnishes linseed-oil, and the residue, after its expression, is made into the oil-cake, so healthful for feeding and so valuable for fattening cattle. On account of its mucilaginous character, physicians use it for its soothing effects in certain inflammations. Good land is required to produce it, and it greatly debilitates and exhausts the soil. The acreage in Wayne county in 1875 was 654; bushels, 6,800; pounds of fibre, 295,900.

Meadow and Clover Lands.—In 1875 there were 31,759 acres of meadow in Wayne county, yielding 36,334 tons of hay, 1,954 acres of clover, producing 2,098 tons of hay and 1,601 bushels of seed.

Timothy.—This is a hay-plant much in use in New England, where it is known as Herd's grass, so named from a Mr. Herd, who, it is claimed, found it in a swamp near Piscataqua.

Authorities, however, conflict in regard to its origin, some asserting it to be an American, and others a European growth. In old England it is called *the meadow's cat's tail.* Among horse-raisers and turf-men it is esteemed the most valuable fodder. Many of our best farmers cultivate it.

Hungarian grass and millet have each their random votaries in the county.

Fruits.

No portion of Ohio produces superior fruit to that of Wayne county. Every farmer has his orchard of fine, select trees, so that an absolute failure of the fruit crop is almost an impossibility. The productions of the Ohio orchards have achieved deserved popularity in the Eastern markets.

The Apple.—The origin of the apple is not definitely known. Insomuch as mention is made of it in the Scriptures, it may have been a native of Palestine. If the ancestral tree was the one which stood "in the midst of the garden," and which "the woman" believed "*was* pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make *one* wise," then we are justified in defining its origin in "regretted Eden." Pomologists, however, incline to the belief that the wild crab tree of Europe is the parent of all our apples. Pliny mentions it as "a wilding, which had many a foul and shrewd curse given it," on account of its sourness. We have not the space in this survey to enumerate the many varieties produced in this county, but nearly every species known to fruit-growers is found in the orchards of the county, which cover about 7,000 acres of the surface.

The Peach.—This delicious fruit originated in Persia. It was cultivated in Britain in 1550, but not in this country till 1680. It flourishes best under cultivation between latitudes 30 and 40, but attains a rich maturity farther north in the United States. The first fruit raised in Wayne county was peaches, and it is the most easily propagated of all our domestic varieties and well adapted to our soil. Our orchards embrace nearly every species worth cultivating.

The Pear.—A native of Europe, it is traced from Sweden to the Mediterranean, and as far east in Asia as China and Japan. It is the favorite fruit of modern times. The Greeks, Syrians, Romans and Egyptians cultivated it, but its juicy, aromatic deliciousness was not developed until the seventeenth century. In Cali-

fornia it attains the highest perfection. In some localities the tree grows to an enormous size and is remarkable, in some instances, for its longevity, reaching the great age of four hundred years. One of these trees, still growing in England, is said to cover a quarter of an acre of ground. Another is growing in Illinois, ten miles north of Vincennes, that measures ten feet around the trunk, its branches extending over an area of sixty nine feet in diameter. The Stuyvesant pear tree, planted by the doughty Governor of the Dutch Colony of New York, over two centuries and a half ago, in the city of New York, is still thrifty and vigorous and bearing fruit. The cultivation of the pear is receiving more attention throughout the county than formerly, and standard trees are almost exclusively planted.

The Quince is claimed to be a native of Crete, although it grows spontaneously in the south of France and on the banks of the Danube. The ancients held it in veneration and regarded it as emblematic of happiness and love. Rabbinical writers invested it with numerous myths, some even having thought it might have been "the forbidden fruit." It is a popular fruit, does moderately well, yet its culture is neglected.

Plums, Apricots and Nectarines are nearly stung out of existence by the curculio, and as yet no successful resistance has been made to its insidious invasions. The delicious wild plum, ever growing in such abundance at the time of the first settlement of the county, has substantially disappeared.

Cherries.—This fruit we have in great abundance, and all the varieties congenial to this climate are cultivated; and currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, in indescribable varieties are the precious gods of every house-keeper and command their legion of worshipers.

The Grape.—This fruit, produced from a well-known tree-like vine, is a native of Greece, Asia Minor and Persia, and is cultivated in endless varieties for the table and for the manufacture of wine. The discovery of the process of manufacturing this beverage is attributed to Noah*, and according to the Bible testimony the old Ark-builder got drunk, had to go to bed, and either permitted himself to be "uncovered," or lay "uncovered within his tent," and shamefully exposed himself. His youngest boy, Ham, *made fun* of him for getting intoxicated, whereupon the old Agri-

*Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.

culturalist, Noah, became violently exasperated and declared that a curse should rest upon the sons of Ham." It should be regretted that an old settler like Noah, a leading and influential citizen before the Flood, divinely commissioned to navigate the waters of the Deluge, and who did save eight souls and considerable live stock from destruction, should have thus indulged in excessive vinous imbibitions to the extent of gross inebriety and recklessly and disgracefully exposing his body.

Says Smith: "The vines of Palestine were celebrated both for luxuriant growth and for the immense clusters of grapes which they produced." To illustrate the size of these clusters, it is recorded, Numbers xiii, 23, that when the spies were sent out to view the promised land:

> They came unto the brook of Eshcol, and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff.

The treading of the wine-press was a great occasion, and we are told that "they encouraged one another by shouts," and that "their legs and garments were red with the juice." The process of expressing the wines by treading of the feet by women and girls, has long been practised in Oriental, as well as in some European countries. Macaulay in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," and his poem, Horatius, has the following stanza:

> "The harvests of Arretium
> This year old men shall reap;
> This year young boys in Umbro
> Shall plunge the struggling sheep;
> And in the vats of Luna,
> This year, the must shall foam
> Round the white feet of laughing girls
> Whose sires have marched to Rome."

From Anacreon to Thomas Moore and Dr. Holmes, of Boston, the juice of the grape and the treading of the press have been the theme of song.

Holmes, in addressing the contents of the wine cup, says;

> "It filled the purple grapes that lay
> And drank the splendors of the sun,
> Where the long summer's cloudless day
> Is mirrored in the broad Garonne;
> It pictures still the bacchant shapes
> That saw their hoarded sunlight shed—
> The maidens dancing on the grapes—
> Their milk-white ankles splashed with red."

The Isabella is said to have originated in South Carolina, and is a universal favorite in the North, and the Catawba is a product of Maryland. The grape delights in strong, rich soils, is a swift and rapid grower, and in the woods climbs to the top of the tallest trees. The wines of California take rank with the best products of the vineyards of Europe. The successful culture of the vine in Wayne county has been demonstrated, the conditions of our climate and soil being well adapted to its cultivation. No physical obstacle interposes to its production, and upon the sunny slopes of our hills, why should it not be grown, and wines manufactured of the richness and smoothness of the Rhine?

Butter, Cheese, Sorghum, Maple Sugar.—The Auditor's books of Wayne county for the year 1875 show that there was produced 946,614 pounds butter, 47,621 pounds cheese, 298 pounds sorghum, 1,501 gallons syrup, 13,742 pounds maple sugar, and 5,330 gallons syrup.

Cultivated, Pasture, Wood and Waste Lands.—By the Auditor's Report of 1876 there were within the county 165,052 acres of cultivated land, 50,006 acres of pasture land, 67,622 acres of wood land and 7,214 acres of "other lands lying waste."

Potatoes and Tobacco.—Our modern potato is said to have been carried to England by Sir Walter Raleigh from Virginia in 1586. With the laboring classes of Ireland it is the principal diet, though partial failures of the crop are of frequent occurrence upon the island. Its failure in 1847 produced the famine of that year with its terrible horrors. There are over fifty varieties, all having particular merit. When planted on new ground, or lands fertilized by vegetable substances, they are more healthy than when raised from soils invigorated from the exuvia of the barn-yard—the latter being liable to produce rot and disease. A great many different varieties are cultivated in the county, but the commercial idea too often enters the head of the farmer; hence quantity instead of quality governs him. In Wayne county, in 1875, from 2,361 acres planted there was produced 287,874 bushels. The *sweet potato* is a creeper with angular and variably-shaped leaves, is difficult of production, not particularly congenial to our soil, and generally can be purchased cheaper than raised. The *yam* that resembles it most is anything else than a sweet potato.

Tobacco.—This plant was unknown to Europeans until the discovery of the American continent; it first being discovered on the

island of Cuba. It requires a deep, rich, mellow soil, or sandy loam. By the Auditor's books of Wayne county, in 1875, from 42 acres was produced 49,885 pounds.

Domestic Animals.—In 1876 there were listed for taxation in Wayne county, by reference to the Auditor's books, 12,014 head of horses, valued at $709,303; 29,772 head of cattle, valued at $441,699; 211 head of mules, valued at $15,713; 40,224 head of sheep, valued at $90,629; 24,339 head of hogs, valued at $107,690. In 1875 there were produced in the county 159,719 pounds of wool; there were 2,453 dogs in the county; 281 sheep killed by dogs, worth $926; 149 sheep injured, the estimate of the injury being $268, or a total injury by dogs to sheep of $1,194.

Poultry has no place in the county statistics, yet a poultry breeding association exists in Wooster, and considerable attention is given to the cultivation and propagation of the better species.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

GREENE township was organized February 5, 1817, and took its name from Major-General Nathaniel Greene, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of Warwick, Rhode Island. The population in 1870 was 2,715. The following is the official record of the township since its organization:

Justices of the Peace.—1817—David McConahay, George Boydston; 1820—Thos. Smith, George Boydston; 1823—Benjamin Sanford, Thomas Smith; 1826—Jesse McKinly, Thomas Smith; 1829—Jacob Bowman, Thomas Smith; 1833—Jacob Bowman, Joseph Wilford; 1836—John Musser, Joseph Wilford; 1839—Simon Ruble, Thomas Washburn; 1842—Simon Ruble, Thomas Darrough; 1845—William Taggart, David Kling; 1848—Simon Ruble, Thomas Darrough; 1851—David Kling, John Zimmerman; 1854—David Kling, John Zimmerman; 1857—Smith Orr, John Zimmerman; 1860—Peter Walters, John Zimmerman; 1864—D. L. Keiffer, Smith Orr; 1867—D. L. Keiffer, A. E. Clark; 1870—Thomas Fankle, A. E. Clark; 1873—Henry Schriber, O. K. Griffith; 1876—Henry Schriber, James Bodine.

1817. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, George Boydston, Thomas Hayse; Treasurer—Thomas Dawson; Clerk—David Boydston.

1818. Trustees—David McConahay, David Boydston, Thomas Hayse; Treasurer—John Wade; Clerk—Benjamin Boydston.

1819. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, William Ruffcorn, Jonathan Casebier; Treasurer—Samuel Wilford; Clerk—Benjamin Boydston.

1820. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, William Ruffcorn, Thomas Smith; Treasurer—Samuel Wilford; Clerk—Jacob Breakbail.

1821. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, William Ruffcorn, George Smith; Treasurer—Samuel Wilford: Clerk—Benjamin Boydston.

1822. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, William Ruffcorn, Adam Peckinpaugh; Treasurer—Samuel Wilford; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1823. Trustees—John Wade, John Winkler, Joseph Wilford; Treasurer—Samuel Wilford; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1824. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, William Ruffcorn, Adam Peckinpaugh; Treasurer—George Carson; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1825. Trustees—Abram Feightner, James Long, Jacob Breakbail; Treasurer—Thomas Hayse; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1826. Trustees—Abraham Feightner, James Long, Samuel Furgason; Treasurer—Thomas Hayse; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1827. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, Jacob Bowman, Thomas Smith; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1828. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, Jacob Bowman, Benjamin Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1829. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, Jacob Bowman, Benjamin Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1830. Trustees—John Winkler, George Leasure, Samuel Furgason; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1831. Trustees—John Winkler, George Leasure, Samuel Furgason; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1832. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, Jacob Hess, Jacob Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1833. Trustees—Peter Flickinger, Jacob Hess, Jacob Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1834. Trustees—John Winkler, John Musser, Jacob Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1835. Trustees—John Musser, John Winkler, Jacob Erb; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1836. Trustees—John Winkler, John Capp, David Brenizer; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1837. Trustees—John Winkler, Thomas Darrough, Evans Burgin; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1838. Trustees—John Winkler, Thomas Darrough, Simon Bowman; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1839. Trustees—John Winkler, Thomas Darrough, Simon Bowman; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1840. Trustees—John Winkler, Thomas Darrough, Simon Bowman; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1841. Trustees—John Winkler, Jacob Erb, Jacob Hess; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1842. Trustees—John Winkler, John Hoover, Joseph Weiler; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Adam Kieffer.

1843. Trustees—John Winkler, John Hoover, Joseph Weiler; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Jacob Erb.

1844. Trustees—John Winkler, John Hoover, Joseph Weiler; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—Jacob Erb.

1845. Trustees—John Winkler, Jacob Hess, Peter Walters; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—John Myers.

1846. Trustees—John Winkler, John Capp, Joseph Klepper; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—John Myers.

1847. Trustees—John Winkler, Adam Kieffer, Daniel Schriber; Treasurer—Peter Flickinger; Clerk—John Myers.

1848. Trustees—John Winkler, Adam Kieffer, Daniel Schriber; Treasurer—Joseph Klepper; Clerk—John Myers.

1849. Trustees—John Winkler, Daniel Schriber, John Zimmerman; Treasurer—Joseph Klepper; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1850. Trustees—John Winkler, David Kling, John Zimmerman; Treasurer—Joseph Klepper; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1851. Trustees—Daniel Lightfoot, Daniel Schriber, John Zimmerman; Treasurer—David Kling; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1852. Trustees—John Winkler, Daniel Lightfoot, Christian Brenneman; Treasurer—David Kling; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1853. Trustees—John Winkler, Christian Brenneman, Henry Hoover; Treasurer—David Kling; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1854. Trustees—Christian Brennaman, Henry Hoover, Jacob Hess; Treasurer—David Kling; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1856. Trustees—Henry Hoover, David Arick, H. H. Webb; Treasurer—David Kling; Clerk—Peter Walters.

1857. Trustees—John Erb, George Hurding, Jacob Gardner; Treasurer—Jacob Hess; Clerk—John Myers.

1858. Trustees—Robert Hutchinson, Jacob Gardner, John Myers; Treasurer—Jacob Hess; Clerk—C. N. Storrs.

1859. Trustees—Emanuel Schriber, J. W. Watters, Jacob Baughman; Treasurer—Jacob Hess; Clerk—C. N. Storrs.

1860. Trustees—Emanuel Schriber, Samuel Brenizer, Robert Hutchinson; Treasurer—Jacob Hess; Clerk—C. N. Storrs.

1861. Trustees—Christian Brenneman, Emanuel Schriber, Samuel Brenizer; Treasurer—J. W. Winkler; Clerk—Jacob Reaser.

1862. Trustees—Andrew Ault, Daniel Holser, George Starn; Treasurer—James Gray; Clerk—Moses Morrett.

1863. Trustees—Andrew Ault, Daniel Holser, Peter Zell; Treasurer—James Gray; Clerk—Frederick Seas.

1864. Trustees—Christian Brenneman, James Bodine, Abraham Huffman; Treasurer—James Gray; Clerk—Frederick Seas.

1865. Trustees—Jacob Gardner, James Bodine, Josiah Foutch; Treasurer—James Gray; Clerk—Frederick Seas.

1866. Trustees—James Bodine, Jacob Gardner, Isaac Winger; Treasurer—Jacob Reaser; Clerk—C. T. Clark.

1867. Trustees—James Bodine, Jacob Gardner, Isaac Winger; Treasurer—Jacob Reaser; Clerk—C. T. Clark.

1868. Trustees—James Bodine, Jacob Gardner, Isaac Winger; Treasurer—Jacob Reaser; Clerk—C. T. Clark.

1869. Trustees—James Bodine, Christian Brenneman, William Myers; Treasurer—Jacob Reaser; Clerk—C. T. Clark.

1870. Trustees—J. M. Flickinger, L. S. Taggart, William Myers; Treasurer—Jacob Reaser; Clerk—O. Lademore.

1871. Trustees—J. M. Flickinger, E. H. Milton, William Myers; Treasurer—John Myers; Clerk—Jeremiah Stutzman.

1872. Trustees—J. M. Flickinger, E. H. Milhon, J. J. Weiler; Treasurer—John Myers; Clerk—Jeremiah Stutzman.

1873. Trustees—J. M. Flickinger, E. H. Milhon, J. J. Weiler Treasurer—John Myers; Clerk—Jeremiah Stutzman.

1874. Trustees—Frederick Seas, William Pontius, Joseph Bricker; Treasurer John Myers; Clerk—H. J. Smith.

1875. Trustees—Frederick Seas, William Pontius, Peter Zell; Treasurer—Isaac Schriber; Clerk—O. Ladimore.

First Settlers and First Things.

The early inhabitants of this township observed one peculiarity in the first occupancy of it. It was a wilderness, overgrown with timber, with the exception of about twelve acres on the south-west quarter of section three, which was clear of trees, stumps, and even roots, and was called by the early settlers "the Indian's Field."

A tradition runs, that, as early as 1802, a party of four young men, who had passed from Pennsylvania to Cleveland, and leaving the latter place for "Tuscarawa," now Coshocton, were attacked by the Indians and one of their number killed, when the remaining three retreated by the line of trees they had blazed. The bullet that killed the young man entered a small oak tree, which the Indians notched high above the ground. A few years thereafter two of these young men, accompanied by others, returned to the spot of the murder, discovered the notched tree, but saw no remains of the dead comrade. This would be the first death in the township.

The first settlement made within its present limits was in 1811, by Michael Thomas with his wife and seven children. He emigrated from Washington county, Pa., and settled upon the south-west quarter of section 33, now known as the Bechtel farm; and was followed by Thomas Boydston and his wife, who came from Pennsylvania, and who settled on the north-west quarter of the same section. For three years these were the only settlers in Greene township. In 1814 Lorenzo Winkler and family came from Virginia, and settled on section 22. The emigration was meager until 1815. Among other of the early settlers of the neighborhood, were, George Boydston, David McConahay, David Boydston, Thomas Hayes, David Antles, Thomas Dawson, John Wade, George Smith, Benjamin Boydston, Thomas Smith, Jacob Breakfield, John Harris, Douglas Wilford, Barter Harris, James Sparks, John Hobbs, Francis Shackler, Isaac Robbins, Phineas Burrwell, Thomas Johnston, John Bigham, Robert Calvins, Jacob Cook, Charles Kelley, Will Ruffcorn, George Carson, Jacob Breakbail and Thomas Alison.

In 1817 the population was 147, of which 26 were legal voters, and on application the township was formed. April, 1817, the electors convened at the residence of William Barnett, on the north-east quarter of section 21 to choose their local officers. David Boydston, Thomas Hayes, David McConahay and Thomas Dawson were appointed Judges, and Thomas Boydston and Jacob Breakfield, Clerks.

Martha, daughter of Michael Thomas, was born September 25, 1812, *the first birth in the township;* the second, that of Richard Antles, February 3, 1813. The first marriage was that of Liverton Thomas to Anna Wade, by "Priest" Jones, in 1815. In 1819 the first saw-mill was put up, and built by Thomas Smith, on the site of the present grist-mill, at Smithville. The first frame building was erected in 1822, on the present farm of Cyrus Hoover. In the fall of 1815 John Wade built a hand-mill to crush corn for fam-

ily use, which was situated upon the farm now owned by D. L. Kieffer.

On section 21 were visible remains of an Indian village as late as 1819. The first State's warrant was issued April 5, 1818, by George Boydston, for the arrest of John Treasure, for assault and battery, upon complaint of Cephas Clark. Treasure was a "fortune teller," and Clark had his fortune told "on tick;" the "teller" proved to be a liar, and Clark "bucked" and wouldn't pay, whereupon Treasure got him "in chancery" and drafted "sirloins" on his "frontispiece." Both were citizens of East Union township.

In 1812 the first sermon was preached in the township by Rev. Gray, at the house of Mr. Thomas. In 1818 the first school was taught by Peter Kane, a student of Oxford, England, and the first school-house was built upon the north-west quarter of section 23—a log cabin 18x22. The second was taught by George Boydston, on the farm now owned by George Freeman; and the third was taught by Adam Kieffer, in 1824.

The first death in Greene township, after its settlement, was December 27, 1817. It occurred at a raising on the old Ruble farm, now owned by G. A. H. Myers, the victim being Christian Partshie, a stick of timber falling upon him.

Smithville took its name from Thomas Smith, who, in 1818, erected the first house in the neighborhood, a cabin, located on the north-west side of the Portage road, in the vicinity of which he afterward, in 1831, laid out a village. But on account of low grounds the site was vacated; and on May 25, 1836, David Birney, Sr., Joseph Musser, John Shroll and Luther Carey laid out a new village of forty-one lots, survey and plat made by Campbell Bell, being the central part of the present town of Smithville. David Brenizer, who is still living in Smithville, put up the first building, on the corner now occupied by John Willaman's brick store; the second was built by Jacob Musser, near the present residence of Jacob Stutz, and the third was "Widow Johnson's tavern." The first store in the original settlement was opened in 1818, by Reasin Beall, in one end of Thomas Smith's cabin. The first Postmaster was Thomas Smith, under the first administration of Andrew Jackson. The first store in the present village was opened by Judge Smith Orr and Jonathan Casebier, in the spring of 1837.

Churches of Greene Township.

There are nine different church organizations in this township, to wit; Methodists, Amish, German Baptists (Dunkards), Presbyterians, Winebrenarians, Lutherans, River Brethren, Brethren in Christ and the United Brethren. The first was organized in 1814, by the Methodists; the second in 1816, by the Amish; the third in 1826, by the German Baptists; the fourth in 1830, by the Presbyterians; the fifth in 1839, by the Winebrenarians; the sixth in 1843, by the Brethren in Christ; the seventh in 1844, by the Evangelical Lutherans; the eighth in 1845, by the United Brethren; and the ninth in 1867.

Jacob S. Paul, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., was born May 22, 1820. The self-reliant and resolute disposition of Mr. Paul developed itself quite prematurely, as at the age of twelve years he entered upon a clerkship in the store of Robert Sturgeon, of Churchtown, in his native county. With him he remained for seven years, when a change of firm took place, Mr. Paul, however, remaining a similar period under the new management, meantime obtaining an interest in the same. At the end of two years he disposed of his share in the establishment, and sought a wider sphere for the exercise of his commercial genius. Having some acquaintances in Smithville, in 1848 he removed there, soon thereafter embarking in business with John Zimmerman, remaining with him three years, when for three years he gave his attention to farming. For a period, he was variously engaged, but in 1862, resumed his mercantile pursuits in Smithville, where he continues in business.

Mr. Paul has imparted to Smithville its reputation as a vital business center. By fair dealing he has won the respect and confidence, and hence the patronage of the surrounding country. In 1873 the business of his firm amounted to an excess of $115,000. In 1873 he established a branch house at Shreve, under the style of Paul, Bricker & Co., which suddenly sprang into a deserved popularity. His education was limited, receiving most of it from Jacob, son of Joseph Ritner, at one time Governor of Pennsylvania. He is an earnest, wide-awake man, possessed of sagacity, shrewdness of calculation, business fidelity and stubborn adhesion to business honor. He is of retiring disposition and covets no undue notoriety. Thrown upon the world at an early age, he acquired habits of industry and self-dependence, which invariably insure success. He has remarkable organizing and executive ability, and this, combined with his discretion and sound judgment

makes him a successful business man. He was married December 26, 1846, to Amanda C. Bricker, of Cumberland, Pa.

Thomas Boydston settled in Greene township as early as the spring of 1811. He was born in Green county, Pa., in December, 1786, and married Emily Burress, of Monongalia county, Virginia, the following children resulting from this first marriage: Boaz, Mary, Charles, Belinda, Presley and Enoch. His wife Emily dying May 24, 1824, in East Union township, he was married a second time to Mary Brakefield, of Greene township, who died without issue. A third time he was married to Elizabeth Steel, of East Union township, of which union the following children are living: Solon, Sarah, Emily, Minerva, Eunice. He died in Orrville, August 22, 1863, his wife still surviving him.

John Winkler, the oldest living pioneer in Greene township, and first son of Lawrence Winkler, was born April 22, 1799, in Burke county, North Carolina, and came with his father to Greene township, Wayne county, Ohio, in the spring of 1814, to prepare the way for the rest of the family, who came in the fall. In 1820 he married Miss Dorcas Wade, who died July 17, 1826, leaving one child. November 22, 1827, he married Miss Margaret Wilford.

Thomas Smith, after whom Smithville was named, was born May 14, 1788, in Washington county, Pa., and on January 9, 1815, was married to Miss Jane Wiley, of the same county. In the spring of 1818, with his wife and two children, he immigrated to Greene township, and settled on the east half of the south-west quarter of section 18.

Smithville High School.—This excellent educational institution was established in Smithville in August, 1865. Professor J. B. Eberly was the first teacher, and now is the popular Principal. The school first commenced in the old Presbyterian church, better known as the Synagogue. About two years afterwards money was subscribed by the citizens of Smithville and vicinity to the amount of $5,000, to build a suitable building, which was erected, and, with the grounds, is valued at $10,000, and the boarding halls about the same, making a capital of about $20,000. The average yearly attendance has been about 275 students of both sexes. A large majority of the present teachers of Wayne county have been educated here, and many from other counties, especially Stark. The school has no endowment, nor has it received any gift at any time, except as above mentioned.

Officers of the School.—President—Rev. D. Kosht, of Smithville; Secretary—B. Musser; Treasurer—Rev. James Baldwin; Board of Trustees—Benjamin Herschey, of Canton; D. B. Hotchkiss, of Limaville; David Shisler, of North Lawrence;

Rev. John Excell, of Limaville; David Ecker, of Burbank; John Willaman, of Smithville.

Instructors.—J. B. Eberly, M. A., Principal, and Professor of Normal Department; Leonard Huber, M. A., a graduate of Munich University, Germany, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Benjamin Musser, Principal of Mercantile Department; Mrs. Eugene G. Grenamyer, Principal Instrumental Music; Mrs. Sarah Isiphine Eberly, Assistant Teacher Instrumental Music; Joseph Corbett, Teacher of Vocal Music; Julius E. Henderson, Assistant Teacher Scientific Department.

John Jacob Kieffer, among the first emigrants to Milton township, was born October 16, 1759, in the Provisdiction of Zweibricken, Europe. His great-great-grandfather, De Wald Kieffer, was a native of Paris, and of wealthy and noble ancestry. He was the fifth child and oldest son of Michael Kieffer, and left Europe with his parents on April 15, 1773. They first settled in Bedford county, Pa., and lived there for about eight years, then crossed the Allegheny mountains and settled in Somerset county. Here, on September 2, 1787, he was married to Anna Eva Fritz, by whom he had nine children, viz: Michael, Margaret, Elizabeth, Adam, Mary, Jacob, Susanna, Joseph and Eva, who were all born in Somerset county, Pa. In the spring of 1815 he, with his family, immigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section 35 of Milton township, there being but few settlers in advance of him. He died there February 23, 1828. His wife died September 29, 1843, aged 75 years.

D. L. Kieffer, second child and oldest son of Adam Kieffer, who was one of the earliest pioneers, was born in Greene township, Wayne county, Ohio, May 12, 1829. In the summer of 1854 he was married to Miss Rebecca Spangler, of Wayne township, by whom he has one son, George, a promising lad of twelve years. From his youth up Squire Kieffer showed an ardent desire for mental culture. After going through the common-schools he attended Canaan Academy, under Professor Notestine; also Prof. Foster's school of Seville, and the College at Edinburg, under Prof. Hill. He is an architect of ability, a noted master of civil engineering, a man of considerable literary acquirements, and we are indebted to him for the material facts in relation to Greene township.

John B. Eberly, son of Peter and Sarah Eberly, yet living in the vicinity of Smithville, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., February 5, 1837. With his father he removed to Wayne county

in 1840, and remained with him until the age of 19, when he resolved, come what would, to devote himself to the first ambition of his life—to be a scholar and a teacher. For three years he attended the Fredericksburg school, under Prof. B. C. Smith. In 1862 he entered Mt. Union College, remaining there three more years, from which, in June, 1865, he graduated with honor in the classical course. In August of the same year he organized the Smithville High School, since which over 4,000 students have attended it.

Mr. Eberly was married October 28, 1869, to Miss Isiphine Moore, of Applecreek, Miss Isi E. Eberly being their only child.

The Smithville High School is a creation of Prof. Eberly, although it may be said to have sprung from the wants of the community; hence there was correspondence in the popular demand and his comprehension of it. Its very life and its boldest features are original with him, and the powerful and stimulating effect it has had upon the young men and women who have patronized it has largely shaped the educational character of the entire community.

Professor Eberly is opposed to an education that crams with theories, languages and words, and does not unfold faculties or develop forces. The ancient languages are to be perused rather as a means than an end; either for the knowledge that is locked up in them, or the discipline which their study affords the mind, or for the entire mastery which the acquisition of a foreign language compels us to obtain of the whole compass of our own. For these purposes he yields to no man in his esteem for the ancient languages. His advice to the students is that of Horace to the Pisos:

> "Let classic authors be your chief delight,
> Read them by day—read them again by night."

He recognizes the central and seminal fact, that the county asks for scholars, not scholastics; practical men, not perambulating abstractions; men whose minds have been strengthened, not overwhelmed by learning. He has an agile, quick, mechanical mind; loves order because he was born to love it, and out of the harmonious play of his faculties springs the government of the schoolroom. His mind is intuitive, grasping, productive, re-productive; he sees an idea, comprehends it, then pounces on it like a falcon, when he forever holds it. He has, morever, the capacity of not simply understanding things, but of making others understand

them. He is a thinker and worker. There is no emotion or gush about him. His mind moves in a region of realities, facts, figures and objects. In conversation he is fluent, elastic and sarcastic. As a public speaker he ascends to the regions of thought, divesting himself of all badinage and the gallantry of declamation. He is one of the foremost educators of Wayne county.

Orrville, a creation and product of the railroad, and the inevitable genius which surrounds and pursues such corporations, is fast approaching the proportions of cityhood. Concerning her enterprise, sagacity, foresight and quick identity with what best promotes her welfare, we need distill no pen-praise or eulogy. She has two railroads — one more than Wooster — and has petitioners for other ones, and as petitioners always should, she "will ever pray." Her people are wide-awake, gritty, self reliant, and full of life. Despoil her of her energy, if you please, and her situation renders her existence and success compulsory. A junction, crossway and point of distribution of railways, *she must thrive*. With communication direct to Cleveland, and her proximity to the coal regions, both east and south, she combines the elements that insure her permanence and stability and impart to her the qualities of a rival.

Surrounded by excellent farms, carefully cultivated by the most frugal and industrious farmers in Wayne county, she is girt with a zone of wealth, the central figure of which she is to stand.

Her commercial population is progressive, alert and enterprising. Her massive and beautiful business blocks will challenge comparison with any town of its age and size in the State. Her churches are solid and substantial structures, and some of them, in point of design are architectural beauties. Her hotels are commodious and in their appointments surpass those of older villages. Her school building is a capacious and costly edifice, and with the additions and improvements recently made, and which are largely due to the action of Hon. William M. Orr, it has become in its appointments and accommodations the equal of any in the county. In general manufactures she has taken the lead of Wooster, and in the course of twenty-five years, estimating from her past rapid growth, she will rival the county-seat in population and in trade.

Orrville is situated partly in Greene and partly in Baughman township, the dividing line of which runs through, but east of, its center, and was named in honor of Hon. Smith Orr. The

lands on which the town was located in 1852 belonged to Robert Taggart, C. Brenneman and C. Horst. Mr. Orr, then living a mile south, got the railroad company to establish a water-tank, and prevailed on Robert Taggart to lay off ten acres into town lots. He then bought out C. Horst, David Rudy and Peter Perrine. Jesse Straughan made the first plat of the town, and named it Orrville, in honor of Judge Orr. The first house built in the village was jointly by William M. Orr and William Gailey, and which was intended for a saw-mill, and to do work for the railroad company. William Bowman was the mill-wright. The lots on the Taggart ten acres were principally the first upon which buildings were constructed: they lay north of the railroad, east of Main street, and were all located in Baughman township. Meantime some houses were being built across the line in Greene township. Judge Orr purchasing some land south of West Market street from Christian Brenneman, and some north of West Market street from C. Horst and William Vankirk, laid out a number of lots. Her population at this time borders closely upon 2,000.

Its incorporation was granted by the Commissioners of the county May 9, 1864, and the first election held was at the office of William M. Gailey, February 22, 1865. The following are the officers since that date:

1865. Mayor—William M. Gailey; Recorder—D. G. Horst; Trustees—A. S. Moncrief, J. W. Steele, J. F. Seas, John McGill, James Evans, Sr.

1866. Mayor—William M. Gailey; Recorder—D. G. Horst; Trustees—John McGill, James Buttermore, D. W. Steele, A. S. Moncrief, J. F. Seas; Treasurer—T. D. McFarland.

1867. Mayor—William M. Orr; Recorder—W. S. Evans; Trustees—D. G. Horst, William M. Gailey, John McGill, S. D. Tanner, James Buttermore; Treasurer—T. D. McFarland.

1868. Mayor—A. S. Moncrief; Recorder—W. S. Evans; Trustees—James Buttermore, J. B. Taylor, Abe Gift; Treasurer—T. D. McFarland.

1869. Mayor—A. S. Moncrief; Recorder—W. S. Evans; Treasurer—T. D. McFarland; Trustees—D. G. Horst, D. L. Trout, J. F. Seas, Kirk Johnson, L. S. Piper.

1870. Mayor—A. C. Miller; Recorder—W. S. Evans; Treasurer—T. D. McFarland; Councilmen—D. G. Horst, R. G. McElhenie, D. L. Moncrief, M. C. Rouch, Benjamin Steele, Hiram Chaffin.

1871. Councilmen—C. L. Hoils, David Frick, John Snavely.

1872. Mayor—M. C. Rouch; Clerk—John A. Wolbach; Treasurer—S. T. Gailey; Councilmen—Isaac Schriber, W. M. Coup, I. C Grabill.

1873. Councilmen—A. C. Miller, Jacob Brenneman, James Snavely.

1874. Mayor—William M. Gailey; Clerk—John A. Wolbach; Treasurer—S. T. Gailey; Councilmen—Isaac Schriber, W. M. Coup, J. F. Seas.

1875. Councilmen—H. H. Strauss, Daniel Grady, Joseph Snavely, D. G. Moncrief.

1876. Mayor—J. F. Seas; Clerk—A. J. Heller; Treasurer—John A. Wolbach; Councilmen—Solon Boydston, J. B. Heffelman, J. Snavely.

1877. Councilmen—Joseph Snavely, Isaac Schriber, F. Dysle, D. L. Moncrief.

Judge Smith Orr was born in Tallord, near Strahan, in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 23d of November, 1797, and was the youngest child of Samuel and Sarah Orr. He had five brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead. His mother died on the day of his birth, and his father landed, with the other members of his family at New Castle, Delaware, in the month of August, 1801. After a residence of a few years in the East, they removed to Applecreek, East Union township, Wayne county, in the spring of 1812.

There Mr. Orr continued to live until the death of his father, in 1818. He then had but the choice of meeting the world for himself without means, assistance or friends. From that time until about the age of twenty-five he labored at grubbing and rail-splitting for others, when, having accumulated a small sum, he married Maria, youngest daughter of David Foreman, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in Wayne county at a very early period, and who died there.

After their marriage they purchased and settled on a half-quarter of land in the woods on Apple creek, where they lived about three years, and then bought and removed to within one-half mile south of Orrville, and there resided over four years, and then purchased and removed to the tract of land known as the "Home Farm," one mile south of Orrville, and owned by him at his death. There he continued his residence until 1850, when the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad being located, he purchased land in and around where the village of Orrville is situated, and whither he immediately removed and continued to reside until his death, which occurred April 23, 1865.

His wife, Maria Orr, was born in Ligonier Valley, Pa., March 10, 1799, and when a small girl immigrated with her father, David Foreman, grandfather of Enos Foreman, former editor of the Wooster *Republican*, to the neighborhood of Economy, on the Ohio river, from which place she came with her father to what is now known as Baughman township. Her mother having died a very short time before their immigration to the country, she assumed entire household management of her father's house in the thirteenth

year of her age. On the 1st of February, 1821, she became the wife of the subject of this memoir, residing with her husband from that time in East Union, Baughman, and from the spring of 1851 until her death in the village of Orrville, Greene township. During her married life, in addition to her own son, Hon. William M. Orr, she became the foster-mother of ten orphan children, four boys and six girls. She was plain in her manners, kind and affable, and but little disposed to visit or leave home; her greatest enjoyment consisting in receiving and entertaining friends and neighbors at her own house, where she was almost constantly to be found. It may be said of her, as Logan said of himself, "Who ever entered her cabin hungry and she gave him not meat?"

In the fifteenth year of her age, she embraced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she remained a member until about one year after her marriage, when she united with the Presbyterian church, at Applecreek, of which her husband was a member. From that congregation they were transferred by certificate to the Presbyterian church at Dalton. She died as she had lived, a believer in revealed religion, expressing a firm and unfaltering hope and confidence in Jesus, her Savior.

Our pen has neither the cunning nor the ability to describe or analyze the parts which entered into the mental and physical composition of Judge Orr. Entering the county, then a dense wilderness, when he was but fifteen years of age, he became, like the oaks surrounding him, a very child of the woods.

The spirit of poesy, which is said to hover over the forests, awoke no inspirations in his breast. If, as Byron says,

"There is society, where none intrudes,"

Then he could love "nature more," if "not man the less." The approach of the bear, the howl of the wolf, the alarm signal of the rattlesnake, the yell of the wild Indian, constituted the sources of his early fears. Nature, however, may have tried to delight and instruct him, and if the barn was not built for the swallow and the hedge-row not set for the thrush, the wild singers of the woods serenaded him with music. He could watch the lithe deer bounding through the thickets, catch design and beauty in the woodland blossoms, and take lessons in philosophy, as nature, blending storm and sunshine, drew God's promise on the cloud.

We can imagine that the life of Judge Orr, at that time, was characterized by more fact than fancy, and that, instead of having

margins of poetry, it was filled out to the rim in solid and serious prose. There were no school laws in Ohio then, and school-houses and school-teachers but faintly glimmered in dream-land. He may have learned the alphabet in the old family Bible, and studied his arithmetic leaning over his knees at the cabin-fire. Under the circumstances which did exist he acquired an education, not such as is attainable at the college or university; but his heart, feelings, soul, mind, brain, susceptibilities, all were disciplined in the school of self-denial and experience. It drilled and fitted him for a useful life, made him a benefit and blessing to his fellow-men, who turned to him in adversity for help, and who also sought his counsel and advice when "the winds down the river were fair."

Such a man as Judge Orr could not well have grown up in any country but his own. He was made what he was under divine guidance, solely by his own irresistible will and the inexorable circumstances surrounding a pioneer. He was an original, modeled himself after no pattern, imitated no man's manners, but with strong practical common sense convictions of what a high-minded Christian gentleman should be and do, he struggled perseveringly with fearless, unquailing, mighty will and arm and a warm, heroic heart and faith to be it and to do it. With an ear ever inclined to hear a tale of sickness, suffering or misfortune, and a hand and head ever ready with aid and counsel in need, his purpose was to do everything well that he undertook, however humble the task.

He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at an early day, and repeatedly re-elected, through all party malignities and asperities, holding the position for over a quarter of a century. He was elected in the year 1846 by the General Assembly of Ohio as one of the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court, which place he honorably and with signal ability filled until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1853, which abolished the office. Besides many other public positions which he occupied with credit, it may be mentioned that he was many times chosen by his political party—the Clay Whigs—as a candidate for election to responsible public positions, when the party in his locality was in the minority.

He was a member of the Union Convention which met in Baltimore in 1864 and renominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, casting his first vote for him, and upon the vote for Vice-President in the convention Judge Orr and the Hon. Harrison G. Blake, by their votes, decided the vote of the Ohio delegation in favor of

Andrew Johnson as the candidate, and the vote of Ohio nominated Governor Johnson over Governor Hicks, now deceased.

He was Land Surveyor for forty years, and throughout the entire eastern part of the county his services in this respect were of incalculable value to the citizens. During the war of the rebellion he held no middle ground, but was decided, outspoken and pronounced in his sympathy and support of the Government. When Cincinnati was threatened by the Confederate forces he placed himself at the head of a company (being then sixty-six years of age) of Squirrel Hunters, and succeeded in reaching the city, an achievement of which a majority of the companies could not boast.

His patriotism was intense, ardent and glowing. Convince Judge Orr that he was right, and legions of armed men could not prevent an effort to perform it. Stir up the lion in the old man's breast, and the hot blood which he imported from the rarest island of the seas rose to its ebb, and if it was to smite a wrong he would dash forward, regardless of opposition. What he undertook to do he did with all his might.

His motto was—

"Act—act in the living present;
Heart within and God o'erhead!"

Yesterday is past, to-day we will be wiser, and if to-morrow comes, better. He had an indomitable perseverance and will, and believed, with Richelieu, that—

"In youth's bright Lexicon there's no such word as fail."

He was possessed of a wide benevolence, a clear and comprehensive understanding, and an unflinching persistency and tenacity of aim. He was a thoughtful and discriminating student, an excellent historian, and with the political literature and transactions of the country, enjoyed the utmost familiarity. He was a fluent and convincing speaker, indulging in fact, detail and narration, seldom ornamental and never speculative.

He was a Presbyterian of the old school and faith, and belonged to the class of which Rev. T. A. McCurdy speaks in his history of the Wooster (Pres.) church, who "had in them the ring of the true metal, and blue was their color." Aside from his public duties and labors Judge Orr, by his own unaided individual energy and skill, out of nothing acquired, built up and managed an estate sufficiently large to gratify any ordinary and reasonable ambition.

But that which he acquired in his life, above all things to be admired and emulated, was the good name he left among men. To merit this in a sincere, earnest and Christian-like way was, whilst he lived upon earth, his chiefest ambition.

He died in the full faith of the resurrection and the eternal morning after the night of the grave, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" in Him whose death was not only the world's example, but its sacrifice and life. Of his own issue surviving him are one son and three grandchildren.

Orrville Manufactories and Enterprises.

Orrville contains quite a number of industrial establishments and other enterprises, of which we note a few of the most prominent. *Askins' Glass Coffin Company*—This is a joint stock company, with a capital of $210,000, engaged in the manufacture of Askins' glass coffins, a new and superior article, patented January 22, 1877. Fifty operatives are employed. Directors: C. Brenneman, William M. Orr, Joseph Snavely, Joseph Askins, James Buttermore, James A. Taggart. Officers: President, William M. Orr; Treasurer, D. G. Horst; Superintendent, Jacob L. Askins; Secretary, A. Taylor. . . . . *Orrville Planing Mill* was organized in 1867 by a joint stock company, with a capital of $20,000, and after passing through different hands, is now owned and run by Joseph Snavely. . . . . *Champion Thresher and Agricultural Implement Shops.*—Work in these shops was commenced in Orrville in the spring of 1875, by W. M. Koppes & Co., employing from ten to fifteen hands, and were not able to fill half their orders for the thresher last year. . . . . *Hand Rake and Fork Manufactory*, Boydston & Ramsey, proprietors, was founded in January, 1871, manufacturing hundreds of these implements annually. . . . . *Orrville Pottery* was established in 1862, by Amos Hall and Robert R. Cochran. Peter Eckert and Jacob Flickinger purchased the pottery in 1877, and manufacture an extensive variety of crocks, jugs, fruit jars, etc. . . . . *Orrville Tannery*, established in 1864, by Ludwick Pontius, and was the first tannery in the place. Now owned by F. Dysle & Bro. . . . . *Marble Works*, established four years ago, C. Banhoff, proprietor.

The Central Ohio Fair, held annually at Orrville since 1867, is the best in some respects of any in all the surrounding counties. The grounds contain forty acres. Thousands attend it every year, until the "Orrville Fair" has become a popular institution with the masses. Present officers: President, Hon. John Ault; Vice President, Daniel Holzer; Treasurer, Joseph Snavely; Secretary, H. M. Wilson; General Manager, Joseph Snavely. . . . . *Company E, Ninth Ohio National Guards*, was organized in Orrville, on June 5, 1876, and is a fine military company of forty-five members. Officers: Captain, A. H. Postlewait; First Lieutenant, T. B. Myers; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Carney; Orderly Sergeant, John A. Wolbach . . . . . *The First Fire Company* was organized in 1873, with a hand engine called "Dot," and in 1874 this company merged into a new organization of sixty-four members, with another engine called "Monitor;" Foreman, E. Fogle.

Exchange Bank.—This monetary institution was organized in 1868, by Jacob Brenneman and David G. Horst, the former retiring from it in April, 1877, since which time Samuel and Levi Brenneman have taken interests, the style of the bank being Brenneman & Horst.

Secret Societies.

I. O. O. F.—Orrville Lodge, No. 490, was instituted July 26, 1871. Charter members: H. P. Hugus, A. W. Bombarger, A. E. Clark, Isaac H. Krieble, Harrison Bowman, John Dunn, J. C. St. John. Present officers: R. Chaffin, N. G.; A. Arich, V. G.; Jacob Holzer, R. S.; A. Gift, P. S.; John Miller, Treasurer; J. H. Krieble, P. G.

Orr Lodge Knights of Honor was instituted July 9, 1875. Officers: Rev. J. C. Kauffman, Dictator; William M. Orr, Past Dictator; S. N. Coe, Vice Dictator; S. D. D. Tanner, Assistant Dictator; J. S. Evans, Guide; A. J. Heller, Reporter; J. G. Hartman, Financial Reporter; John Coffey, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Jenkins, Chaplain; Guardian, George Ream; Sentinel, Solon Boydston.

D. L. Moncrief, M. D.—The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Scotland, his father in Carlisle, Pa., from where he removed to near Cannonsburg, Washington county. Here the Doctor was born, September 23, 1823, and lived on the farm until fifteen years of age. He attended Jefferson College, and at twenty-two began the study of medicine with Dr. Israel Moore, of Cannonsburg, with whom he remained three years a student, and then removed to Western Ohio. In 1853 he concluded his medical course at Cincinnati. From Mercer county, Ohio, he came to Orrville in March, 1857, at once entering upon a successful practice of his profession, residing there until the present time. He was thrice married, the last time on March 20, 1876, to Miss Marian Morton, an English lady, who accompanied Dr. A. C. Miller on his return from England. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, and was made Postmaster of Orrville in 1860 by Abraham Lincoln, serving eight years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Dalton.

Dr. Moncrief is a scholar in his profession, and the best type of a refined and cultivated gentleman. Truthfulness, energy, tenacity and firmness in conviction of right are special traits of his character. A man of enlightened mind, he appreciates the value of education, and as a consequence encourages and aids its general promotion. He is ever identified with the best interests of his town. He has carved out his own destiny; acquired competence and wealth, and by his worth, stability and courtesy, has won the deserved confidence and respect of all good men.

Hon. William M. Orr.—William M. Orr, only child of Judge Smith Orr, deceased, was born in Baughman township, January 7, 1826. He was raised on the farm, and with his father remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching

successful and wealthy farmer, until he was sixteen, when he attended the Smithville Academy, and thence went to Savannah, Ashland county, where he remained two years. At the age of twenty he began reading medicine with L. Firestone, M. D., LL. D., of Wooster. After successive courses at the best medical colleges of the United States, he graduated in 1871, and immediately entered upon practice at Marshallville, where he remained eighteen months, when he went to London, England, and received lectures at Kings College, but on account of sickness was compelled to return home, when he located in Orrville. He was married June 26, 1871, to Belle A. Jeffreys, of Savannah. He is surgeon of the C. Mt. & C. R. R. and the Ninth Ohio National Guards.

Adam Brenneman, a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to Ohio in 1831, located in Sugarcreek township, two miles south of Orrville, where he died February 10, 1869. His son, Jacob Brenneman, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., February 28, 1822, removed to Wayne county with his father, where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age. He then began selling goods one mile south-east of the present site of Orrville, where in 1859 he removed and continued his mercantile business, with D. G. Horst as partner. In 1867 he relinquished commercial pursuits and went into the banking business. In 1872 he completed the splendid brick building on Market street, 100x50 feet, three stories high, and at a cost of $12,000. It fronts on the street, with five ample and capacious rooms, an ornament to the town and an honor to the genius and enterprise of Mr. Brenneman, than whom there are no better citizens in the county.

The Graded Schools of Orville, organized in 1872, are among the very best conducted in the county, having a fine school building, and using all the improved methods of instruction, and are a highly creditable institution to the growing little railroad city. The present instructors are: Superintendent and Principal of the High School, J. W. Dougherty; Teachers: Grammar School, Sarah McWilliams; Intermediate, Martha J. Gailey and Ida Clark; A Primary, Rettie Weirich; B Primary, Lois Steel.

The Orrville Crescent.—This newspaper was established in January, 1870, by John A. Wolbach. The paper is a five-column quarto, 26x40. The office has three job presses, two of which are

steam presses, and employs four hands. The *Crescent* is well managed, has a good advertising patronage, and is settled on a solid foundation. John A. Wolbach, the editor and publisher, was born in Greene township, April 6, 1849, and learned the printing business in the office of the Wooster *Republican*. In 1867 he worked on the Medina *Republican*, and after a short experience there went on the Akron *Beacon*, where he remained two years, until he established the *Crescent*. He was married September 11, 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Homer, of Medina county.

Evening at Home and *Words of Cheer* are the titles of two worthy journals published in Orrville by H. A. Mumaw since the spring of 1875. They are very readable family papers, conducted with good literary ability, and are publications of the highest moral character.

Daniel Schriber, a native of Pennsylvania, and for seventeen years a citizen of Wayne county, died February 2, 1852. His son, Henry, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1831, and with his father's family, in 1833, removed to Wayne county, his father soon purchasing a tract of land in Greene township. Henry worked on the farm till he was nineteen years old, when he learned a trade, to which he applied himself for seven years, when he went to school at Fredericksburg and prepared himself for teaching, which vocation for a number of years he pursued. In 1859 he embarked in mercantile business in Orrville, where he has since continued. He has been twice married; first, to Elizabeth Gailey, who died September 27, 1872; second, to Sophronia Orr, January 15, 1875. He is the present Postmaster of the town, and has been for a number of years; was elected Justice of the Peace of Greene township in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Isaac Schriber, son of Daniel, was born in Greene township, June 29, 1834. He was married to Catharine Zollars, and is an active, enterprising man. He was appointed Commissioner of Wayne county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John McGill, and was elected and re-elected thereafter to the same office. Under his administration occurred the completion of the county buildings, and the improvements and additions made to the County Infirmary. He has held various minor offices.

Baughman Township.

This township was named after John Baughman, grandfather of John W., of Wooster, who was the first white settler in the township. It was organized March 5, 1816. Its population in 1870 was 2,067. The list of township officers on the record is as follows:

Justices of the Peace.—John Baughman,* May 11, 1816; John Foreman, June 10, 1817; William Moore, April 6, 1818; William Forbes, May 15, 1818; John Baughman, March 6, 1820; John Baughman, 1822; David Anderson, 1825; John Baughman, June 26, 1825; Andrew Ault, Aug. 9, 1828; David Anderson, June, 1829; David Anderson, April 27, 1830; Andrew Ault, April 23, 1831; Smith Orr, April 19, 1833; A. Ault, April 24, 1834; Smith Orr, April 16, 1836; A. Ault, April 28, 1837; Smith Orr, April 13, 1839; A. Ault, April 16, 1840; Smith Orr, April 13, 1842; A. Ault, April 13, 1843; Smith Orr, April 16, 1845; Jacob Baughman, April 21, 1846; Wm. Huston, April 14, 1847; A. Ault, October 26, 1847; William Jones, October 20, 1849; A. Ault, October 19, 1850; I. Vangilder, November 5, 1852; A. Ault, October 27, 1853; Hays Clark, November, 2, 1854; Henry Winger, October 25, 1856; William M. Gailey, April 22, 1857; Henry Winger, October 20, 1859; W. M. Gailey, April 17, 1860; James Robison, October 22, 1861; Wm. Gailey, April 17, 1863; James Robison, October 15, 1864; Henry Winger, October 19, 1865; Wm. Gailey, April 13, 1866; James Robison, October 15, 1867; Ed. Bedell, October 9, 1868; John Campbell, October 19, 1868; Wm. Gailey, April 13, 1869; Joseph Ault, April 12, 1870; John Campbell, October 18, 1871; Wm. Gailey, April 9, 1872; Joseph Ault, April 14, 1873; Levi Neiswanger, October 20, 1874; Wm. Gailey, April 12, 1875; Joseph Ault, April 13, 1876.

1816. Trustees—Warren Harris, William Edgar, William Campbell; Treasurer—Joseph Walker.

1817. Trustees—Abraham Young, Charles McFadden, John Henry; Clerk—Thomas Caulfield; Treasurer—Conrad Weygandt.

1818. Trustees—William Galaway, Frederick Ault, William Vanimmon; Clerk—Thomas Caulfield; Treasurer—James E. Wilkins.

1819. Trustees—William Gallaway, Frederick Ault, Richard Porter; Clerk—Thomas Caulfield; Treasurer—William Montgomery.

1820. Trustees—Richard Porter, Samuel Davis, Anthony Kamp; Clerk—Robert Moore; Treasurer—William Montgomery.

1821. Trustees—Benjamin Cary, James Marshall, John Baughman; Clerk—James Ayres; Treasurer—John Maxler.

1822. Trustees—Aaron Smith, Anthony Kamp, Samuel Taggart; Clerk—Benjamin Futhy; Treasurer—William Vanimmon.

1823. Trustees—Daniel Hoy, William Edgar, William Moore; Clerk—Robert Moore.

1824. Trustees—William Edgar, William Moore, William Forbes; Clerk—Robert Moore (hung himself); Treasurer—William Forbes.

1825. Trustees—Aaron Smith, James E. Wilkins, William Montgomery; Clerk and Treasurer—Ebenezer Coe.

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*At this first election there were but eleven votes polled.

1826. Trustees—Anthony Kamp, Frederick Ault, Peter Yohe; Clerk—Jacob Holm; Treasurer—Moses Coe.

1827. Trustees—Andrew Ault, John Sickman, William Forbes; Clerk—Jacob Holm; Treasurer—Samuel Davis.

1828. Trustees—John Sickman, Smith Orr, Benjamin Harsh; Clerk—Peter Yohe; Treasurer—Fred. Ault.

1829. Trustees—David Anderson, John Sickman, Lewis McKean; Clerk—Moses Coe; Treasurer—Frederick Ault.

1830. Trustees—James Marshall, John Baughman, David Anderson; Clerk—William Forbes; Treasurer—William Campbell.

1831. Trustees—James Marshall, William Moore, Robert Johnson; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Smith.

1832. Trustees—Robert Johnson, James S. Foster, Valentine Ault; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Smith.

1833. Trustees—Dan Hoy, James S. Foster, Richard Porter; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Aaron Smith.

1834. Trustees—Dan Hoy, Richard Porter, Benjamin Cunningham; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Henry Ault.

1835. Trustees—Anthony Kamp, Andrew Ault, Samuel Wilkins; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—Jos. Cunningham.

1836. Trustees—Andrew Ault, Samuel Wilkins, Dan Hoy; Clerk—Henry ————; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1837. Trustees—Dan Hoy, David Medsker, Lewis McKean; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1838. Trustees—Lewis McKean, John Wilson, David Medsker; Clerk—John Alexander; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1839. Trustees—Lewis McKean, John Wilson, William Lee; Clerk—William Wilson; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1840. Trustees—John Wilson, William Lee, Jonathan Weygandt; Clerk—D. Franklin S. Griffin; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1841. Trustees—Smith Orr, Jonathan Weygandt, Andrew Ault; Clerk—William Wilson; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1842. Trustees—Andrew Ault, Robert Noble, John Wilson; Clerk—William Wilson; Treasurer—John Sickman.

1843. Trustees—Robert Noble, John Wilson, Benjamin Harsh; Clerk—William Wilson; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—William Walker.

1844. Trustees—Andrew Ault, William Young, John McFarland; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1845. Trustees—Andrew Ault, William Young, John McFarland; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1846. Trustees—Andrew Ault, John McFarland, Joseph Gindlesperger; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1847. Trustees—David Anderson, Nathaniel Ervin, Joseph Gindlesperger; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1848. Trustees—Nathaniel Ervin, David Anderson, Joseph Gindlesperger; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1849. Trustees—Nathaniel Ervin, H. J. Ault, Jonathan Pontius; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—John Sickman; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1850. Trustees—H. J. Ault, Jonathan Pontius, Thaddeus McFarland; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1851. Trustees—Thaddeus McFarland, Jacob Bowman, Benjamin Lichte; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1852. Trustees—John Sickman, Martin Weimer, Abraham Warfle; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1853. Trustees—Thaddeus McFarland, John. Ault, Martin Weimer; Clerk—Jacob Geisinger; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—Enoch Moffit.

1854. Trustees—Thaddeus McFarland, John Ault, Benjamin Harshey; Clerk—D. McCalmon; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—Andrew Ault.

1855. Trustees—T. D. McFarland, D. Gensener, William Gailey; Clerk—D. McCalmon; Treasurer—William Knight; Assessor—John Ault, Jr.

1856. Trustees—William Gailey, Benjamin Cunningham, John Douglas; Clerk—John Lytle; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—David Huston.

1857. Trustees—John Douglas, Benjamin Cunningham, Thomas Wilson; Clerk—John Lytle; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Joseph Gindelsberger.

1858. Trustees—Benjamin Cunningham, Thomas Wilson, Isaac Goon; Clerk—David McCalmon; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Daniel Grady.

1859. Trustees—T. D. McFarland, Benjamin Weygandt, James Bodine; Clerk—A. S. Cunningham; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1860. Trustees—Andrew Bair, Matthew Taggart, Benjamin Rohrer; Clerk—Joseph Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—James Gindelsberger.

1861. Trustees—Matthew Taggart, Benjamin Rohrer, Andrew Bair; Clerk—Joseph Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1862. Trustees—Benjamin Weygandt, Henry E. Ault, Joseph Musser; Clerk—Robert Robinson; Treasurer—Mart. Weimer; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1863. Trustees—Joseph Gindelsberger, Nathaniel Erwin, Jacob Buckwalter; Clerk—Isaac Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1864. Trustees—Nathaniel Erwin, James Douglas, George Reinoehl; Clerk—Isaac Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Benjamin Rohrer.

1865. Trustees—George Reinoehl, D. G. Horst, James Douglas; Clerk—Isaac Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1866. Trustees—D. G. Horst, George Reinoehl, James Douglas; Clerk—John W. Robinson; Assessor—Joseph Gindelsberger.

1867. Trustees—George Reinoehl, James Evans, James Douglas; Clerk—J. W. Robinson; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Isaac Ault.

1868. Trustees—M. M. Taggart, James Douglas, John Shafler; Clerk—Joseph Ault; Treasurer—James Robinson; Assessor—Levi Neiswanger.

1869. Trustees—D. G. Horst, Solon Boydston, David Arick; Clerk—J. K. Weygandt; Treasurer—John Weimar; Assessor—Benjamin Weygandt.

1870. Trustees—James Douglas, James Evans, Hiram Clapper; Clerk—William Bowman; Treasurer—William M. Gaily; Assessor—Levi Neiswanger.

1871. Trustees—John Campbell, Hiram Clapper, C. G. Gehres; Clerk—Levi Neiswanger; Treasurer—William M. Gaily; Assessor—Levi Neiswanger.

1872. Trustees—John Campbell, Hiram Clapper, C. G. Gehres; Clerk—Levi Neiswanger; Assessor—Frederick Ault; Treasurer—P. A. Koontz.

1873. Trustees—John Campbell, Hiram Clapper, C. G. Gehres; Clerk—Levi Neiswanger; Treasurer—P. A. Koontz; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1874. Trustees—Joseph Ault, Emanuel Schriber, Daniel Nitterraurer; Clerk—G. D. McIntyre; Treasurer—John Weimer; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1875. Trustees—Daniel Nitterraurer, Emanuel Schriber, Joseph Ault; Clerk—G. D. McIntyre; Treasurer—John Weimer; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1876. Trustees—Daniel Nitterraurer, David Trout, William Wehe; Clerk—Peter Ecker; Treasurer—Henry Correll; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

1877. Trustees—Jacob Hunsburger, J. B. Heffleman, C. L. Gehres; Clerk—J. R. Roebuck; Treasurer—Henry Correll; Assessor—Isaac Anderson.

Reminiscences Concerning John Baughman, by his Son Solomon, of Dalton.—My father was born on Ten Mile, Washington county, Pa. His father, whose name was John also, removed to what is Baughman township now, with his wife and family, in 1810. He settled on the east side of the township, on the farm known as Baughman Hill. My father, by way of explanation, once said to me, "When you buy a farm be sure to get one that has sugar trees and a spring on it." We had, however, been out before the family was brought, and built a cabin 12x12, but which had no chimney, and a roof made of chestnut bark. We came on horseback, bringing some clothes, tools, etc., though father walked most of the way. The second time they came out they hired a pair of horses and wagon to bring the family, riding and packing their own ponies. Father entered the land, 160 acres, in connection with John Weygandt, father subsequently owning all of it. His farm was an excellent one, and it had thirty-seven springs on it, and apples when there were none anywhere else. We lived in the two cabins for about eight years, when we erected a house twenty or thirty rods north of them. Here father lived and died. Times were pretty hard then, and the country wild, but not as wild as now, I believe; there were fewer fusses then, and less "stagger juice" consumed. For years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but latterly joined the United Brethren. He had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, but three of whom are living. Indians, bears and wolves were plenty when we came out. Some of the Indians could talk English, and told us that a big war was coming, and a part of the family, out of fear of the Indians, went toward Canton. We had a good many Indian scares, but managed to get through without personal harm. When the Indians got drunk they were dangerous. Whisky was sometimes carried in deer skins.

Reminiscences of Andrew Ault.—I was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1797; was the son of Valentine Ault. When three years old I was taken to Washington county, Pennsylvania; worked on a farm till I was 18 years of age, when, with my uncle, Frederick Ault, I came to Wayne county to see the country. The first night I grew alarmed at the presence of wolves, and "left the world and climbed a tree"—actually *climbed a sapling and stayed on it all night.* I went back to Pennsylvania, but returned in March, partly on a sled and partly not. I made sugar a while, and went back to Pennsylvania and remained a few years—long enough to get married, in 1822, to Elizabeth Weaver. I returned to Wayne county in 1823 with a bran new wife; took three days to make the trip; located finally on the north-east quarter of section 8, in Baughman township, and purchased land from Malachi Fiester. I had trouble getting the girl I wanted when I was married, but was bound to have her; had a child in twelve months to a minute from the day I was married—kept strict count. I have held all the township offices; first office was Justice of the Peace, in 1835; wanted to resign, but didn't know how; visited my old friend, Jacob Ihrig, and asked advice; he said, "You must not do it," but I said, "I can't attend to it, can't read and don't know enough;" "But," said Ihrig, "your wife can read and help you through." I concluded to stick, and held the office 29 years. Though a Democrat, in a Republican township, I never was defeated. I have settled up more estates than any man in the township; but three appeals were taken from my docket; one was settled, judgment in one was confirmed, and the third dismissed. I served twice as Commissioner of Wayne county. Frederick Ault's wife was the first white person who died in the township, and Peter Walters the first born, I think. John Baughman was the first Justice.

David Foreman emigrated fromI reland, and settled on a farm near Philadelphia, Pa., about the year 1745, where he resided until 1808, when the family moved to Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1811. His death, and that of his wife, took place prior to the year 1820. They were Protestants in religious faith. The family consisted of the father and mother; three daughters, Sarah, Margaret and Maria; and three sons, John, Alexander and Hugh. Sarah married John Henry, who lived in Baughman township many years, then moved to Beaver, Pa., where descendants of the family still reside. Margaret married William Montgomery, living in Baughman many years, and died without children. Maria was married to the late Judge Smith Orr, and resided until her death in the same neighborhood. Hugh, the youngest of the sons, never married. Having learned the trade of a cabinet maker, with Thomas Robison, of Wooster, he spent most of his life traveling in foreign lands, visiting almost every country on the globe. When last heard from by his relatives, in 1830, he was in South America. Alexander married Martha Gardner, and resided for many years near the old Foreman homestead, when he moved with his family to Hancock county, Ohio, where some of his descendants still reside.

John Foreman, the eldest of the family, owned and improved the farm known in later years as the "Vankirk farm," where he resided until 1829, when he moved with his family to Nottawa, St. Joseph county, Mich., where he died in 1846. He was a man of more than ordinary energy, industry and enterprise, took a leading part in all measures for the welfare and prosperity of the early settlers. He commanded a company of militia, and was always among the first in defense of the safety and peace of the neighborhood and county. Of an ingenious turn of mind, his mechanical skill made him very useful, at that early day, to his neighbors, and often to others in distant parts of the country. A member of the Seceder church, of strong convictions, he read much, and was ready in debate and conversation. His first wife, a sister of the late Judge Orr, died soon after their marriage, leaving no children. His second wife was a daughter of John Glasgo. She died within two years after their marriage, leaving one child, Enos Foreman. The third wife was a daughter of William Johnston, an early settler, living in Sugarcreek township. Eight children survived the last wife, two of whom have since died, the others being residents in several different Western States.

Enos Foreman, son of John Foreman, and grandson of David Foreman, was born August 9, 1820, in Baughman township, on the place known now as the "Vankirk farm." When nine years old he had enjoyed the usual advantages of education then furnished in country district schools. With his father's family he went to Nottawa, Michigan, in 1829, where he worked on a farm, going to school in the winter months, until 1838, then entered White Pigeon (now Michigan State) University, and pursued the usual classical course until December 1840, when he returned to Wadsworth, Ohio, and spent the next four years under the instruction of John McGregor, a highly educated Scotchman, a graduate of Edinburg University, and a most successful teacher. He went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1844, and read law three years with the late Judge Hurd, teaching school winters in Fredericktown to defray expenses. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1847, and settled in Wooster, occupying the office and having the use of the library of the late Judge Avery, who was then a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1852, with H. C. Johnson as partner, he purchased the Wooster *Republican*, and continued its publication until July, 1870, when he sold out to McClure & Sanborn, and removed to Cleveland where he has since resided.

Hugh Harkins.—The parents of this honored pioneer were natives of Ireland, where the family, by a record kept since 1693, is shown to have been cloth-weavers and possessors of real estate. His father's name was William Harkins, who, in 1791, married his cousin, Margaret Harkins. In 1793 they emigrated to America, accompanied by nearly all the connections—his mother, brothers and sisters, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Porter and his family. The little colony landed at Newark, New Jersey, being deterred from disembarking at Philadelphia on account of yellow fever then prevailing there. They made their way to Lancaster county, Pa., but in four years afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where the subject of this sketch was born in 1805. After living in Allegheny county five years, his father and Patrick Porter and his sons Richard and John, with their families, removed to Ohio, settling in the then untamed wilderness of Wayne county, on April 19, 1814. There were but few settlers ahead of them, one being John Baughman, after whom the township was subsequently named. Here they lived and prospered the remainder of their lives, his mother dying in 1843, aged seventy-five years, and

his father on November 19, 1845, at the age of eighty-five. Patrick Porter died in July, 1825; his wife in 1837. Hugh Harkins was married November 2, 1826, and from the date of settlement lived on the same farm until the day of his death, January 15, 1874.

Robert Taggart was born 1796, in Washington county, Pa., and came to Baughman township in 1817, and located where John Taggart now lives. He died July 27, 1873, his wife surviving him. He had ten children. Upon the one hundred and sixty acres of land which he entered a part of Orrville is built. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Dalton. His son John was born October 6, 1825, in Baughman township, and is married to Sarah J. Carlile. He is an industrious man, devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Samuel Taggart was born December 17, 1790, and died April 24, 1853. He was married to Catharine Morrow, February 16, 1815, who died July 2, 1861. He came to Wayne county, April 9, 1815, and settled on the quarter section of land now owned by James and Morrow Taggart. He had twelve children. His father, James, was a native of Antrim, Ireland, and came to America prior to the Revolution. James A. Taggart, one of his sons, owns a splendid farm near Orrville.

Lewis McKean, Sr., was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1797, and January 6, 1825, he was married to Margaret W. McCalmon, of the same county. The spring of that year they moved to Wayne county, where he had been the year before and put up a cabin on the farm now owned by Joseph Amstutz. He died there May 11, 1861; his wife dying May 11, 1867. They had five children—Sylvester, William, Thomas, James and Lewis.

John Campbell was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1810, and came to Wayne county with his father, George Campbell, in 1822. His father dying three years thereafter, John virtually became the head of the family, and worked on the farm until the youngest child was twenty-one years of age. January 21, 1842, he was married to Matilda Ervine, of Baughman township. His only son, John H. Campbell, is a lawyer, in practice in Akron, and is married to Carrie Oswalt, of Wayne county.

Valentine W. Ault, son of Andrew, was born in Baughman township, one-fourth mile from the old Andrew Ault farm, on March 1, 1828, and was married on April 12, 1851, to Mary Ann Anderson, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are dead. He devotes his attention to farming and milling. He is a straight Democrat, and by his party was elected Commissioner of Wayne county two terms, serving six years. His life has been a busy and useful one, and his career characterized by intelligence and strictest probity, and he enjoys, to a broad extent, the respect and esteem of all who know him.

John Sickman was a native of Washington county, Pa., where he was born March 23, 1800. He came to Wayne county in 1820, and settled in 1822 on land his father, Barnhart Sickman, had entered from the Government some years prior to that date. On this farm, now owned by his son, W. K. Sickman, he lived until his death, March 4, 1872.

John Wilson, father of Arthur M. Wilson, of Baughman township, was born February 22, 1790, in Allegheny county, Pa., and emigrated to Wayne county in the fall of 1827. His father, William, a Revolutionary soldier, had entered three quarter-sections—two in Baughman and one in Sugarcreek township—and John squatted on the quarter now owned by his sons, Arthur and William. He was married October 29, 1812, to Catharine Morrow, of Allegheny county, Pa., by whom he had seven children. He died on Arthur's place, July 21, 1874.

Benjamin Westheffer was born in Lancaster county, Pa., January 6, 1825, and when five years old came with his father, William Westheffer, an itinerant preacher, to Wayne county, settling on the place where he died, January 5, 1877. He was married July 27, 1849, to Susanna Wenger.

Benjamin Weygandt was born February 10, 1826, on the old homestead in Baughman township. His father, Conrad Weygandt, was a native of Northampton county, Pa., his ancestry emigrating to America, from the German Rhine provinces, about one hundred and sixty years ago. He came to Baughman township in the spring of 1815, accompanied by his wife (Sarah Barkhammer) and one child, Jonathan, and settled on the farm now occu-

pied and owned by his son Benjamin. The subject of this sketch was twice married, first to Sarah A. Ault, on June 14, 1849, and who died April 13, 1854, leaving two children; second, to Catharine Cunningham, June 24, 1858, by which union there are five children. Mr. Weygandt was elected County Commissioner in 1873, re-elected in 1876. He is a member, with his wife, of St. Michael's church. He is a successful farmer, and in the office of County Commissioner is the right man in the right place. He is a man of sterling integrity, exemplary life, firm and decided character, and held in high esteem by all who know him.

John Douglas was born in Scotland in 1790, immigrated to America, and settled near Fairfax Court-House, Va., where he worked a short time, and married Miss Mary Early, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. From Virginia he came to Baughman township in 1825. He died here November 27, 1844, his wife still surviving him, as do also four children, James, John, Sarah and Wilson.

Marshallville was laid out by James Marshall, surveyed February 7, 1817, plat and certificate recorded February 27, 1817, record to be found on page 184, vol. 1, and is, we believe, the first town laid out in the county after Wooster. Mr. Marshall is represented as being an excellent citizen, and a member of the old Seceder church of Dalton. The town was surveyed by and for Mr. Marshall, and named Marshallville (not Bristol). In 1834, when Martin Weimer came to the village, there were but ten houses there, occupied by Elijah Dancer, Calvin Brewster, James and Joseph Hogan, Enoch Moffit, James Marshall, John Rech and a Mr. Ellingham and a Mr. Scotton—the two latter shoemakers. A Doctor Comstock was the first physician. Marshallville was incorporated February 10, 1866. The following is the list of town officers since 1867:

1867. Mayor—Charles Schlutt; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—Martin Weimer, George Reinoehl, Benjamin Carrel, John Pfunder, William Pinkley.

1868. Mayor—Charles Schlutt; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—Martin Weimer, John Pfunder, Jacob M. Keiffer, J. R. Eby, George Reinoehl; Treasurer—John Weimer.

1869. Mayor—Charles Schlutt; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—Martin Weimer, J. R. Eby, George Reinoehl, John Pfunder, Lewis Hartel; Treasurer—John Weimer; Commissioner—C. Harris.

1870. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—William N. Buckley, John Weimer, Joseph Ault, J. C. Etling, C. Schlutt; Treasurer—John Weimer; Commissioner—John Pfunder.

1871. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—Martin Weimer, M. Donnemiller, J. C. Etling, George Reinoehl, John Pfunder, E. Vankirk; Treasurer—John Weimer; Street Commissioner—Henry Kraft.

1872. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—L. W. McKean, C. Schlutt, E. Vankirk, M. Weimer, M. Donnemiller, J. C. Etling; Treasurer—John Weimer; Street Commissioner—Henry Kraft.

1873. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—C. L. Gehres; Councilmen—Martin Weimer, H. S. Slough, J. C. Elting, L. W. McKean, C. Schlutt, E. Vankirk; Treasurer—John Weimer; Street Commissioner—W. N. Buckley.

1874. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—G. D. McIntyre; Councilmen—C. L. Gehres, John Pfunder, A. Halter, H. S. Slough, J. C. Etting, L. W. McKean; Treasurer—John Weiner; Commissioner—W. N. Buckley.

1875. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—G. D. McIntire; Councilman—Charles Schlutt, S. S. Strayer, William Wehe, Martin Weimer, H. S. Slough, J. C. Etting; Treasurer—John Weimer; Commissioner—Lewis Ertel.

1876. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—Henry Winger; Councilmen—Wm. Wehe, Charles Schlutt, C. L. Gehres, A. Halter, D. Keck, S. S. Strayer; Treasurer—John Weimer; Commissioner—Lewis Ertel.

1877. Mayor—Joseph Ault; Recorder—Henry Winger, Councilmen—Wm. Wehe, H. H. Hemmiger, Frederick Willenms, C. L. Gehres, D. Keck, A. Halter; Treasurer—John Funder; Commissioner—Charles Gehres.

Postmasters at Marshallville since 1837—Jacob Schilling, Joseph Wilford, Tobias Gindelsperger, Gilbert Miller, William Schlott, John Ott, Henry Winger, N. Steinmetz, Charles L. Gehres (app. 1861).

A. A. McIntyre, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and who immigrated to Canada in 1826, and to the United States in 1829, was the first ticket agent at Marshallville for the C., Mt. & C. R. R., then known as the C., Z. & C. R. R. He came to Marshallville in 1854, when he was appointed to the road, then completed as far as Millersburg. His son, G. D. McIntyre, is ticket agent at present, and is a popular and enterprising young man.

W. B. Hyatt, M. D., first got aboard the globe, March 29, 1829—studied medicine, practiced in Marshallville—was in the army two and one-half years—had his face mashed with a shell, receiving other bodily injuries which produced atrophy of the muscles and anchylosis of the left shoulder joint.

Wehe & Co.'s Carriage Manufactory was burned down August 11, 1877, commencing about three o'clock, A. M. Loss $8,000; insurance $1,700. The misfortune, however, did not exhaust the industrious and enterprising members of the firm, for they are now erecting new buildings, and expect soon to conduct carriage manufacturing in all its branches on a larger scale than ever.

John Ault, brother of Andrew Ault, and son of Valentine, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1804, and removed to Baugh-

man township in 1821, settling on the farm now owned by Valentine Ault. About 1847 he purchased a farm and gave his attention to tilling the soil until 1868, when he removed to his present residence near Marshallville. June 17, 1830, he was married to M. C. Yohe—had three children. His son Joseph is one of the Justices of Baughman township.

David Gensener, father of the Gensener Brothers, dry goods merchants of Marshallville, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1813. He was a hatter by trade, and after working at this occupation for several years came to New Berlin, Stark county, where he established a shop and lived about three years, there marrying Esther Ann Feather, February 28, 1837. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Marshallville, where he has since continued to reside, where he has been successful in business pursuits. He has six children—two sons and four daughters—all born and all living in Marshallville.

Henry Winger was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1824, and came with his parents to Greene township in 1837, removed to Baughman township in 1847, and two years thereafter into Marshallville. In December, 1846, he married Nancy Hawk, of East Union township, and has had five children. He is a good business man, and has been Justice of the Peace four terms.

John Weimer, a native of Alsace, where he was born April 3, 1813, immigrated to America in 1833, landing at New York after a thirty days' passage, coming to Greene township immediately, and stopping near Smithville with Martin Shoemaker, where he remained a year, when he removed to Marshallville, then called Bristol. Mr. Weimer was married in 1836 to Susanna Holser, of Baughman township, but a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and has had seven children, Susanna, Martin L., John, Jacob, Eliza and Ida, four only of whom are living. Mr. Weimer and wife are members of the Reformed church. His occupation has been chiefly that of cabinet maker and joiner. He has made his life a success and is an earnest Christian man. His sons John Weimer and Jacob Weimer are in business in Marshallville and are fair dealing, upright and honorable men.

S. S. Strayer, M. D., was born in Lancaster county, Pa.,

March 7, 1846, and began reading medicine with Dr. Firestone, in 1868, and graduated at the Medical Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago. He was married April 20, 1871, to Miss Martha Crosier, of Napierville, Ill. Dr. Strayer is a young man of skill and education, and destined to make a mark in his profession.

Fairview was surveyed by John Brinkerhoff, December 14, 1850; plat recorded January 28, 1851, and found on page 18, volume I. A tradition has it that an old lady named Gailey conferred upon it the title of Fairview. The name of the postoffice is Burton City, it previously being called Baughman.

Burton City Flouring Mills.—These mills were built in 1858, by Benjamin Coe, and have a capacity of forty barrels per day. Does a large home trade, and ships surplus to Philadelphia, Pa. G. W. Herschey is the present proprietor. He is the second son of Benjamin Herschey, of Chippewa township, and March 28, 1874, was married to Mary Westheffer, of Baughman township. . . . . *Burton City Woolen Mills.*—Established by Isaac Vanguilder, and since 1862 owned by J. J. Eichenberger. Manufactures cloths, cassimeres, blankets, jeans, satinets, stocking yarn, a large variety of flannels, etc.

June 9, 1874, the steam grist-mill of C. G. Binkley was blown up, killing suddenly George W. Henshaw, of Wooster, and causing the death of Mr. Binkley in a few hours.

Churches of Baughman Township.

The Marshallville Presbyterian Church was organized January 19, 1843, by Rev. A. Hanna, with a membership of fifty-seven, as follows: John Richey, George Miller, Mary Miller, William Metzker, Nancy Metzker, Margaret Metzker, Thomas Richey, Margaret Richey, Jane Lytle, Margaret Lytle, Thomas Lytle, Jane Lytle, Samuel Davis, Aaron Smith, Mary Smith, John Miller, Lydia Miller, Gilbert Miller, Isabella Walker, William M. Cunningham, Isabella Hogan, Benjamin Cunningham, Margaret Cunningham, S. D. Cunningham, Samuel Wilkins, Ann Wilkins, Robert Noble, Mary Ann Noble, Margary Miller, George Richey, Martha Richey, Mary Richey, Jane Richey, Margaret Richey, Eliza Hogan, Joseph Cunningham, Tabitha Cunningham, Sarah Baughman, Elanor Brown, Mary Coulter.

Rev. John Andrews was the first preacher, in 1843; he was followed by Rev. R. M. Finley; then came H. H. Hennigh; then John E. Carson, C. G. Gould and Rev. Gillem, the present minister.

St. Michael's (Catholic) Church was built by Ambrose Halter, 1849, and the first priest was P. Morat, Rev. Wattman, of Canal Fulton, being the present minister.

Evangelical Association.—The first church of this denomination was built about 1848, and was dedicated by Bishop Seibert, with a membership of 40. In 1839, when Daniel Gensener came to Marshallville, there were but three families members of this church, to wit: Simon Smith, wife and family, Michael Strayer, wife and family, and John Stroh, wife and family. Revs. Samuel Baumgardner and Long were preachers. The new church was built in 1874.

Reformed Church of Marshallville was built in 1874, under the management of a building committee, composed of Martin Weimer, John Ault and William Etling, at a cost of $7,000. Rev. F. Strassner* was the first minister. The one prior to this was erected in 1836, on joint property across the street, and east of the new one. The first German Reformed families in the neighborhood were Jonathan Pontius, Mr. Holmes and his family, Tobias Gindlesperger, Martin Weimer and his brother-in-law, Joseph Musser. Revs. Sonnedecker, Monosmith and Swissler were among its earliest ministers, and after them, Rev. Lewis Edmonds, Cyrus H. Reiter, H. B. Sandal, T. J. Seipel. The membership is 112. The joint service was abandoned, because the Reformed desired a church in the village, as it was more central. *The New Lower Church* was built in 1875, solely for the Lutherans, and is not joint property.

John Ault was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, September 8, 1825. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and was married October 29, 1846, to Catharine Young, of his own township. He began life as a farmer and still adheres to his first occupation. Whatever is profitable in the management of his farm Mr. Ault devotes himself to, whether it be producing corn and wheat, or raising hogs, sheep or cattle. His father was a farmer and business man before him, and instilled into his son those inclinations of industry and aptitudes of speculative enterprise so characteristic of the man. He is energetic and impulsive, and whatever he turns his attention to he proceeds to perform, and will not ordinarily allow himself to be thwarted by impediments or baffled by opposition. Adroit and shrewd, he takes a square view of things, believing that through the advancement of the agricultural, mechanic and industrial arts the best civilization of the world can be achieved. The farmer is the rightful lord and monarch of the soil, and the mechanic his co-partner, co-adjutor, and needful counterpart. He

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*Rev. F. Strassner is the present pastor of the *Reformed Church at Orrville*, a notice of which was inadvertently omitted in its proper place. This congregation was organized and incorporated January 20, 1869, the following being the incorporators: J. Wert, J. Frey, M. Gruger, P. Krick, A. Wirth, J. Speicher, J. Hurni, G. Yeakley, Benjamin Eyman, Z. K. Long, F. Piens, and C. Albright. The present pastor, Rev. F. Strassner, began his ministry April 1, 1872. The services from the beginning of the pastorate was one service in the English language each Sabbath, either in the morning or evening, and every alternate Sabbath morning service in the German. He conducted the exercises in the church at Marshallville during his pastorate, until October 1, 1877. Rev. Strassner is a native of Bremen, Germany, where he was born, February 22, 1831, and came to America in 1848. He entered the ministry in 1859, his first charge being in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was married to Mary G. Gleim, of Lebanon county, Pa., March 28, 1861, and has had six children. He is an eloquent speaker and a learned divine.

is a friend of the educational movements of the age and a zealous supporter of the common schools.

In politics Mr. Ault is a sound Democrat, and exceedingly popular with his party, to the extent that when he is in the canvass he is the winning man. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from January 1, 1866, to January 6, 1868, and served in the Senate of the State of Ohio from January 1, 1876, to January, 1878. In his official capacity he advocated reforms of all beneficial character, and a return to the thrifty and prosperous days of the Republic. His official career is one of which he may well feel proud. As a citizen he is devoted to agriculture, the propagation of and traffic in fine breeds of cattle, always and strenuously insisting upon public improvements, more railroads, fixed values, steadier prices and cheaper transportation.

While he is much abstracted in business, his private walk is signalized by the strongest social and domestic attachments. He is kind-hearted, charitable, companionable and liberal to a fault. He owns one of the finest and best improved farms in Wayne county, and attends to the management and supervision of it himself. We regard him as a representative man in his sphere of life. His punctuality, straight-forwardness and unimpeachable private deportment have won him hosts of friends and lasting friendships.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP, named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, was organized October 12, 1816, and in 1870 had a population of 1,714. We annex its civil officers from the records.

Justices of the Peace.—Dan Whonsetler, April 19, 1833; James Hill, April 19, 1833; John Hough, April 16, 1836; John Lehman, April 16, 1836; Dan Whonsetler, October 25, 1838; D. W. Laughton, April 13, 1839; Leonard Allaman, April 16, 1840; Jacob Ihrig, October 27, 1841; Leonard Allaman, April 13, 1843; Jacob Ihrig, October 16, 1844, Leonard Allaman, April 21, 1846, Seth Hollinger, October 19, 1847; T. A. Shaver, April 12, 1849; Jacob Ihrig, October 19, 1850; T. A. Shaver, April 21, 1852; Moses Foltz, October 27, 1853; John Kintner, October 21, 1854; G. P. Emrich, April 4, 1856; Jacob Stair, October 25, 1856; G. P. Emrich, April 19, 1859: Jacob Stair, October 20, 1859; William M. France, April 21, 1862; Jacob Stair, October 25, 1862; William M. France, April 12, 1865; Jacob Stair, October 19, 1865; Daniel Stout, April 8, 1867; Jacob Stair, October 19, 1868; Adam Fike, April 13, 1869: Jacob Stair, October 18, 1871; Adam Fike, April 9, 1872; Jacob Stair, October 20, 1874; J. H. Hunter, April 12, 1875.

1818. Trustees—Jacob McEnterfer, Moses Thompson, Alexander Hanna; Clerk—George Bair.

1819. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Matthew Ryley, William Pancoast.

1820. Trustees—Jacob Ihrig, James Glass, Abraham Vanmeter.

1821. Trustees—John Hardgrave, James Glass, Thomas Beall.

1822. Trustees—Joseph Wasson, Thomas Barton, James Glass.

1823. Trustees—James Glass, Thomas Barton, T. Wasson.

1824. Trustees—Thomas Barton, Joseph Wasson, Mordecai Boon.

1825. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Thomas Barton, Joseph Wasson.

1826. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Thomas Barton, Joseph Wasson.

1827. Trustees—Hugh Culbertson, Jacob Plank, Sr., John Plank.

1828. Trustees—Hugh Culbertson, Jacob McEnterfer, Mordecai Boon.

1829. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Thomas Barton, Alexander Hanna; Clerk John Lehman; Treasurer—Isaac Cahill.

1830. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Alexander Hanna, John Wanbaugh; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—Isaac Cahill.

1831. Trustees—Mordecai Boon, Alexander Hanna, John Wanbaugh; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—Isaac Cahill.

1832. Trustees—Thomas Barton, John Wanbaugh, Henry Bucher; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—Isaac Cahill.

1833. Trustees—Thomas Barton, Jacob Stair, Joseph Emrich; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—Peter Ihrig.

1834. Trustees—Joseph Emrich, Jacob Stair, John Sonnedecker; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—David Sommers.

1835. Trustees—Henry Bucher, Hugh Norton, John Sonnedecker; Clerk—John Lehman; Treasurer—David Sommers.

1836. Trustees—Henry Bucher, Hugh Norton, D. Whonsetler; Clerk—Neal McCoy; Treasurer—James McCoy.

1837. Trustees—D. Whonsetler, Jacob Stair, Leonard Alleman; Clerk—Neal McCoy; Treasurer—James McCoy.

1838. Trustees—Jacob Stair, Leonard Alleman, D. Whonsetler; Clerk—Neal McCoy; Treasurer—John Mohler.

1839. Trustees—Leonard Alleman, John Sonnedecker, Peter Ihrig; Clerk—Seth Hollinger; Treasurer—John McCoy.

1840. Trustees—Peter Ihrig, Thomas Bracken, Robert Eagans; Clerk—Seth Hollinger; Treasurer—John Lehman.

1841. Trustees—Robert Eagans, Jacob Ihrig, John Stouffer; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—Thomas A. Shaver.

1842. Trustees—John Stouffer, John Kintner, Fred France; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—Thomas A. Shaver.

1843. Trustees—Fred France, John Kintner, Henry Kramer; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—Thomas A. Shaver; Assessor—William France.

1844. Trustees—Henry Kramer, John Gaut, Robert Lusk; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—T. A. Shaver; Assessor—Moses Foltz.

1845. Trustees—Robert Lusk, John Bonewitz, J. G. Troutman; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—John Lehman; Assessor—Charles White.

1846. Trustees—John Bonewitz, David Lehman, Josiah Barton; Clerk—Moses Foltz; Treasurer—John Lehman; Assessor—Moses Foltz.

1847. Trustees—Josiah Barton, Seth Hollinger, Samuel Sommers; Clerk—George Stinebring; Treasurer—John Lehman; Assessor—John Lehman.

1848. Trustees—Samuel Sommers, Michael Bucher, David Spiker; Clerk—George Stinebring; Treasurer—J. G. Troutman; Assessor—John Kintner.

1849. Trustees—Henry Kramer, Samuel Sommers, John Sonnedecker; Clerk—George Stinebring; Treasurer—J. G. Troutman; Assessor—Benjamin Norton.

1850. Trustees—Samuel Sommers, John Sonnedecker, Fred France; Clerk—J. G. Troutman; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—George Stinebring.

1851. Trustees—John Sonnedecker, Fred France, John Lehman; Clerk—Joseph Gaut; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—George Stinebring.

1852. Trustees—John Lehman, John Sonnedecker, George Stinebring; Clerk—Joseph Gaut; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—Levi Stair.

1853. Trustees—George Stinebring, John Kintner, Andrew Kramer; Clerk—Joseph Gaut; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—Moses Foltz.

1854. Trustees—John Kintner, Isaac Johnson, Henry Bucher; Clerk—Joseph Gaut; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—Jacob Stair.

1855. Trustees—Henry Bucher, Isaac Johnson, William McCoy; Clerk—G. P. Emrich; Treasurer—Moses Foltz; Assessor—Jacob Stair.

1856. Trustees—Jacob Ihrig, Jacob Dague, Michael Bucher; Clerk—William Carmony; Treasurer—David Lehman; Assessor—Josiah Barton.

1857. Trustees—Jacob Ihrig, Jacob Dague, John Wilson; Clerk—William Carmony; Treasurer—David Lehman; Assessor—Josiah Barton.

1858. Trustees—John Wilson, Thomas A. McCoy, Josiah Mowry; Clerk Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—David Lehman; Assessor—Daniel Stair.

1859. Trustees—William McCoy, Thomas A. McCoy, C. K. Yoder; Clerk—Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—Josiah Yoder; Assessor—John Peters.

1860. Trustees—Andrew Kintner, William Carmony, Moses Cherry; Clerk—Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—Daniel Stair; Assessor—John Peters.

1861. Trustees—Andrew Kintner, William Carmony, Moses Cherry; Clerk—Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—Daniel Stair; Assessor—William M. France.

1862. Trustees—Ephraim Lehman, John Stout, John Zinn; Clerk—Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—A. Sonnedecker; Assessor—Wm. Carmony.

1863. Trustees—Ephraim Lehman, John Stout, John Sommers; Clerk—Chas. E. Graeter; Treasurer—A. Sonnedecker; Assessor—Wm. Carmony.

1864. Trustees—John Sommers, Ephraim Lehman, Alexander Campbell; Clerk—J. D. Zook; Treasurer—A. Sonnedecker; Assessor—Jacob Stair, Jr.

1865. Trustees—C. Stoll, George Dague, E. Lehman; Clerk—C. E. Graeter; Treasurer—A Sonnedecker; Assessor—Jacob Stair.

1866. Trustees—George Dague, C. Stoll, J. G. Troutman; Clerk—Charles E. Graeter; Treasurer—A. Sonnedecker; Assessor—Jacob Stair, Jr.

1867. Trustees—George Dague, William France, William Barton; Clerk—George E. Paul; Treasurer—Fredolin Bucholtz; Assessor—Jacob Stair, Jr.

1868. Trustees—George Dague, William France, William Barton; Clerk—N. Yoder; Treasurer—Fredolin Bucholtz; Assessor—Jacob Stair.

1869. Trustees—George Dague, William Barton, E. Lehman; Clerk—N. Yoder; Treasurer—A. Sonnedecker; Assessor—Jacob Stair.

1870. Trustees—George Dague, E. Lehman, J. C. Brown; Clerk—N. Yoder; Treasurer—Joseph McCoy; Assessor—J. D. Zook.

1871. Trustees—E. Lehman, Albert Miller, Daniel Byall; Clerk—T. F. Stair; Treasurer—George Dague; Assessor—Joseph Taggart.

1872. Trustees—Eph. Lehman, Albert Miller, J. C. Brown; Clerk—Noah Yoder; Treasurer—George Dague; Assessor—J. D. Zook.

1873. Trustees—T. A. McCoy, Albert Miller, Eli Snyder; Clerk—T. F. Stair; Treasurer—George Dague; Assessor—J. D. Zook.

1874. Trustees—Elias Snyder, L. A. McCoy, J. B. Kintner; Clerk—T. F. Stair; Treasurer—George Dague; Assessor—Jos. Taggart.

1875. Trustees—Samuel D. Bucher, Elias Snyder, Henry Collins; Clerk—P. S. Ihrig; Treasurer—Joseph Troutman; Assessor—J. D. Zook.

1876. Trustees—John F. McKee, Ephraim Lehman, Henry Collins; Clerk—T. C. McCoy; Treasurer—J. W. Troutman; Assessor—J. D. Zook.

1877. Trustees—Ephraim Lehman, John F. McKee, John Billman; Clerk—T. C. McCoy; Treasurer—J. W. Troutman; Assessor—Simon Lehman.

First Settlers.—The settlers in this township, when it was organized, were: James Glass, the Roses, the Feazles, the Clarks, the Meeks, the Turners, Thomas Armstrong, Moses Thompson, Thomas Pomeroy, Henry Perrine, George Gibson, Ralph Cherry, John and Peter Vanostran, Fred. Garver, Armstrong Davison, John Richey, John and Peter Bacher, Thomas Beall, Peter Anspaugh, Jacob Menterfer, Peter Eiker, George Bair, Henry Snider, Peter and Jacob Ihrig, William Elgin, Mordecai Boon, Peter Ev-

erly, John Bonewitz, Jacob Seifred, Benjamin Miller, Abraham Vanmeter, William Burgan, Mr. Sowey, Alexander Hanna and the Driskels. George Bair and Thomas Armstrong were the first Justices of the Peace in the township, and were succeeded by A. Hanna, in 1818; Peter Everly in 1820; George Gibson and Alexander Hanna; George Gibson and Jacob Ihrig in 1824; Jacob Ihrig and Mr. Cahill in 1827; and Jacob Whonsetler and James Hill in 1830.

The first saw-mill was built by Fred Garver, in 1814, and by him the first grist-mill in 1815, on Little Apple creek.

Jacob Ihrig was born February 25, 1792, in Washington county, Pa. He claimed to have some recollection of seeing the army sent out to subdue the Whisky Insurrection, and was a contractor in the war of 1812, to supply provisions to the western army. He emigrated to Wayne county in 1815, settling in what is now Wayne township, and in 1816 aided in organizing the township. In 1816 he was elected Captain of a militia company, and in 1824 Major of the regiment, and in the same year was elected Justice of the Peace, serving until 1851. October, 1827, he was elected County Commissioner. During his term the court house was destroyed and the first county offices and the second court house was built.

He served in the Ohio Legislature from December 6, 1830, to December 4, 1837; and in the State Senate from December 3, 1838, to December 7, 1840. In 1852 he was made District Assessor, and in 1853 he was elected a member of the Board of Equalization. He was married August 10, 1815, to Elizabeth Eberly, of Pennsylvania.

In his young manhood he became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and remained a faithful and consistent member of the same until death, in 1877. He was one of the founders of Salem's Lutheran congregation, near Madisonburg, and has always been regarded as the honored leader of the same. In his death the congregation has, indeed, lost one of its pillars. He died in peace with God and man, and in the blessed hope of a resurrection to eternal life. His mortal remains were followed to their last resting place, near Madisonburg, by one thousand people.

James Glass was born June 22, 1772, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In early youth he was placed among strangers, in

consequence of the death of his mother, and some years later his father departed this life, leaving his family to the tender regard of strangers. James found a home with a farmer, and when he was twenty years of age he enlisted in General Wayne's army, and served in his campaigns on the western frontier from 1792 to 1795. In 1796 he married, and moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, where, for a time, he kept a tavern on the north branch of Yellow creek. In 1814 he came to Wayne county, entering and purchasing a large tract of land in Wayne and Canaan townships, settling in Wayne, seven miles north of Wooster. Here he lived and prospered, and after 1830 took his ease until death closed his useful and eventful life, April 6, 1855. His wife, Elizabeth Edgar, of Irish parentage, was born July 13, 1776, in Carlisle, Pa. The mother of twelve children, she had many cares and labors, and her joys were at home. Her husband and five sons preceded her in death, she passing away May 31, 1856. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian church. The names of their sons and daughters who grew to maturity are: Nancy, born December 16, 1797; Alfred, born April 23, 1799; Elizabeth, born July 27, 1801; Obediah, born 1803; Margaret, 1812; Jane, born 1814; James, born May, 1816; Samuel, born April, 1818; Reasin B., and Fulton. Alfred Glass, when sixteen years of age, came with his parents to Wayne county, and at once entered into the pursuits of the first settlers. January 25, 1821, he married Miss Jane Ewing, and built a house on land near his father. After a time he quit clearing land and engaged in the carpenter business, putting up several buildings in Wooster, and others in different places. He united with the Baptist church of Wooster in early life and remained a prominent member of the same during life. He died August 22, 1850. Samuel Glass received a fair education and taught school several terms, after which he read medicine with Dr. Armstrong, of Hayesville, and finished his course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He became an eminent physician. He represented his (Ashland) district in the Ohio Senate, and died in Ashland, Ohio, February, 1872.

CHURCHES.

Salem's Church.—As early as 1827 Rev. G. H. Weygandt preached in this neighborhood, and with him as pastor the Lutherans and a few German Reformed settlers laid the corner-stone of a church in 1828, on joint ground procured for church and graveyard purposes, from the land of John Lehman. This union building was dedicated in 1830. The present church was built in 1871, and was dedicated October 1, of the same year.

Geyer's Chapel was completed in 1876, though as early as 1862 the project of building a church was agitated. It was dedicated January 27, 1863, by Bishop Markwood, and the first class organized in the spring of 1863, with a membership of seven, which is now augmented to forty-two, with a flourishing Sunday-school of seventy-five pupils.

Wayne Presbyterian Church, organized August 22, 1833, with thirteen members, by Rev. William Cox. Since its organization it has had 223 members taken in by the following ministers: Rev. Thomas Beer, in six years, 33; Rev. T. H. Barr, in nine years, 66; Rev. R. M. Finly, in two years, 7; Rev. V. Noyes, in two years, 12; Rev. J. R. Cunningham, in one year, 11; Rev. E. Barr, in one year, 22; Rev. G. R. Scott, in one year, 4; Rev. J. A. Reed, on one occasion, 5; Rev. C. C. Gould, in three years, 9; Rev. J. S. Atkinson, in eight years, 41; Rev. F. Eddy, in two years, 13. The names of original members were: James McCoy and Sarah his wife, Robert Eakin and Elizabeth his wife, Moses Foltz and Sarah his wife, Margaret Beer, Abigail Johnston, Nancy Orr, John Rose and Mary his wife, Mary Lawrence and Maria McClarran.

Joseph Wasson, Sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 29, 1775, and was married near Lewistown to Jane, sister of Judge McConahay, July 10, 1800, she being born September 6, 1773. He removed to Wayne county about 1819, first settling in Greene township, the same summer purchasing the Armstrong Davison farm, now owned by his son, David Wasson. He died September 16, 1826; his wife September 11, 1858. The family was as follows: John M., Joseph W., David, Henry, Joseph, Harriet, George W. and William Wasson.

Joseph Wasson, son of John M. Wasson, was born June 30, 1839, two miles east of Congress Village, and until the age of 18 remained upon the farm, when he first began ventures upon the world. He has spent much of his life upon the Pacific coast, where he has achieved reputation as a writer. He has been a newspaper man for many years, acting as editor, proprietor and manager. He attended the Vienna Exposition as special correspondent of Forney's *Press*, writing a series of brilliant letters under the pseudonym of "Josef." On his return he was despatched to New Orleans by the *Press* and New York *Times* as correspondent. He was one of the early contributors to the *Overland Monthly*. He was in the campaign and within twelve miles of Custer when he was destroyed by the Indians, a correspondent of Eastern papers and furnishing the news of that region to the Associated Press. He is a brilliant writer and popular journalist, located at present in San Francisco.

William Elliott was born in Pennsylvania, January 24, 1780,

and was married to Elizabeth Hays, who was born April 1, 1792. He removed to Wayne county in 1827, first living one year in Wooster, then purchased of General Spink, for $800, the farm north of Wooster on which John Elliott now lives. Here he farmed and "kept tavern" until his death, January 31, 1855. His wife died May 11, 1859. They had eight children, six of whom are living. Thomas A. Kenney, of Canaan township, married their daughter, Catharine Elliott. John Elliott, the son who occupies the homestead farm, was born May 15, 1831, and was married August 4, 1859, to Elizabeth Condry, by whom he has four children.

Thomas Barton, Sr., was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and came to Wayne county in 1819, with his wife (Jane Crawford) and six children—Priscilla, Sarah, Clark, William, Rachel and Josiah; and after they settled, were born in Wayne county, Elisha, Jackson, Mary, Jane and Thomas.

William Barton was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1815, and came to Wayne county with his father's family in 1819. He married Lydia Sommers, daughter of Abraham Sommers, who owned the farm where John McKee now lives, and where William Barton died in March, 1871. His children are John C., Mary E. and Effie. John McKee, a popular and enterprising citizen, was married to Mary E. Barton, July 4, 1860, and has three children—Peoria, Anna and Finley. Effie Barton was married to Zeno Kenney, son of Thomas Kenney. William Barton was an able County Commissioner, serving from 1857 to 1862.

Josiah Barton was born in Northumberland county, Pa., October 18, 1818, and removed to Wayne county, with his father, Thomas, remaining at home on the farm until twenty-six years of age. October 13, 1842, he married Eleanor Van Ostran, and lived in Wayne township until 1858, when he removed to Plain township, where he now resides. He is a successful farmer, the head of an intelligent family, a firm Democrat of the Jefferson stamp, and a man generally held in high esteem. He has the following sons and daughters: Nancy Jane, Priscilla, Francis Marion, Belinda E., Sanford V., Ida Irene, John Leslie, Ella G., Joanna.

George Troutman was born September 20, 1816, in Berks county, Pa., and came to Wayne county with his father, Michael Troutman, in the fall of 1829, from Berkley county, Virginia. March 2, 1841, he was married to Caroline Fryberger, the union

resulting in eleven children, to wit: Sarah J., Mary, John, Michael A., Joseph, Elizabeth, Franklin, Emma, Alice, Clara and Harriet. He is a thorough country gentleman, a scientific farmer, and gives special attention to the improvement of good breeds of stock.

James McCoy was born in Tuscarora valley, Juniata county, Pa., July 4, 1786. His wife, Sarah McCoy (no blood relation), was born March 28, 1791. They immigrated to Wayne county in the spring of 1826, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by their son, Thomas A. McCoy. Here he died, May 30, 1861, his wife following him June 1, 1871. The following are the names of their sons and daughters, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania, except the last two: Neal, John S., M. B., Joseph, Eleanor, Thomas A., William, Stewart, James P. and Isabella.

Neal McCoy, James' oldest son, was born August 28, 1809, and married Julia Ann, sister of William and Calvin Armstrong, and by this marriage had two children, a son, ————, and a daughter that died in infancy. He was married a second time, to Sarah A. Hardy, and had five children. Mr. McCoy was an excellent citizen, and during his life a prominent and popular man in the county. He was one of the Associate Judges of Wayne county as early as 1846, and was elected to the office of Sheriff in 1856, serving one term. In the positions of public trust to which he was promoted he uniformly acquitted himself with honor. He was a genial, cheery companion, characterized by great kindness of disposition and goodness of heart.

Thomas A. McCoy was born April 5, 1821, and married Priscilla Stair, of Wayne township, May 13, 1845, by which union there were the following children: Neal, Elizabeth, Jacob A., Anna, Augusta, Sarah J., Mary A., Emmet, Emma E., Dora M. Mr. McCoy is a farmer, and a hard-working, honest, industrious, economical man. He was the Democratic candidate in 1875 for the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to which position he was elected, being re-elected to the same office in 1877 by a very large majority.

John Lehman was born August 14, 1790, in Berks county, Pa. His father, Martin Lehman, and mother, Christina Speck, were immigrants from Germany, and were sold out to service by the captain

of the vessel until their passage was paid, as the custom then was. In the spring of 1812 John married Miss C. Smith, by whom he had five children. He removed to Wayne township in the spring of 1823, settling four miles north of Wooster, where, on July 13, of same year, his wife died. In the spring of 1824 he married Miss N. Bair, who died August 23, 1867, aged sixty-five years. By his first wife there are two children living, and by the second nine. Mr. Lehman now lives with two of his daughters, and is a hale old man, whose strong mental faculties are not impaired by age, and who can look back on a long life well spent.

Captain George P. Emrich, a native of Berks county, Pa., was born September 15, 1821. His father, Joseph Emrich, was likewise a native of Berks, his occupation being that of tradesman and farmer. He removed to Wayne township in May, 1831, when the subject of this sketch was in his tenth year, and settled on the farm four miles north of Wooster now owned by his son, where he purchased a half section of land from William Elgin and Mordecai Boon, the government title for these lands being yet in possession of Captain Emrich, and signed by President Madison. He was married to Elizabeth Kiser, of Berks county, Pa., by which marriage there were three daughters and one son, George P. He died August 31, 1863, in his seventieth year, his wife dying in December of the same year, aged sixty-five.

G. P. Emrich remained with his father upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, with the exception of about eighteen months spent with J. P. Coulter & Co., in the drug store, and with Robison & Jacobs, in the dry goods business in Wooster. He has been twice married—first, May 9, 1843, to Sarah Fryberger, of East Greenville, Stark county, Ohio, who died April 15, 1863; second, August 24, 1865, to Kate Garver, of Chester township. By the two marriages he has six children—four by the former * and two by the latter. After leaving Wooster he returned to the country, and for three years cultivated his father's farm upon the shares, when he moved upon the west quarter of the original half section, having bought the same from his father. Here he labored eight years, and by that time paid for the farm,

* Will. Emrich, Teller in the Wooster National Bank, is his son by the first marriage. He is a former student of the University of Wooster, and was a member of the scientific corps that visited the parks and canyons of Colorado under the direction of Dr. Stoddard, of the University.

when he went to the old homestead, where he at present lives. By his energy and tact in matters in which he participated he was usually amply rewarded, and in a short time he owned a half interest in the old homestead.

Farming, speculating in stock, exchanging, buying and selling horses, until the breaking out of the war, constituted his chief employment. After the Rebellion opened he was commissioned, August 15, 1862, as Captain of Company D, 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his military service he was subjected to all the bitter experiences of his regiment. He withstood the malaria of the Mississippi swamps and the disaster of Chickasaw, where his company was without Lieutenant or Orderly, all being sick or detailed. He was at Arkansas Post; in fact participated in the vicissitudes of the army until the spring of 1863, when, on account of illness and disability, he was discharged, after which, for several years, he was in delicate health. Since 1866 he has been continuously in the banking business, and is at present President of the National Bank of Wooster. In 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Wayne township, re-elected in 1859, being the first Republican elected to that office in Wayne township, and having no successor. Moreover, he is one of our progressive, public-spirited men. He has not only subjected his land to the highest cultivation and in other ways improved and adorned it, but he has constructed on North Market street, in Wooster, one of the finest and best-appointed private residences in the city. But he prefers the sober sweets of the rural life to the din and dust and confinements of the city, believing with Cowper, "that God made the country, but man made the town."

If there is a political meeting to get up he is on hand; if there is a railroad project before the people he takes hold of it. What he undertakes to do he does with all his might. He is as full of energy as his best horses are of mettle. He is proverbially courteous and polite in his intercourse with society; has a warm friendship for his friends, to whom the well-known hospitality of his house is ever open.

He has ever been a strong advocate of our present system of common schools, and believes in the universal diffusion of knowledge by every means of education, from the common school to the university. Probably no man in the county took a bolder and more decided stand for the Wooster University when its building was first agitated than Captain Emrich. He not only subscribed

and paid $500 to the institution, but contributed liberally of his time and influence to procure funds for the same. He attended meetings, made speeches and aided in obtaining $65,000 toward its subscriptions.

He is a worker wherever you place him. He has sought to do his duty to the world and the world has not cheated him. He is of that temperament which inclines always to accept situations. He can exclaim with the great Goethe:

"What I don't see don't trouble me;
And what I see might trouble me,
Did I not know that it must be so."

The Driskels and Brawdys.

Halt! villains, halt! nor dare to flee
The swift law's stern command;
Here in this wood thy Tyburn see,
Now strikes the vengeful hand. —*Massinger.*

The Driskels were settlers of Wayne county prior to 1812, but how much earlier than this they came to Wooster and its vicinity we are unable to state. John Driskel was one of the first Supervisors of Wooster that we find on record, and was acting in that capacity during the above-named year. He had three brothers, Dennis, William and Phenix, and a sister, Sally, who married Bill Gibson. His family consisted of four children, Bill, Pearce, Dave and Reasin. They emigrated from Columbiana to Wayne county, and for a time after their arrival lived upon Apple creek, near the old Stibbs mill.

For a number of years after their settlement in Wayne county old John Driskel was regarded as an honest and honorable man, though much addicted to intemperance, and inclined, when drunk, to be quarrelsome.

Dennis, his brother, was a respectable, industrious, enterprising man, and bore that reputation wherever he was known in Wayne county. He was one of the Trustees of Plain township, in company with John McBride and Abraham Runyon, in 1829, and owned and conducted the old grist-mill at Springville, in Plain township, which he sold in 1832. For some years after his coming to the vicinity of Wooster John Driskel owned farms and made exchanges in real estate.

The first suspicion of crookedness upon him occurred when Horace Howard was keeping the hotel called the Eagle House, on West Liberty street. A party had gathered in the bar-room of Mr. Howard's hotel one evening, among whom was John Driskel, and the excitement becoming too boisterous, the proprietor ejected the inmates from the premises. As Driskel went out of the bar-room he picked up a candlestick and carried it outdoors with him, but, it seems, immediately threw it over into Mr. Howard's garden, who, not knowing this, caused Driskel to be arrested the next morning. Michael Totten* was one of the jurors in the case. The evidence was not of that character to exhibit intent to steal on the

*We are indebted to Michael Totten, Esq., for these facts, he having personal knowledge of the Driskel family.

part of Driskel, and he was acquitted. This was ten or eleven years after Driskel came to Wayne county, and this was the first suspicion upon him, and the first arrest.

Steve Brawdy, a brother-in-law of William, a brother of John Driskel, was sent to the penitentiary from Wooster for stealing a heifer from Jacob Shellabarger, at Naftzger's mill, near Burbank. The warrant for his apprehension was issued by Squire Bristow, and Jacob Crawford, Constable of Congress township, assisted by Michael Totten and Moses Loudon, arrested him. Brawdy was a strong, powerful man, and in the melee he plunged a knife into Loudon's thigh the full length of its blade, but which only made Loudon the more determined, and Mr. Totten and the constable more resolute. He was taken before Squire Bristow, had a hearing, was bound over, received his trial at Wooster, and was sentenced to three years confinement in the Ohio penitentiary. The fact of Brawdy's relationship to the Driskels, induced many suspicions, and the vigilance of the citizens and the officers soon led to the discovery of a gang, in which John Driskel was the central actor.

About this time General Beall had a yoke of oxen stolen and taken to Cleveland and sold. A young man named Ben Worthington, was arrested, and tried for this offense, and sent to the penitentiary. The revelations of this trial established the complicity of Driskel and Brawdy with the Worthington theft.

John Driskel was finally arrested for stealing horses in Columbiana county, Ohio, and brought back from Beaver county, Pa., where he was caught, tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary from New Lisbon. This was about 1829-30. He, however, managed soon to make his escape, the particulars of the same being as follows: Convicts were at that time permitted to labor, under guard, on the public works at Columbus. Driskel, with a chain and a fifty-six weight fastened to his leg, had charge of a wheelbarrow, and was conveying dirt upon the Ohio canal. He concluded he would make an effort to escape, and picking up the ball in his hands, started to run, and was immediately fired upon by six guards, who unfortunately missed him. He had shrewdly selected a period well on toward night for his dangerous attempt. Arriving at a farm residence, he sought the wood-pile, and there finding an ax, severed the ball from the chain. Having dispensed with this impediment to travel, he leisurely made his way back to Wayne county, to where his family lived, near Burbank, where he filed the clasp of the chain from his leg.

Mr. Totten says he heard him frequently relate his escape—the cutting off of the iron ball by the farmer's ax, and the filing of the chain, etc. Driskel would tell it and laugh over it until he could be heard for half a mile.

The authorities hearing of his appearance in Wayne county, an effort was made to re-capture him, when, to elude his pursuers, he led, for a time, a roving life, stealing horses and concealing them in thickets, burning barns, houses, etc., finally leaving the county. Shortly afterward he was captured in Mohican township, Ashland county, and committed to the charge of two men named Patterson to take him back to the Columbus penitentiary to serve out his sentence, but when stopping over night at Sunbury, Delaware county, the old man, by shrewdness and force, effected his escape and never again appeared in Ohio. He was next heard of in the West, where his family and confederates joined him and continued their criminal pursuits for some years. In time the Regulators of Northern Illinois rose upon them, capturing old John, his son William, and others of the gang. These were immediately shot, and his youngest son, David, was soon afterward caught and hanged to a tree by Judge Lynch.

It is the opinion of Mr. Totten that this gang of outlaws, composed of the

Driskels, Brawdys and others, originated in Wayne county, and this is likewise corroborated by the statement of Hon. L. D. Odell, of Clinton township, one of the most intelligent of the early settlers of the county. They had no long or settled residence at any point in the county, living, at different periods, in Wooster, Wayne, Chester, Congress and Plain townships.

They were a gang of bad, bold, dangerous and daring men and desperadoes, a terror to peaceful, law-abiding citizens, whom even-handed Justice pursued slowly, but finally visited with most fearful retribution. They were men of invincible courage, of powerful physical strength, and enjoyed nothing so well as a carouse and a knock-down. Their leading villainies consisted in burglaries, incendiarism and horse-stealing. They concealed their stolen horses in the dense thickets of the woods, stole corn from the farmers to feed them, and at a suitable opportunity, conducted them out of the county.

Old John Driskel was a blustering, swaggering, bullying Drawcan-sir, and when drunk was constantly provoking disturbances and putting society into a ferment of alarm and apprehension. Few men whom he encountered were his equals in the brutal conflicts which he induced.

On the occasion of a public muster in Lisbon, Columbiana county, he became terribly boisterous and flung his banter to the assembled crowd. Like Caleb Quotem, in the Wags of Windsor, he was bound to have a place at the *reviews*. Timid men feared him, and stouter ones desired to avoid collisions with him. Driskel's rule was, if he could not provoke a quarrel by general boasting, blowing and threats, to select a large, muscular-looking man and challenge him to a fight, and if he refused to accept, to hit him at the time or watch an opportunity and deliver a blow.

On this occasion he selected Isaac Pew, a large, bony specimen of a man, and after offering him sundry indignities and without any warning, hit him a terrible blow, springing instantly upon him and biting off Pew's ear. This occurred at the tavern in Lisbon, then kept by Christian Smith, at one time a resident of Wayne county, and one of the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Wayne county.

Pew was a man who kept his own secrets, and felt amply able to defend himself against Driskel or anybody else, if he had a fair showing. When next general muster came around Driskel was present, as was also Pew, the latter having remarked, "He has my ear, now I'll have his nose." Seeing Driskel he approached him, but suspecting his intentions, he retreated, Pew following him closely, who was interrupted by Bill Driskel, John's brother; but rushing past Bill, and John, seeing he was about to be caught, turned about, when Pew instantly sprang at old John and bit his nose off.

On a certain occasion old John was parading the streets of Wooster talking boisterously, and shouting that he weighed 208 pounds, and no man could whip him. Smith McIntire,* who was clearing off some land on the Robison farm, south of Wooster, came to town in his shirt sleeves to procure tobacco. Being a very muscular looking man, General Spink and Mr. McComb approached him and asked him if he

*Smith McIntire was born in Fayette county, 1789, and married Catherine Larkins, of Harrison county, Ohio. He removed to Wayne county in 1819, remaining until about 1847, when he went to Seneca county and died. He was a good and quiet citizen, industrious, honest and honorable. He induced no quarrels, but woe to the man who provoked his anger, for he possessed a giant's strength, and when he employed it against an adversary his manly fist cracked with certain doom.

thought he could whip that man—pointing toward Driskel. McIntire said, "I can whip anybody, but I don't know that man, and I am a stranger here, and more than that, I am a peaceful man," whereupon he started back to his work, when Spink and McComb called to him to return. He obeyed their summons, and after some entreaty consented to whip Driskel, upon the consideration of preserving quiet and establishing order. Spink remarked to Driskel that here was a man (pointing to McIntire) that he had not yet whipped, when Driskel rapidly advanced toward him and said, "Do you think you can handle me?" to which McIntire responded, "I do." Driskel said, "Well, let us take a drink, and then to business." McIntire responded, "I want nothing to drink." Driskel took his drink and faced McIntire, and when the word "ready" was given McIntire hit him one blow that knocked him insensible, and so serious was the result that Dr. Bissell had to be called, and it was several hours before he rallied from the prostration.

Not satisfied with this encounter, in a short time afterwards he challenged McIntire to a second test, which he accepted, having General Spink and Colonel James Hindman for his seconds, Driskel choosing for his backers one of his sons and his son-in-law, Brawdy. The contestants met, and with a similar result. McIntire, after his adversary was on the floor, picked him up like a toy and started with him toward the fire-place exclaiming, "I will make a burnt offering of him," but which rash purpose was prevented. This fight occurred in the bar-room of Nailor's tavern.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WOOSTER TOWNSHIP.

WOOSTER TOWNSHIP, named after General David Wooster, was organized April 11, 1812, simultaneously with Sugarcreek, Mohican and Prairie townships. Its population in 1870 was 1,145. Its civil record appears as follows from its date of organization:

1812. Trustees—Joseph Hughes, Dennis Driskel; Clerk—Robert McClarran; Supervisors—Christian Smith, John Driskel.

1813. Trustees—William Larwill, Dennis Driskel, William Robison; Clerk—Robert McClarran.

1814. Trustees—Robert McClarran, Jacob Foulks, John Robison; Clerk—William Robison; Treasurer—Francis H. Foltz; Overseers of Poor—Benjamin Jones, George Hull; Fence Viewers—William Totten, Joseph Hughes; Appraisers of Property—John Lawrence, Jacob Matthews; Supervisors—John Lawrence, Daniel Jones, David Mitchel, Josiah Crawford, Isaac Burnet; Constables—Amasa Warner, John Clark, Joseph Hughes.

1815. Trustees—Aaron Bell, John Lawrence, George Bair; Clerk—Philip P. Griffith; Tax Collector—Robert Orr; Supervisors—Noah Sooy, Nathan Warner, Isaac Burnet, Richard Powers.

1816. Trustees—William Naylor, Philip B. Griffith, Francis H. Foltz; Clerk—William C. Larwill; Treasurer—Joseph McGugen; Overseers of Poor—Nathan Warner, Isaac Burnet; Listers and Appraisers—Francis H. Foltz, Jacob Parker; Fence Viewers—Mordecai Boon, Isaiah Jones; Constables—Benjamin Miller, Joseph Alexander, Robert Orr; Supervisors—George Hull, James Glass, Ralph Cherry, David Smith, John Lawrence, Benjamin Jones, Valentine Smith, David Mitchel.

1817. Trustees—William Naylor, P. B. Griffith, F. H. Foltz; Clerk—William C. Larwill; Treasurer—Joseph McGugen; Supervisors—Andrew McMonigal, George Hull, Isaac Correl, Joseph Stibbs, Isaac Burnet, William Robison, Thomas Robison; Appraisers and Listers—David Robison, John Updegraff; Overseers of Poor—William Kelley, Henry Megrew; Fence Viewers—John Wilson, Robert McClarran; Constables—John Updegraff, Joseph Ervine.

1818. Trustees—T. G. Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Sloane; Clerk—Henry St. John; Treasurer—Thomas Taylor; Overseers of Poor—William Robison, Matthew Johnston; Appraisers—Thomas Robison, D. O. Hoyt; Supervisors—Reasin Beall, Andrew McMonigal, Nicholas Smith, J. Patton, S. Mitchel; Constables—D. O. Hoyt, J. Barkdull, Jacob Robison; Fence Viewers—J. Eichar, Edward Gallaher.

1819. Trustees—Matthew Johnston, Thomas Robison, Samuel Mitchel; Clerk—Thomas R. McKnight; Treasurer—Andrew McMonigal; Supervisors—John

Lawrence, Robert McClarran, George Harman, J. Eichar, John Mullen; Overseers of Poor—John McClellan, James E. Harriott; Fence Viewers—John Wilson, Joseph McGugen; Appraisers and Listers—Francis H. Foltz, George V. Robinson; Constables—George V. Robinson, John Hague, Andrew Alexander; Trustees of Section 16—Reasin Beall, William McComb, John Larwill; Treasurer of Section 16—David Robison.

1820. Trustees—John Patton, Thomas Robison, Matthew Johnston; Clerk—Thomas R. McKnight; Supervisors—Nathan Warner, Neil Power, George Wilson, Joseph Barkdull, D. O. Hoyt and Elisha Henry, George Harman; Treasurer—Thomas Townsend; Constables—John Hague, Moses Owens; Appraisers and Listers—James L. Spink, J. Eichar; Overseers of Poor—Benjamin Jones, Asa W. W. Hickox; Fence Viewers—John Wilson, John McClellan.

1821. Trustees—William McComb, John Larwill, Cyrus Spink; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—David Robison; Appraisers and Listers—Joel Harry, Moses Owen; Justices of Peace—Francis H. Foltz, Samuel Quinby.

1822. Trustees—William McComb, William McFall, Martin McMillen; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—David Robison; Appraisers and Listers—Joseph Barkdull, Cyrus Spink.

1823. Trustees—Matthew Johnston, Francis H. Foltz, John Christmas; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—David Robison; Appraiser and Lister—William B. Smith, Moses Culbertson; Justice of the Peace—Alexander McBride.

1824. Trustees—John Larwill, Daniel Yarnell, Moses Culbertson; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—William Naylor; Appraiser and Lister—Benjamin Church, Benjamin Jones.

1825. Trustees—Benjamin Jones, Neal Power, John Larwill; Clerk—Samue Knapp; Treasurer—William Naylor; Appraiser and Lister—Charles Connelly.

1826. Trustees—George Pomeroy, Benjamin Jones, Reasin Beall; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—William Naylor.

1827. Trustees—Benjamin Jones, George Pomeroy, Reasin Beall; Clerk—Samuel Knapp; Treasurer—William Naylor.

1828. Trustees—Benjamin Jones, George Pomeroy, Reasin Beall; Clerk—John Larwill; Treasurer—William Naylor; Justice of the Peace—Thomas Robison.

1829. Trustees—William Kimpton, John Smith, Alexander McMonigal; Clerk—C. H. Streby; Treasurer—John Miller.

1830. Trustees—Samuel Quinby, M. C. Shamp, Samuel Power; Clerk—John J. Robison; Treasurer—A. McMonigal; Supervisors—David Cook, George Lisor, John Hess, Richard Power, James Naylor; Overseers of Poor—Samuel Irvin, Reasin Beall; Fence Viewers—Neal Power, David McConahay; Constables—Daniel Yarnell, John Eyster.

1831. Trustees—Samuel Quinby, M. C. Shamp, Samuel Power; Clerk—Ephraim Quinby, Jr.; Treasurer—A. McMonigal.

1832. Trustees—Thomas Wilson, H. C. Shamp, George Pomeroy; Clerk—Lindoll Sprague; Treasurer—John McClellan.

1833. Trustees—John Hess, George Pomeroy, William McCurdy; Clerk—D. W. Jones; Treasurer—Ephraim Quinby, Jr.

1834. Trustees—John Hess, William McCurdy, Samuel Power; Clerk—J. W. Schuckers; Treasurer—E. Quinby, Jr.

1835. Trustees—Samuel Power, John Hess, William McComb; Clerk—J. W. Schuckers; Treasurer—E. Quinby, Jr.

1836. Trustees—John Hess, Samuel Power, John Jones; Clerk—J. W. Schuckers; Treasurer—E. Quinby, Jr.

1837. Trustees—John P. Coulter, Richard Power, Joseph Stibbs; Clerk—Bazaleel Crawford; Treasurer—E. Quinby, Jr.; School Examiners—Edward Avery, Levi Cox, John H. Harris.

1838. Trustees—Richard Power, Elisha Henry, William McCurdy; Clerk—John C. Taylor; Treasurer—Joseph Clingen.

1839. Trustees—J. H. Harris, William McCurdy, Elisha Henry; Clerk—John C. Taylor; Treasurer—Thomas Power.

1840. Trustees—Samuel White, John Hess, John Hare; Clerk—John C. Taylor; Treasurer—Thomas Power.

1841. Trustees—John Hare, John Walter, Samuel White; Clerk—M. A. Goodfellow; Treasurer—Thomas Power.

1842. Trustees—John Walter, Samuel White, Patrick Adair; Clerk—M. A. Goodfellow; Treasurer—Thomas Power.

1843. Trustees—James Finly, Simon Rice, James M. Blackburn; Clerk—Isaac H. Reiter; Treasurer—Thomas Power.

1844. Trustees—James Finley, James M. Blackburn, Reasin B. Stibbs; Clerk—Isaac H. Reiter; Treasurer—Thomas Power; Assessor—John Crall.

1845. Trustees—R. B. Stibbs, William Stitt, Charles McClure; Clerk—John P. Jeffries; Treasurer—David M. Crall; Assessor—John Crall.

1846. Trustees—William Stitt, Joseph Emrich, William Robison; Clerk—James Irwin; Treasurer—D. M. Crall; Assessor—John Crall.

1847. Trustees—William Robison, Joseph Emrich, David Peffer; Clerk—Edwin Oldroyd; Treasurer—David M. Crall; Assessor—John Crall.

1848. Trustees—Samuel White, Samuel Mentzler, David Peffer; Clerk—John C. Taylor; Treasurer—Samuel Knepper; Assessor—Daniel McCracken.

1849. Trustees—Samuel White, Samuel Mentzler, David Peffer; Clerk—John C. Taylor; Treasurer—Samuel Knepper; Assessor—Daniel McCracken.

1850. Trustees—Samuel White, Samuel L. Lorah, Jacob Kramer; Clerk—John McSweeney; Treasurer—Samuel Knepper; Assessor—Thomas A. Adair.

1851. Trustees—Samuel L. Lorah, Jacob Kramer, Michael Miller; Clerk—G. W. Donnelly; Treasurer—Samuel Knepper; Assessor—Thomas A. Adair.

1852. Trustees—Samuel L. Lorah, Michael Miller, John Rider; Clerk—Ezra V. Dean; Treasurer—Samuel Knepper; Assessor—Thomas A. Adair.

1853. Trustees—William Reiter, John Loughbaum, John H. Harris; Clerk—E. V. Dean; Treasurer—H. J. Conner; Assessor—William McCurdy.

1854. Trustees—John Brinkerhoff, John Loughbaum, William Reiter; Clerk—Reuben J. Eberman; Treasurer—Levi Miller; Assessor—Michael Dice.

1855. Trustees—R. B. Stibbs, Jacob Kramer, Jeremiah Maize; Clerk—George Plumer; Treasurer—Joseph Baumgardner; Assessor—John Crall.

1856. Trustees—R. B. Stibbs, Neal McCoy, James McMillen; Clerk—H. J. Kauffman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assessor—C. F. Leopold.

1857. Trustees—J. A. Rahm, Samuel Funk, P. S. Vanhouten; Clerk—H. J. Kaufman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assessor—S. S. Golsbury.

1858. Trustees—James S. Hallowell, Robert Jackson, John Bartol; Clerk—H. J. Kaufman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assessor—Daniel W. Ogden.

1859. Trustees—James Hallowell, William Spear, James McMillen; Clerk—H. J. Kaufman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assesso: W. A. Eaken.

1860. Trustees—J. S. Hallowell, William Spear, Charles McClure; Clerk—H. J. Kaufman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assessor—Gideon B. Sommers.

1861. Trustees—William Spear, Charles McClure, William Stitt; Clerk—H. J. Kauffman; Treasurer—J. H. Baumgardner; Assessor—G. B. Sommers.

1862. Trustees—H. M. Culbertson, Jacob Kramer, John Zimmerman; Clerk—H. J. Kauffman; Treasurer—I. N. Jones; Assessor—Thomas A. Adair.

1863. Trustees—John Zimmerman, Jacob Kramer, H. M. Culbertson; Clerk—E. Schuckers; Treasurer—I. N. Jones; Assessor—Anderson Adair.

1864. Trustees—R. B. Spink, J. H. Kauke, William Stitt; Clerk—H. J. Kauffman; Treasurer—D. W. Lilley; Assessor—D. N. Sprague.

1865. Trustees—J. H. Kauke, William Stitt, R. B. Spink; Clerk—H. J. Kauffman; Treasurer—D. W. Lilley; Assessor—G. W. Althouse.

1866. Trustees—I. N. Jones, William Nold, D. D. Miller; Clerk—Thomas A. Adair; Treasurer—K. E. Harris; Assessor—Joshua Wilson.

1867. Trustees—James Curry, William Spear, S. K. Funk; Clerk—J. H. Carr; Treasurer—T. B. Rayl; Assessor—Joshua Wilson.

1868. Trustees—Gotleib Gasche, Michael Totten, G. W. Henshaw; Clerk—Jacob O. Stout; Treasurer—Kite E. Harris; Assessor—Joshua Wilson.

1869. Trustees—G. W. Henshaw, H. M. Culbertson, Michael Totten; Clerk—F. L. Imgard; Treasurer—K. E. Harris; Assessor—James Taggart.

1870. Trustees—John Ely, Jacob Frick, James McClarran; Clerk—F. L. Imgard; Treasurer—John S. Caskey; Assessor—W. R. Taggart.

1871. Trustees—James McClarran, Michael Miller, D. W. Immel; Clerk—F. L. Imgard; Treasurer—John S. Caskey; Assessor—W. R. Taggart.

1872. Trustees—D. W. Immel, Robert Jackson, J. L. Grafton; Clerk—Chas. Sprague; Treasurer—Harry McClarran; Assessor—W. R. Taggart.

1873. Trustees—D. D. Miller, Samuel Rice, R. R. Jackson; Clerk—David McDonald; Treasurer—O. M. Albright; Assessor—Andrew Branstetter.

1874. Trustees—Samuel Rice, H. M. Culbertson, James McClarran; Clerk—Thomas E. Peckinpaugh; Treasurer—Harry McClarran; Assessor—Andrew Branstetter.

1875. Trustees—H. M. Culbertson, James McClarran, James Eagan; Clerk—Jehiel Clark; Treasurer—Thomas E. Peckinpaugh; Assessor—James Taggart.

1876. Trustees—H. M. Culbertson, James McClarran, James Eagan; Clerk—Jehiel Clark; Treasurer—Thomas E. Peckinpaugh; Assessor—James Taggart.

1877. Trustees—H. M. Culbertson, James Eagan, James McClarran; Clerk—Jehiel Clark; Treasurer—Thomas E. Peckinpaugh; Assessor—James Taggart.

Justices of the Peace—Robert McClarran, commission dated June 13, 1812; Jacob Schuckers, December 24, 1832; John Larwill, April 2, 1833; Jacob Schuckers, January 4, 1836; Samuel Coulter, April 16, 1836; William Reiter, April 16, 1836; Samuel Quinby, October 25, 1838; William Reiter, April 13, 1839; William McCurdy, April 13, 1842; John Beistle, April 13, 1842; Alexander B. Fleming, October 21, 1842; J. H. Harris, May 24, 1843; William McCurdy, April 16, 1845; Henry Lehman, April 16, 1845; Thomas Williams, April 21, 1846; J. H. Harris, April 12, 1848; Henry Lehman, April 12, 1848; William Reiter, April 12, 1849; J. H. Harris, April 19, 1851; Henry Lehman, April 19, 1851; William Reiter, April 21, 1852; George Brauneck, April 13, 1854; J. H. Harris, April 13, 1854; D. H. Holiday, October 21, 1854; J. M. Madden, April 22, 1857; D. H. Holiday, October 30, 1857; C. C. Parsons, April 14, 1858; H. C. Johnson, October 20, 1859; Eugene Pardee, October 25, 1860; J. H. Downing, October 25, 1860; Henry Lehman, October 13, 1861; J. H. Downing, October 22, 1863; A. C. McMillen, April 15, 1864; George Brauneck, October 15, 1866; H. Smith, October 15, 1866; W. W. Humilton, October 15, 1866; James T. Henry, April 13, 1869; S. R. Bonewitz, October 20, 1869; James T. Henry, April 9, 1872; S. R. Bonewitz, October 12, 1872; Mahlon C. Rouch, April 12, 1875—re-elected April 1, 1878; John R. McKinny, October 20, 1875.

David Robison, Sr., was born July 12, 1793, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., and descended from old Scotch-Irish parentage. In boyhood he was so unfortunate as to lose his father, and when but entering upon his teens he removed with his widowed mother to Columbiana county, Ohio, at so early a period as 1806. Here he tarried for a short time with her, and then spent a few years at a place called New Lancaster, Fairfield county, where, and during which time, he learned the trade of tanner and currier. On the termination of his period of service as apprentice he made the experiment of living which forms a part of the usually unwritten history of every young man. A year or two was thus occupied in Zanesville and Newark.

The country was now embroiled with Great Britain in its second defensive war. Many of the ports of the Atlantic seaboard were possessed by the enemy. They were making destructive incursions into the interior of the country. Our cities were endangered or actually occupied by the enemy. The northern frontier was menaced by marshaling armies of the enemy, and the lines on the west and north-west were threatened by mongrel hordes of Red coats and Indians. Men were needed and called for to check the encompassing legions of British power.

The voice of duty and the demands of patriotism could no longer be stifled or ignored, and so our young hero, then but nineteen years of age, volunteered in the ranks of the United States army. Without a commission or hope of promotion, with a musket on his shoulder, he encountered the dangers and vicissitudes of the north-western frontier, the Black swamp perils, serving faithfully the period of his enlistment, and being honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. He then returned to Zanesville, where he had volunteered. Here he did not long remain, for in the autumn of 1813, in company with his brother Thomas, sallied forth on horseback to discover, if possible, a suitable location for business. Visiting Wooster, and being favorably impressed with it, and satisfied with its promising advantages, they jointly purchased property with an eye to permanent settlement. Their first investment was in a block of lots on the north-west corner of Buckeye and North streets, establishing there what was long and popularly known as Robison's tannery. Here, and in active application to his trade, he continued until the year 1837, when, with his family, he removed to what was formerly known as Madison Hill, the original seat of justice of the county.

Brevet. Jones

In 1832 he built what for a quarter of a century was known as Robison's mill, now Wooster mill, which, considering cost and capacity, at that time was considered an enterprise of magnitude. He was largely interested in merchandising from the time he removed to his farm in 1837 to 1848, not only in Wooster, but in Fredericksburg, Jeromeville, Rowsburg and Ashland. He was identified with the early banking interests of the county, and was one of the incorporators of the Wayne county branch of the State Bank of Ohio, acting as its President for a period of fifteen years, and until he had made disposition of his interests in the same.

He was married June 5, 1821, to Miss Elizabeth McConnell, a native of the same county and State of that of her husband, where she was born May 8, 1797. To this marriage union of over half a century, were brought six sons, William H., John M., James N., David, Joseph and Lyman. James N. died in Wooster June 23, 1867, and Joseph in Dubuque, Iowa, April 6, 1863. William H. and John M. now live in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, David and Lyman in Toledo, Ohio.

He united with the Presbyterian church in 1842. He could not well have been inclined to membership in any less orthodox religious body than the Presbyterian church, for his early spiritual tutelage was in the laminated faith of the Scotch Seceders; and, moreover, it was in grateful consonance with the inclinations and convictions of the faithful partner of his lengthened years, who in early life espoused this church, and who to-day is a worthy and exemplary member. He compassed in his enterprises the interests of the community; had enlarged views of business; was clear-headed, penetrative and emphatically practical in all his enterprises and transactions. His deliberations proceeded from a sound and reliable judgment; he took no steps in the dark, for his sharp perception of situations was "a light to his feet." He had the ability to analyze things, and feel forward and lay his hand upon the hem of results. Hence his investments were made with great care, and, as a consequence, they were accompanied with gratifying and substantial realizations. His life illustrated many solid virtues. It was a scene of activity and unostentatious, energetic enterprise, rounded in its decline with comforts and crowned with worldly competence. He died March 1, 1870.

Benjamin Jones was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Va., April 13, 1787. He had eight brothers and one sister, John, Sam-

uel, Elias, Isaiah, Erasmus, Nathan, William, Thomas and Sarah. From Frederick county the family removed to Washington county, Pa., when the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age. They lived about a mile from the village of Washington, where his mother died and was buried in the Baptist churchyard there, his father dying when he was between seven and twelve years old.

At an early age he was, by the terms of an indenture, put to the trade of cabinet-maker, in Washington, for seven years, which time he faithfully and diligently served. Many, indeed, were the privations and cruel, stinging hardships he endured during those seven years of worse than Hebrew bondage. His personal wants were sadly supplied, frequently not getting enough to eat, and he was fourteen years of age before he ever wore a new shoe upon his feet. After his release from the indenture he worked journeyman's work in the village for some time, when he removed to Sharon, Ohio, and built a shop and engaged in business for himself. A misfortune, however, soon visited him in the shape of a, to him, disastrous fire, which completely used him up, and by which he lost all his tools and effects. He was consequently compelled to renew journeyman's work, when he abandoned Sharon and went to Yankee Run, in Trumbull county. After a short period, an opportunity was afforded him to enter into commercial business with Thomas G. Jones (Priest Jones), which he embraced, and which they prosecuted until just prior to the war of 1812.

In 1811 he was dispatched by the "Priest" on a tour of observation, with a view to the selection of a place to locate. He went as far west as and beyond Mansfield, on horseback, through a dense forest, inhabited by Indians, over unbridged and swollen streams, with perils to right of him and perils to left. On this equestrian scout he first saw Wooster, was favorably impressed with the country, and resolved to locate there. On his return to Yankee Run, he spoke so flatteringly of the place, that Priest Jones and family, a Mr. Young and family, Betty Scott and himself, all emigrated hither without delay.

They brought goods to Wooster and started a store, Constant Lake, father of Constant Lake, of Wooster, hauling a load for them. This was in the winter of 1812–13, and was the first store of importance in Wooster. It was opened in a wooden building erected by Robert McClarran, near, or where Samuel Geitgey now conducts business.

After establishing himself in his new quarters he returned to Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he married Hannah Vanemmon, April 1, 1813, the ceremony of marriage being performed by Rev. A. Bentley, Baptist minister, and brother of Benjamin Bentley. Mrs. Jones was a native of New Jersey, where she was born on Christmas day, 1794. Her mother died when she was three years old, and her father when she was eight, when she was adopted into the family of Constant Lake, Sr., with whom she removed to Trumbull county, and in whose family she continued a member until her marriage in 1813.

After their marriage in April his wife went to New Lisbon and he returned to Wooster, soon thereafter going to Pittsburg to purchase goods, which trips he made on horseback. He made two of these excursions after he was married, going and coming, passing New Lisbon, where his wife was, without stopping, until, on his return from the third trip, he stopped for her, and was accompanied by George Hull and his family and Francis Foltz and his family, arriving at Wooster on the 4th of July, 1813.

The house that Mr. Jones and wife moved into was occupied by seven families, and besides contained a doctor's office—that of Dr. Thomas Townsend. It was a two-story brick, built in 1810 by John Bever, on the Bissell corner, and the first brick house built in the county. "Priest" Jones and family, Joseph Barkdull and family, a Mr. Richardson, a tailor, and others, besides Dr. Townsend and Benjamin Jones and his wife, who had two rooms up stairs, and where they lived two years, were the occupants. Mr. Jones soon afterwards built what was called the "Stump House," so called because they sawed off trees and erected the building upon the stumps. It stood on the site of the old Arcadome, and the surrounding country was a forest, there being then less than a dozen houses in the town. In this stump house D. K. Jones, of Shreve, the oldest son of Benjamin Jones, was born, and who, as his mother informed us, "was the smallest child ever born, that lived, in Wayne county." Here, also, Eleanor Jones was born.

In 1817 Mr. Jones removed to the lot on Beaver street, between East Liberty and South streets, known in later years as the McKeal property. There he lived until 1824, and there Isaac N. and Ohio F. Jones were born. In 1824 he removed to the property that was known, and will be recollected as the Wooster Hotel, remaining in charge of the same until the fall of 1828, and here

Charles Carroll, Joseph R. and Quinby Jones were born. In the autumn of 1828 he removed to a frame building that stood on the grounds of what is now known as the Metropolitan Boarding House, remaining there until the spring of 1829, when he re-occupied the property on Beaver street, where B. J Jones was born, April 4, 1834. March 17, 1836, he removed to his farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred from disease of the heart, after a short illness, April 24, 1861. His fine brick residence upon the old homestead, was built by Henry Lozier, in 1840.

A glance at the records of Wayne county forcibly asserts the value of the life and public services of Benjamin Jones. With its solid and material improvements his name is closely identified. There was neither flash, dash, brilliancy nor poetry in his composition. His mind was practical, and when he came into the new country, he addressed himself to substantial enterprises. He comprehended the wants and necessities of the pioneers and their inconvenient situations, and early directed his energies toward relieving and promoting their best interests. There were no roads opened up with the exception of the one running from Canton, the streams were unbridged, society had not yet thrown around it the restraints and protection of law, and the question of sustenance was even a problem with the people.

He Navigates Killbuck.—In 1814 he went on horseback to Coshocton, accompanied by William Totten, brother of Michael Totten, of Wooster, to buy flour, bacon, salt, dried fruits, etc., for the early settlement, which he placed on a *pirogue*, and with the assistance of a few stout men paddled the rude boat to the waters of the Killbuck, and up through the drift of that sluggish stream to the mouth of Apple creek, and thence up that stream to where the covered bridge now stands, near the old Robison mill, in the corporation of Wooster. This exploit of inland navigation was heralded with acclamation by the inhabitants of Wooster, who rushed to the boat to obtain their supplies.

He built the first bridge that was ever laid across the Muddy Fork, and constructed the road extending from Reedsburg across the trembling quagmire to what, in past days, was known as "the French Miller" property. He had sixteen men employed on the contract, and at night one-half the number guarded the other half while they slept. During this work one of his laborers, named Jones, was killed and literally mangled by the Indians. There were at this time but three houses between Wooster and Jeromeville. Several weeks were employed upon this contract, Mr. Jones doing the cooking for his men in the woods, and performing his culinary duties with true aboriginal skill.

He constructed the first bridge across Killbuck on what is known as the Columbus avenue road. He aided in procuring the charter for the turnpike running from Wooster to Cleveland, and was a director and stockholder in it. He exerted himself both in the Legislature and out of it in behalf of the choice of the Killbuck route for the Ohio canal.

In 1816–17 he built the first jail of the county, constructing it chiefly of the old logs of the Block-house erected by Captain George Stidger, in 1812.

On the 4th of July, 1824, Mr. Jones and wife, then keeping the "Wooster Hotel," roasted an ox and prepared a grand dinner for the occasion, Mr. Samuel Vanemmon, brother of Mrs. Jones, superintending the roast. The tickets to the banquet were fifty cents apiece, and over three hundred were sold. The ox was roasted among the elders and brush, to the rear of Lindol Sprague's residence. On this occasion Congressman John Sloane, Brigadier General Reasin Beall, Judge Ezra Dean, and many other prominent citizens, were present. John Hemperly carved the ox. Twelve pigs were also roasted. After the dinner was over and the ceremonies concluded, Mr. Jones invited the children of the town to a free entertainment.

He is Chased by Wolves.—He went to "Morgan's," on one occasion, down Killbuck about eight miles, for provisions, and among other things, Mrs. Morgan gave him some fresh meat, which she put in a large gourd, of the capacity of half a bushel. The wolves, scenting the meat, pursued him with fierceness and angry demonstrations, when several times he thought he would have to throw everything away and try to save himself.

He Captures three Bears.—While traveling on horseback, up the Killbuck bottom, south of Wooster, he captured three cub black bears, and put them in a sack over the saddle. They proved, however, to be heavier than he had calculated, and hearing the mother of the cubs approaching, he considered it wisdom's better part to throw one of them out of the sack, which he did. The remaining two he kept awhile, finally giving one away and selling the other.

He carried the mail from Canton to Mansfield on horseback. He aided actively in organizing the Agricultural Society, and a colt in his possession took a premium at the first fair. In 1815 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Wooster township, and subsequently filled the office of Trustee of the township. In 1818 he was elected Commissioner of Wayne county, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1821 he was elected a Representative for the county of Wayne in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. In 1824 he was placed on the Jackson electoral ticket as one of the District electors. He was always an ardent admirer and warm supporter of the gallant old hero of New Orleans, with whom he enjoyed most friendly personal relations.

He represented Wayne county in the Ohio Senate from December 7, 1829, to December 3, 1832, having been re-elected in 1830. In 1832 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected in 1834. He was President of the first Jacksonian meeting held in Wooster, and publicly discussed national topics with General Spink in 1840. There was a genial goodness, sunshiny humor, playful, but caustic wit, and broad hospitality about him that attracted and fascinated. He entertained the first Methodist

preacher that visited Wooster, and his house was proverbial for the generosities it dispensed.

His honesty of purpose and rectitude of conduct in the discharge of his official duties in all the various offices he filled, gained him the esteem and approbation of his constituents. He was a patriot, and warmly attached to the civil and political institutions of our country. So ardent were his feelings for the happiness, prosperity and glory of his native land, that in a conversation with his family a few days before his decease, in remarking upon the situation of our country, he observed that he had lived to see the adoption of the Constitution, which bound the States in union with each other—and under the influence of its sacred provisions this nation had become great and prosperous, and had protected the rights and secured civil and religious liberty to all her subjects; and that before he should be called to witness a dissolution of the Union, he hoped that God in his providence would dissolve his existence.

Joseph Eichar.—Among the early pioneer settlers in Ohio was Joseph Eichar, the second son of Peter and Nancy Eichar, who was born and raised at Greensburg, Pa. In the year 1809 he immigrated with his family to Ohio, when he bought a farm near Canton, Stark county, where they remained five years, and then removed to Wooster, arriving there on the 14th day of April, 1814.

Soon after Mr. Eichar came to Wooster to live the "Madison Tract," or first county seat, was offered for sale, and he bought it. The year after the heads of three families by the name of Rice, from near Greensburg, Pa., bought of him the three farms of which the Madison tract consisted. The price they paid made Mr. Eichar what was considered rich in those days. He then bought the quarter section joining the north side of Wooster, on a part of which the University now stands, and another quarter section, with the famous Salt Spring on it, two and a half miles west of Wooster; also a half section, in Cedar valley, and a half section on Little Killbuck, together with several quarter sections entered at the Government Land Office, and several lots in the town of Wooster. March 5, 1815, he commenced boring for salt, in which enterprise he invested and sank thousands of dollars.

He next engaged in the produce trade from Pittsburg down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which, also, proved disastrous. Again he turned westward, and removed with his family to San-

dusky, September 17, 1821, with many hopeful anticipations. But scarcely had they settled in their new home, when Mr. Eichar was taken with typhoid fever and died on the 17th of October, 1821, aged 47 years. Joseph Eichar, who now resides on the Killbuck farm, west of Wooster, is his son.

Hugh Culbertson was born in Franklin county, Pa. His father removed to Westmoreland county, in that State, when Hugh was but four years of age, and settled on a farm. In the fall of 1809, in company with Major Wilson and his uncle William Culbertson, he made a trip on horseback to Ohio. They first went to Trumbull county, and thence to Canton, then having but a few houses. Here they procured the services of a man named Newman to pilot them further west, starting out with provisions to last them a week. Before returning they respectively selected a quarter-section of land. Mr. Culbertson chose a quarter immediately south of the present site of Wooster, Major Wilson selecting the quarter-section that Mr. Culbertson subsequently settled on, and now owned by his son, Hugh Culbertson.

Prior to his permanent removal to Wayne county, Mr. Culbertson made it many visits. In the war of 1812 he was drafted, and received the appointment of Quartermaster of the regiment. The detachment was organized to operate under Harrison in the West, but Mr. Culbertson was soon thereafter taken sick and compelled to return home. In the winter of 1822–3 he resolved to move to Ohio, and on the 1st day of April abandoned the old homestead in Westmoreland, Pa. On the 23d of April he landed on the banks of Killbuck. During that summer they lived in a little log cabin at the foot of the hill, where the road crossed the Killbuck, on the land then of the widow of Joseph Eichar, Sr. In the fall they erected a house upon their own farm. In 1824 Mr. Culbertson bought of Peter Lanterman what was known as the "old Yankee Smith" place, a David Smith having settled on it in 1810–11; and to guard against disaster from any Smith claimant, or title-holding Smith, had all the Smiths in the county sign the deed. His farm being of a character best suited to that purpose, Mr. Culbertson at once devoted himself to the production of corn, and cattle and hog-raising.

In politics Mr. Culbertson was a Jackson Democrat. He was elected Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Wayne

county in 1833, a position which he creditably and honorably filled.

Judge Culbertson was married about 1802, to Miss Jane Welch, of Lancaster county, Pa., by which marriage there resulted twelve children—six sons and six daughters. She had long been a member of the Presbyterian church, to which her husband also belonged, and was an estimable Christian woman. Her death occurred in June, 1850. For the ten years preceding his death, Judge Culbertson made his home with his son Hugh, and died there December 20, 1860, aged eighty-one years.

His son, Hugh Culbertson, of Wooster township, was born August 14, 1818, in Westmoreland county, Pa. He accompanied his father to Wayne county in the spring of 1823. He was raised on the farm, and under the direction and management of his father acquired business habits which insured success in his daily transactions.

Stephen Henry, Sr., was born in Cecil county, Md., November 23, 1761. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland, and were second cousins of Patrick Henry, of Virginia.* From Maryland he removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., in a two-wheel cart, where he remained some years, when, with his wife and eight children, he turned his attention westward, and reached Wayne county in the spring of 1815–16, settling east of Wooster about a mile, and just east of Mr. Rich's brewery. There he lived until 1831, when he sold out to David Hess, and removed two miles farther east, to the location of the Henry mill, previously erected. After some other changes in his residence, he died on the mill property, August 24, 1850, his wife dying September 25, 1836. He had eight children—Stephen, Joseph, Ann, Stephen, Johnson, Mary, Elisha and Elizabeth. None of this family are living, and all who came to Wayne county are buried in the graveyard east of the mill, except Elisha, who died in California, October 28, 1862. His sons Joseph, Stephen and Johnson Henry, were the projectors and builders, in 1833, of what was long known as the "Henry mill," and was situated on the main Apple creek and on the State road leading from Wooster to Canton. James Smith, one of the pioneers of Wayne county, settled near the mill in 1810, and built the old grist-mill half a mile south.

* Stephen M. Henry, of Franklin township, imparted this fact.

Jacob B. Espy was born in Bucks county, Pa., December 4, 1790. His father was a Lutheran minister and physician, and received his education in Germany. He was the surgeon of an Ohio regiment in the war of 1812, joining the regiment at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Colonel Robert Bay, of Washington county, Pa., commanding the regiment. The subject of this sketch accompanied his father as surgeon's mate. He was at Sandusky, Malden and Detroit, at which latter place he was discharged. Mr. Espy removed from Tuscarawas to Wayne county in 1819, and has since resided here. He lives at present about two miles west of the extreme south portion of Wooster, and is one of the worthy pensioners of 1812. He has been a member of the Lutheran church for sixty years. He was married October 10, 1816, to Catharine Tarr, who died November 17, 1872, and had six children, four boys and two girls, and all except one are living. Isaac Tarr, living in the family of Mr. Espy, was born March 3, 1801, and immigrated to Wayne county in 1818.

Christian Lawrence was born in Lancaster county, Pa., January 25, 1778, and came to Wooster township, Wayne county, May 24, 1823, settling two miles west of the city on the State road, which farm was entered by Andrew McMonigal from the Government. He was married March 8, 1801, to Magdalena Ettela, of Dauphin county, Pa., where she was born February 22, 1781. By this marriage there resulted the following children: Peter, Catharine, John, Philip, Elizabeth, Jacob, George, Samuel and Daniel. John, George, Philip and Daniel are at present residents of Wayne county. After a residence of forty-three years in Wooster township the subject of this sketch died on the farm where he first located, October 3, 1866, his wife dying July 27, 1858.

John A. Lawrence, son of Christian Lawrence, was born in Middletown, Pa., January 18, 1808, and when but fifteen years of age removed to Wayne county with his father, where in Plain and Wooster townships he has since continued to live. He was married to Sarah Rouch September 20, 1827, the issue of which union is here recorded:

Mary A., married William Mowry, and lives in Indiana; George W., married E. Ann Mowry, and lives in Indiana; Malinda, married Samuel Rouch, died in Indiana, March 31, 1874; Sarah E., married Joseph D. Wagner, and lives in Wooster township; Margaret, married James E. Kelley, and lives in Wisconsin; Priscilla,

married Austin McMannis, and lives in Michigan; John F., married Eliza J. Penland, and lives in Indiana; Henry H., married Eunice Maurer, and lives in Indiana; Lehanna, married Elmer McMannis, and lives in Plain township; Isaiah, married Corinda Casner, and lives in Columbia City, Indiana; Levi A., married Mary C. Biers, and lives in Indiana.

Mr. Lawrence has a very extensive and thorough acquaintance with the people of Wayne county, and is widely and generally known as a good and useful citizen. In Plain township, where he lived for a great many years, he established the reputation of a practical business man, pursuing the occupation of surveyer, in conjunction with the management of the farm. In 1855 he was elected as one of the Trustees of the township, and in 1861 was re-elected.

In 1838 he was chosen by the popular majority of his party to the office of Surveyor of Wayne county, which office he filled for six consecutive years in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the community. He is a man of solid, natural sense, of well-sustained judgment, who, notwithstanding his professional and agricultural pursuits, has not omitted intellectual cultivation and attention to books. In this respect Mr. Lawrence, perhaps, differs from more notable readers, in that he has an excellent memory, and the faculty, as well as facility, of remembering, digesting and utilizing what he reads. He is industrious and frugal, and possessed of most remarkable energy and fortitude of purpose. His vital powers are yet strong, although he has passed his three-score and ten. He has labored hard, and has been rewarded. His life has been an active one, and by practicing some of his knowledge of the philosophy of living, he has attained his present age, and has years of activity, comfort and usefulness before him. He is a born mechanic, and, if he could have interpreted the voice of nature, he would have been a physician. He has devoted many years to the study and anatomy of the diseases of domestic animals, and is one of the pioneer veterinarians of Wayne county.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence celebrated their "golden wedding" September 20, 1877, on which occasion there were present ten children, seventeen of their thirty-two grandchildren, one great-grandchild and a large number of friends, who assembled at the old home to extend to the aged couple their congratulations, after fifty years of married life. Through Rev. H. L. Wiles, D. D., the sons presented their father with a very costly gold-headed cane, inscribed with, "Presented to

John A. Lawrence by his sons, George W , John F., Henry H., Isaiah E. and Levi B., at his 'golden wedding,' near Wooster Ohio, September 20, 1877." The daughters likewise gave their mother a pair of elegant gold spectacles, the same being presented by Rev. W. J. Sloan. After the presentation speeches Mr. Lawrence responded in some very touching remarks, replete with wholesome advice and affectionate gratitude to his children.

He is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the city of Wooster.

William Taggart removed to Wayne county, and was married to Lydia Reiter, daughter of William Reiter, of Wooster township, and died in December, 1862. He had nine children, seven of whom are living, to wit: James, William R., Samuel, Joseph, Amos, Emmet, Isaac, John, Catharine, and one unnamed, that died in infancy. James Taggart, William Taggart and Joseph Taggart are farmers in Wayne county and are excellent citizens—men of honor, industry and integrity. Emmet Taggart is a produce dealer in Akron, Ohio, and a shrewd, wide-awake business man. Isaac Taggart resides in Stark county, and is Superintendent of the Schools in Canal Fulton.

The subject of this notice was possessed of strong natural qualities of mind, was an intelligent, energetic, enterprising and prosperous farmer, identifying himself with all public improvements, and especially devoted to the advancement of the claims of agriculture. He was President of the Wayne County Agricultural Society for a number of years, and acted as Delegate to the State Agricultural Convention several times. He was a man of intellect, well informed in history and politics, was an ardent supporter of the war measures of the Government, a good talker and a fluent debater, and, all-in-all, possessed of rare natural abilities. He was for many years a member of the Baptist church, was a useful member of community, and was widely known throughout the State.

John Walter.—This well-known citizen was born in Pennsylvania in 1785, and soon thereafter settled in Virginia. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania. They were married March 22, 1821, at Martinsburg, Berkley county, Va. Five years thereafter they removed to Wayne county, where they permanantly resided until their death, a period of about fifty years. Shortly after their appearance in Wooster they occupied the building on the corner where at present stands the splendid business block of John Zimmerman, Esq. Here for eight years they kept hotel,

known by the name of "Sign of the Swan." Then they quit business in the town and removed to a farm two miles south-east of Wooster, where they lived until old age and death. Mr. Walter's family consists of two sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter, and oldest born of the family, married Anthony Wright, of Wooster; the second daughter, Sarah, in 1854, married the renowned Herr Driesbach, now deceased; the third daughter, Hannah, married Dr. Benjamin J. Jones of Wooster; the youngest of the family is Miss Belle, unmarried.

Philip Troutman, son of Michael Troutman, deceased, of Wayne township, was born January 1, 1824, and was married January 3, 1854, to Pleasant Ann Johnson, a sister of Isaac Johnson, Esq., of the city of Wooster. He removed from Wayne township to the south-west corner of Wooster township in 1853, and has since resided there. He is a born farmer and stock-raiser, owns a beautiful farm in a high state of cultivation, to the careful supervision of which he devotes himself.

John Reider was born in Lancaster county, Pa., October 6, 1800. His father's name was John, and he was a farmer and miller. He subsequently removed to Dauphin county, Pa., and purchased a mill property, and here young John had full play for his muscle in teaming, and such other work as was to be performed.

He removed to Wooster township, Wayne county, in 1827, and settled upon the farm now owned by Thomas Carson, purchasing it—one hundred and seventy-six acres—from Oliver Jones, one of the pioneers of 1812. On his arrival and settlement in Wooster township, his nearest neighbors were David Kimpton, William Kimpton, John Robison, George Pomeroy, John Sturgeon, Robert Hall, Thomas Culbertson, James Wilson, James Hunter, Thos. Pomeroy, Jacob Loop, Neal Richard and Joseph Power.

Mr. Reider has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Weltner, of Lebanon county, Pa., who died October 2, 1862, and by which marriage he had eight children; and second to Anna Champ, wife of Henry Bair, deceased, December 31, 1863. Mr. Reider is a member of the Baptist church, of Millbrook.

Alexander McBride was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 4th of August, 1785. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage—Scotch on the paternal and Irish on the maternal side. On the

10th of February, 1809, he was joined in wedlock to Ann Julia Kelly, of Fayette county, of the State of his nativity.

In the autumn of 1813 he arrived in Wayne county, and entered a quarter-section of land two and one-half miles south-west of Wooster. In the vastness and silence of the woods he set to work clearing and cutting the timber from about six acres of land, sowing it in wheat, and erecting a cabin of rude logs for a habitation. He then returned to his home in Westmoreland county, and remained with his family during the winter, and on the 1st day of April, 1814, with all his effects in a two-horse wagon, Alexander McBride bent his energies toward the wild and wooded home of his choice. His family then consisted of his wife, his two sons, James M. and John, and his daughter Martha. His faithful and chivalrous wife drove the team, he on foot "keeping watch and ward" of three cows, and on the 18th of April they arrived at their forest destiny, on the west bank of the Killbuck.

Mr. McBride promptly "seized opportunity by the hair," and sought to make the log cabin as comfortable as possible. On one side a space was cut for a door, timber was split and laid down for a floor; a huge white oak tree standing in front of the hut was leveled, its parts disposed and erected into a shed for culinary uses, one section of the tree constituting the back wall. In this frontier, aboriginal style, they lived during the summer. During the month of November, he made mortar of clay and cut-straw and daubed the chinks between the logs on the outside of the house, cut a square hole on one of its sides for a window, and the ingress of light; constructed an uncouth sash on which was pasted heavy paper, well lubricated with tallow to render it the more impervious to the elements, and admit more light, built a stick and mud chimney on the outside of the cabin, made a door of rough boards which was hung upon wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch, made bedsteads out of round poles, and in this style Mr. McBride and family lived for over five years.

At this time corn was one of the absent, but much coveted cereals. The wheat that had been produced the previous year had all been hoarded away for the seed of the ensuing year. Provision of all kinds was scant, and the question of subsistence was a problem. About the middle of June a keel-boat laden with corn, from Chillicothe, arrived and anchored to a tree a few rods above where the covered bridge on the Perrysville road spans the Killbuck. The news spread through the country like wild-fire, and in a few

days the owner of the cargo disposed of his Indian treasure at two dollars per bushel, though half of it was mouldered and unfit for use.

The Stibbs mill at that time was a boon and blessing. Indians and wolves prowled thickly, and in one instance they audaciously approached Mr. McBride, in bloody pursuit of a pet-lamb that fled to him and cowered at his feet for protection. Bears infested his premises, and a calf enclosed in a rail pen was devoured by bruin within a mile of the house. And here, in these lonely labyrinths of primitive woods, the rattlesnake infused his deadly poison into the foot of the rash intruders of his ancient domain.

We now pass from the adventurer to the adventurer's wife, and introduce several incidents to illustrate the heroic daring of Mrs. McBride.

One night when the family were in deep slumber in their little cabin, Mrs. McBride had occasion to cough and spit at the back of the bed, when she discovered a hissing, rattling sound, whereupon she speedily aroused her husband, when search was instituted for the venomous visitor, aided by an iron lamp, which had been lighted. His hissing highness, however, was not just then detected. The noise soon being repeated, a similar investigation was commenced, and with a quite different sequel. At this juncture Mr. McBride raised one of the floor-puncheons and detected the reptile. This he held up, when his wife grasped an iron shovel, with which she caught and held the snake till Mr. McBride cut off its head with a hoe.

On another occasion when Mr. McBride was out in the surrounding woods in quest of his horses, an enormous black dog, the property of the family, came into the house and lay down on the floor at the foot of the bed. His daughter Martha, then about one year old, was lying on the bed. The dog instantly sprang up, frothing at the mouth, and caught and began shaking the bed-clothes. This necessarily alarmed Mrs. McBride, who suddenly threw out the children and rushed out herself, closing the door after her. She now resolved to kill the dog, and was immediately possessed of a woman's presence of mind. Grasping an ax, she opened the door slightly, called the dog, to which response was made in thrusting his head out of the door, when she delivered him such a terrific blow that his head was completely severed from his body.

It was under such circumstances that Mrs. McBride could rise even above her sex in active courage, and display in defense of her offspring such examples of self-possession and personal bravery as clothe her in a new robe of moral grandeur.

Husband and wife and long companions in this lower world, they lived to a ripe old age. Mr. McBride survived his wife a few years and met his untimely death August 20, 1869. He was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity. James,

John, Henry, Alexander, Martha, Maria, Parthenia, Julia Ann, Margaret and Louisa constituted this latter number.

In the decease of Alexander McBride his family lost a wise counselor and devoted father, whilst society mourns the absence of one of its intelligent and most exemplary members. He was one of the very first men to move in the organization of the Presbyterian church, that dates its history from the year 1815, he and Walter Buchanan having been chosen the Ruling Elders. He was a man of stainless integrity and the very soul of honor.

Nathan Warner, Sr., was one of the early settlers of Wayne county. He was a native of the State of New York, where he was born October 31, 1765. He had removed to Ohio as early as 1799, and located at the Moravian Mission (Gnadinhutten) on the Tuscarawas river, when the nearest mill was seventy-five miles distant. Here he learned to use the hominy block, and by it and the wild meat he procured by hunting, or from the Indians, his family was kept from starving. In the fall of 1811 he established himself three miles west of Wooster, on lands which he had entered in 1810, and upon which he had built a cabin and made some improvements.

The spring after he settled in the wilderness war was inaugurated between England and America. When the news of Hull's Surrender came he packed his goods and gathered together his family and started for his old settlement at Tuscarawas, but, stopping in Wooster, sleeping in the block house there, and consulting with parties, concluded to return to his cabin and meet the situation. His cabin being built of hewed logs and a pretty solid structure, he proceeded to convert it into a fort or block-house. He cut post holes, split heavy puncheons for the door and window shutters, and gathered in all the implements of the farm for weapons, including a large quantity of stones which were taken up stairs to be used in case of attack. There were but nine guns in the neighborhood, four of which belonged to Mr. Warner and his sons. His family was considerably alarmed one night by the rapid firing of musketry in Wooster, supposing the town had been attacked by Indians, but a young man named John Logue soon arrived and informed him of the cause of the firing. A company of soldiers was lying at Wooster, and having received orders to move to the front, discharged several vollies before their departure. Not long after this Beall's army camped on his farm and upon that of J. A. Lawrence. At that time he had twelve acres in corn close

to the encampment, just in roasting-ear time, Mr. Warner proposing to them to help themselves. The officers told him if he extended that privilege they would take it all, whereupon the corn was guarded, and what they wanted they purchased of him at six cents per dozen.

He died May 12, 1844. Mr. Warner embraced religion in early life, joining the Moravian church, but after his arrival in Wayne county he united with the Methodists. For twenty years his house was a preaching place, where the first society in that section was formed, and was kept up until the old log church was built, to which place services were removed, and when another small society united with them, which had been raised at Peter Warner's, a short distance west of Jefferson. Among the earliest settlers in his neighborhood were John Lawrence, David and Azariah Smith, Ebenezer Warner and a Mr. Loag. The first school was built by John Lawrence, on the Thomas farm, just north of the garden and in the orchard. It was a double cabin, in one end of which Lawrence lived, and in the other school was taught; the first teacher was William Whitmore, specimens of whose drawings and penmanship are yet in the neighborhood.

Joshua Warner, son of Nathan, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., July 29, 1798. When but two years of age he removed with his father to Tuscarawas, and thence to Wayne county in 1811. He remained with his father on the farm until his death. His father and boys cut out the State road the length of their land, the Killbuck bottom being almost impossible to cross, they fording the stream slightly north of the bridge at Joseph Eichar's. The family helped to build the present road across the bottom, which is almost wholly underlaid with logs. Bears, panthers, wolves, deer and rattlesnakes were in abundance. A portion of Beall's troops encamped at the spring at his late residence. He distinctly remembered Captain Anderson and Captain Blackburn. Blackburn was a splendid man, and staid with his men on his premises for two weeks. A portion of the soldiers encamped upon the residence of Benjamin Mycrantz, husband of Sophia Silvers. Mr. Warner was of opinion that an artillery company moved in conjunction with Beall's army, and that it passed south of Wooster, crossing the farms occupied by William Wallace and James Lusk, etc. A soldier named Ezekiel Bascomb died at his house, and in his last hours was waited on by a Mr. Coon. He was buried upon a knoll at the forks of the road, south of Hugh Culbertson's. The block-

house in which for two week the neighbors gathered at night and slept, was 24x30; it still remains, and is occupied by the family of the deceased, though it has been handsomely repaired and converted into a comfortable residence.

The first school-house built in Plain township was south of the house of the late Daniel Silvers, at the curve of, and north of the road, on an open lot, and the first teacher was Judge William Goodfellow. The Methodists organized a society at his father's house as early as 1812, and in 1814 Rev. John Chord and William Odell were circuit preachers, and it was likewise the first Methodist organization in Wayne county. Quarterly meetings were also held there by distinguished divines like Adam Poe, Bigelow, Christie, Finley, and others. His house was the nucleus of ministers and pious men; he entertained everybody that came; hung the big kettles on the crane; cooked for all of them, and when the beds were full, spread coverings on the floor for his guests. Amasa Warner was married to Miss L. Foreman, and she and her child were the first persons buried in the Warner graveyard. The father of Joshua Warner deeded these grounds for interment, first for the family burial, but subsequently for the public. Ebenezer Warner and his son Nathan are buried in the old graveyard on the old Benjamin Jones farm; the son, but fifteen years of age, was killed by skids falling upon him at the Jones barn. Sacrilegious vandals for the last several years have been growing wheat and corn over the bones of these honored pioneers.

Mr. Warner was twice married—first, to Margaret Smith, April 24, 1828, who died about six years thereafter; second, to Roseanna Edmonds, April 12, 1842. He left nine children and three grandchildren. His family are all members of the Methodist church. After a lingering and painful sickness, he died Tuesday morning, December 18, 1877, in his eightieth year.

The life of Joshua Warner* was a sermon of itself, uttered in

* David E. Warner, of Wooster, a relative, has a family Bible printed in London, MDCCXII. Ichabod Warner, the ancestor of the great Warner family, immigrated to America with two brothers, in 1690, but of them and their descendents, nothing is known. A family record holds the dates, birth and members of Ichabod's children. He was married about 1711, his first child being born December 10, 1712. He would be the great-great-grandfather of David E. Warner, to whom this relic descends. It descended to his father, Samuel E. Warner; to his father, Ezra Warner, born 1762; to his father, Daniel, born 1714. David E. has presented over two hundred curiosities to the University of Wooster, such as a black bear, from the Cascade mountains, Oregon, a large seal, from the Columbia river, one of the revolvers found upon Captain Jack, when captured, Chinese guitar, etc.

simplicity and truth. It was characterized by lowliness of spiri and purity of heart and way, devoid of all pretense and distinctly pious and pure. In early life he became a Christian—not a professor—and fastening on to the truths and promises of the Scriptures was carried on to the final triumph. His religious convictions were powerful and solemn; and the thought of life and its deceiving joys, of death and its unseen but sure realities, were ever present with him. He realized the absolute dependency of the soul upon its Giver. He lived in an atmosphere of prayer—"the soul's sincere desire." With him what was right was eternally right. He took no backward steps in the cause and work of the Great Teacher, but daily advanced in the better life, until when spoken to by his Master he passed to the reward. He was a man of great evenness of way; of signal earnestness in all things, and most kind and gentle disposition.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Wayne County Soldiers in the Civil War.

"They never fail who die
In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates or castle walls;
But still their spirits walk abroad, though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom.
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to Freedom."

To produce a history of the patriotism, courage, discipline and service of the soldiers of Wayne county we have not space, data or ability. Owing to the great variety of topics demanding our attention, any attempt in that direction would result in failure. All we can hope to do is to briefly outline the principal events in their military service.

The part enacted by Wayne county was prompt and conspicuous, having furnished, from 1861 to 1865, over 3,200 volunteers, not including a considerable conscript force. The volunteers were distributed among the various regiments, as follows: One company to the 4th Regiment; one to the 16th, in the three months, and five in the three years' service; one to the 41st; five to the 120th; three to the 102d; one to the 107th; three to the 169th National Guards, and a detachment of 30 men to the 85th Ohio. These were all infantry organizations. Wayne county also furnished one company to McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry, one company to the 9th Ohio Cavalry, small detachments for several artillery companies, besides many fragmentary enlistments in different infantry organizations.

Fort Sumpter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and that hostile demonstration precipitated civil war. Wooster shared in the patriotic excitement, and recruiting commenced instanter.

The first public meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House, on the evening of April 16, when a wildly patriotic crowd assembled. Hon. William Given was chosen Chairman and James McMillen, Secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Judge Given, Eugene Pardee, William M. Orr, and others. Recruiting, however, had been going on previously, and fifty men had been enlisted by James McMillen, Jacob Shultz and R. B. Spink, the company—the pioneer one of Wayne county—being filled out that evening at the meeting. The following, as published at that date, are

THE NAMES OF THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS:

Jacob Shultz,	L. H. Scoby,	John Hoke,
R. B. Spink,	Henry Headrich,	D. O. Brinkerhoff,
John F. Barrett,	John Springer,	Frank Keehn,
A. S. McClure,	J. S. Swearingen,	Henry Cutter,
J. H. Carr,	David Flack,	Robert Segner,
W. H. McClure,	John C. Pritchard,	H. O. McClarran,
J. W. McClarran,	Joseph Egbert,	Howard Fishburn,
Lemuel Jeffries,	Robert Kennedy,	William Eberly,
James Black,	Anthony A. Black,	Alexander Gray,
William Lawrence,	Henry Swickey,	Cyrus Gray,
John Jahla,	Evan Everly,	John F. Lyon,
Marion France,	George Armstrong,	Aaron Kope,
John Fitch,	David Best,	William H. Hanson,
J. B. Sanford,	I. U. Patterson,	Benjamin Kramer,
Clifford Lewis,	George C. Francis,	Matt M. Smith,
George Hite,	J. C. Brandt,	James Kope,
Samuel Gordon,	George Stewart,	John W. Duck,
W. W. Sands,	Thomas McClarran,	Francis M. Anderson,
James McMillen,	George W. Carey,	William Brighton,
Thomas Dice,	C. W. McClure,	John Armstrong,
W. M. Lightcap,	D. S. Cassiday,	Jacob Wilson,
L. S. Lehman,	Joseph J. Lake,	John H. Johnson,
George Mutscheler,	Ezra N. Hoag,	Hiempsel Shreve,
Joseph D. Pratt,	James Moffitt,	H. H. Cook,
William McGlennen,	John Wain,	A. H. Dice,
Corodon Fogleson,	Harmon Held,	William Singer,
Robert McElhenie,	George Patterson,	William G. Eberman,
Charles W. Long,	Sylvester Heffelfinger,	William H. Baumgardner,
H. W. Arnold,	Thomas Cole,	William H. Ulrich,
S. Reamer,	Alfred Chapman,	Harmon Smyser,
Frank Miller,	Edwin Smedley,	Hubbard Brown,
William Cline,	John Groff,	William Urban,
Joseph D. Bodine,	Peter O. Vanata,	W. H. Bucher,
David S. Pollinger,	George Cline,	T. C. Warner,
D. Mohn,	D. Y. Black,	Nathan Dyherman,
Orlando Dyarmon,	L. Graybill,	Edward McKelvey,
George Musser,	George Sowers,	Levi Arnold.

They immediately organized by electing James McMillen, Captain; Jacob Shultz, First Lieutenant; and R. B. Spink, Second Lieutenant.

The 4th Ohio.

On Monday, April 21, 1861, this first company left Wooster for Columbus. The excitement ran high; flags floated from nearly every building, and upward of ten thousand people from town and country lined the streets from the Court House to the railroad station. At the depot speeches were made on behalf of the citizens, by Judge Given, Dr. Firestone, William M. Orr, Eugene Pardee, Benjamin Eason, and others, and on the part of the volunteers by Captain James McMillen, A. S. McClure and Levi Graybill.

The company departed for the State Capital amid the tears and acclamations of the multitude.

Arriving in Columbus, they were, on April 25, incorporated with the 4th Ohio Infantry, becoming Company E. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Lorin Andrews (the well-known and highly-honored President of Kenyon College, who had volunteered as a private in a Mt. Vernon company); Lieutenant-Colonel, James Cantwell; Major, James H. Godman. The ranks were filled by two companies from Marion, two from Delaware, two from Mt. Vernon, two from Kenton, one from Canton, and one from Wooster.

April 29, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and on May 4 was mustered into the three months' service by Captain Gordon Granger, U. S. A. A few days thereafter, President Lincoln's call for three years' men was made public, whereupon the majority of Company E and the regiment re-enlisted for that period, and were mustered in for three years, dating from the 5th of June, 1861.

The regiment left Camp Dennison on the 20th of June, 1861, for West Virginia, where it participated in the campaign against Rich Mountain, under General George B. McClellan. It was then ordered to New Creek, Md., remaining there several days. On the 9th of August it marched to Camp Pendleton, on the summit of the Alleghenies, where they encamped and fortified.

In the middle of September Lieutenant-Colonel Cantwell, with six companies of the regiment, among which was company E, made an attack on the Confederates at Romney, Va., driving them from the town in great disorder, and with severe loss. They were, however, reinforced in a few hours, and the 4th, in considerable hurry, compelled to evacuate the place and retreat to Fort Pendleton. John F. Barrett, of Wooster, a member of company E, was severely wounded in this engagement, being *the first Wayne county soldier shot in the war;* William Cline, of Wooster, was also wounded at the same time.

One month thereafter, October 26, the 4th, with other troops under command of General Kelley, again advanced on Romney, took the town after a short engagement, with a loss of 14 killed and wounded, the Confederates suffering a number killed, and all his baggage, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners captured.

Romney was evacuated on the 10th of January, and the regiment transferred to Patterson's creek, on the north branch of the Potomac, and thence, on February 9, to Paw-Paw Tunnel on the B. & O. railroad—here, under General Lander, participating in the capture of Bloomery Gap, with a large number of Confederate prisoners and stores. Lander shortly after dying at Paw-Paw, General James Shields took command of the division, and marched on Martinsburg, which the Confederates evacuated, after destroying a large amount of railroad and other property. On March 11, Shield's division moved on Winchester, and on the 23d and 24th engaged Stonewall Jackson in his retreat up the Shenandoah valley, proceeding on to Strasburg, Edinburg, New Market and Harrisonburg.

On the 12th of May the 4th regiment marched via Luray, Front Royal, Chester Gap, Warrenton, Catlett's Station, etc., to join McDowell's corps, at Fredericksburg, arriving there on the 22d. The next day the regiment, with others of Shield's division, was ordered back to the Valley, via Manassas Junction. It reached Front Royal on the 30th, drove the enemy from that place, released a regiment of Union troops they had taken, captured a large quantity of ammunition and supplies and a number of prisoners. On the 3d of June it moved toward Luray, and on the 7th a forced march was made by the brigade to Port Republic, reaching there in time to check the enemy and cover the retreat of a portion of Shield's division, under General Carroll.

After marching and counter-marching in the Valley, the 4th was ordered to Alexandria, where it embarked to join McClellan's army, then operating against Richmond. It arrived on the last of the Seven-days' Battle, and was immediately under fire, losing several men. On the evacuation of the Peninsula by the National forces, August 16, 1862, the regiment returned to Alexandria. Captain James McMillen was accidentally drowned at Alexandria during the embarkation of the regiment for the Peninsula.

Its next important service was at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where the regiment, as well as Company E, suffered heavily. Lieutenant William Brighton of the company was killed in this engagement. May 3, the regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, again suffering heavy loss.

Its next great battle was Gettysburg, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, where its losses were also large. The 4th was one of the three regiments that drove the Confederates from Cemetery Hill, after they had driven a part of the Eleventh Corps from the field and gained possession of two of our batteries. Generals Hancock, Howard, Gibbon, and other prominent Generals witnessed this charge, and gave it their highest praise.

Shortly after this battle the regiment was ordered to New York City to assist in quelling a spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself in that metropolis. From New York the 4th was ordered to Alexandria. After arduous campaigning in Virginia, the regiment went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, on the 1st of December, 1863. It then participated in Grant's campaign against Richmond, in the battles of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania Court House, Coal Harbor, etc.

Company E accompanied the regiment in all these campaigns and battles. Toward the close of the war, with ranks thinned by the bullets of the enemy and by disease, the company was mustered out of service, having traveled in its campaigns an aggregate of four thousand two hundred and fifty-four miles, and at all times maintained the highest reputation for discipline, soldierly behavior, and good conduct on the battlefield.

The 16th Ohio.

The second company from Wayne county was organized in Wooster in the latter part of April, 1861. Recruiting for it commenced on the 20th of April, and by the 25th the company was full, when the following officers were elected: Captain, George W. Bailey; First Lieutenant, Aquila Wiley; Second Lieutenant, Cusham Cunningham. April 28, the company was ordered to Columbus, where it was joined to the 16th Ohio Infantry.

After remaining in Camp Jackson, near Columbus, several weeks for equipment and drill, it was sent to West Virginia, and took part in the battle of Phillippi, one of the first engagements of the war. The Wooster company, under the command of Captain Wiley (Captain Bailey having been promoted to be Major of the regiment), was stationed at Grafton, West Virginia, and at Oakland, Maryland, during the residue of the three months' service. On the expiration of its term of enlistment the company was mustered out and returned home.

The 16th Ohio, for three years' service, was organized at Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, on the 2d of October, 1861. The regimental camp was located in Quinby Grove, a short distance north-west of the present site of the University. Five companies were recruited in Wayne county, commanded by El W. Botsford, Hamilton Richeson, Samuel Smith, George U. Harn and A. S. McClure. The field officers were: Colonel, John F. DeCourcey; Lieutenant-Colonel, George W. Bailey; Major, Philip Keshner.

The regiment moved to Camp Dennison, November 27, 1861. It remained there until December 19, when it was ordered to Lexington, Ky. From Lexington it proceeded to join General Thomas' forces, then operating against Zollicoffer's command in Southern Kentucky. After toilsome marches through mud and rain the regiment arrived at Somerset, just in time to miss the battle of Mill Springs. The regiment remained near Somerset until the 31st of January, 1862, when it was directed to Cumberland Ford, reaching there on the 12th of February. Troops were assembling at the Ford, under the command of General George W. Morgan, to dislodge the Confederate forces occupying Cumberland Gap, a few miles distant. In March and April several reconnoisances were made in the vicinity of the Gap, during which sharp skirmishing took place with the enemy. The 16th lost several men in killed and wounded during the desultory actions. In June, Morgan's forces, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee troops, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland mountains by Powell's Gap, thus effecting a lodgement in rear of Cumberland Gap, and necessitating its evacuation by the Confederates. The enemy retreated to Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Union forces occupied the abandoned stronghold without further resistance.

On the 6th of August the 16th was ordered to Tazewell, Tenn., to relieve the 14th Kentucky. After reaching this place and relieving the 14th, the regiment encountered the advance of Kirby Smith's army, in motion to invade Kentucky. A sharp engagement ensued, in which the 16th was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retreat to the Gap, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and captured. The situation of the Union troops in Cumberland Gap was now extremely perilous. They were surrounded on all sides and their supplies cut off. General Morgan determined to abandon the Gap and retreat to the Ohio river. After a toilsome march of sixteen days through the mountainous region of Kentucky the command reached the Ohio at Greenupsburg, Ky., on the 3d of October, 1862.

After recuperating at Portland, Ohio, the 16th was ordered to Charleston, West Virginia, and from thence to Memphis, Tennessee, to join General Sherman's command, then organizing for the capture of Vicksburg. In December Sherman's forces moved down the Mississippi on transports, arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo on Christmas. The troops proceeded up the Yazoo several miles, where they were disembarked, and prepared to assault Vicksburg on the Chickasaw Bluffs side. On the 28th of December the enemy was driven out of his line of rifle-pits in front of the Bluffs, and on the 29th Morgan's division was ordered to assault them. The position of the Confederates was impregnable, and the assault was very disastrous. The 16th lost very heavily in this engagement. Captain G. U. Harn was killed; Captain Van Dorn wounded and captured; Captain Ross wounded; Captain McClure wounded and captured; Lieutenant P. M. Smith wounded and captured; Lieutenant Heckert wounded and captured; Lieutenant Colonel Kershner wounded and captured; Lieutenant Voorhees wounded and captured; Captains Mills and Cunningham, and Lieutenant Buchanan captured. The regiment lost in this engagement 311 officers and men killed, wounded and captured.

The next service of the regiment was at Arkansas Post, in which assault it lost several men. It then returned to Young's Point, on the Mississippi river, and from there it moved to Milliken's Bend, where it encamped until April 6, 1863. The regiment then participated in Grant's Campaign against Vicksburg, in the battle of Champion Hills, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the assaults on

the entrenchments of Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of May, 1863, losing severely in each of these engagements.

After the capture of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, the regiment joined the forces of General Sherman in his expedition against Jackson, Miss. In the assault on this place Captain Richeson was wounded and several of the Wayne county boys killed. Returning to Vicksburg the regiment went into camp, but was soon sent to New Orleans to join General Banks' expedition, then fitting out for operations in Western Louisiana. After a short campaign up the valley of the Teche to Opelousa the regiment returned to New Orleans to join General Washburn's expedition to Texas. The regiment disembarked at De Crows Point, Matagorda Peninsula, and moved from thence to Indianola, returning to New Orleans April 12, 1864. From New Orleans it was ordered to Alexandria, on the Red river, to re-inforce Banks' command, which was retreating before the forces of Dick Taylor. On arriving at Alexandria the 16th was immediately placed at the front, and participated in several light engagements. Returning to Alexandria it was detached to help construct a dam in Red river to facilitate the escape of the iron-clad fleet. From here Banks retreated to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi, the 16th forming a part of the rear guard in this disorderly retreat.

On reaching Morganza Bend the regiment went into camp, from where it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out, returning there, and was discharged October 31, 1864.

The 16th was one of the best disciplined regiments in the service. Its Colonel, John F. De Courcy, was a professional soldier, having served many years in the British army. The regiment was noted throughout for its fine military bearing.

The 41st Ohio.

Company C of the 41st Ohio was recruited in Wayne county, in August and September, 1861. Its officers were Aquila Wiley, Captain; F. E. Pancoast, 1st Lieutenant, and Rufus B. Hardy, 2d Lieutenant. In the early part of September the company was ordered to Cleveland, where it was mustered into the 41st, on the 19th of September. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, William B. Hazen; Lieutenant-Colonel, John J. Wizeman; Major, George S. Mygatt. On the 6th of November the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, and from thence to Gallipolis, and from there it was ordered to Louisville, where it became a part of the Army of the Ohio, under command of General Buell.

During the winter the regiment was encamped at Camp Wickliffe. In April, 1862, it participated in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost in the first day's action, 141 officers and men killed and wounded. Captain Aquila Wiley was severely wounded in this battle; also Lieutenant Pancoast, who subsequently died from the effects of his wound.

After a good deal of arduous campaigning in Alabama and Tennessee during the summer of 1862, the regiment joined in the retreat of Buell to Louisville, and shortly after reaching there engaged in the battle of Perryville, fought October 2, 1862. Its next important service was at the battle of Murfreesboro, where it lost 112 men killed and wounded.

In January, 1863, the regiment moved to Readyville, about twelve miles from Murfreesboro, where it remained until the 24th of June. During the months of July and August the 41st was kept in constant motion, and on September 19, 1863, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, in which engagement it greatly distinguished itself.

The next important battle in which it participated was Mission Ridge, fought November 23 and 25. Here 115 men of the 41st fell. Colonel Kelley lost a leg while gallantly leading the charge. General Thomas, on the field, complimented the regiment highly for its splendid conduct.

After this battle they marched to Knoxville, and there re-enlisted as veterans; and, when the men had enjoyed the veteran furlough, the regiment, with 100 recruits, rejoined its division in East Tennessee, placed in a battalion with the 1st Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly commanding.

The regiment then participated in nearly all the battles of Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta—Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, Piney Top Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, etc. Its loss during this campaign was 158 men, the regiment dwindling to a mere skeleton of only 99 men.

On the occupation of Atlanta by the national forces the 41st was sent in pursuit of Hood, and participated in Thomas' victory over that Confederate General in front of Nashville.

In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it was stationed near San Antonio until November, and then ordered mustered out. It reached Columbus, Ohio, about the middle of the month, and was finally discharged on the 26th of November, 1865, after four years and one month's service.

Company C, 41st Ohio, was a splendid company, of first reputation in all respects, and saw more real hard service than, perhaps, any other company raised in Wayne county.

The 120th Ohio.

Four companies, and a large part of a fifth company, in the 120th Regiment were raised in Wayne county. Joseph H. Downing, George P. Emrich, Benjamin Eason and William G. Myers were elected Captains of their respective companies. The field officers were: Colonel, Daniel French; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marcus M. Spiegel; Major, John W. Beekman. The five Wayne county companies were recruited in August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Mansfield on the 29th of August. On the 17th of October it was mustered into service, and on the 25th of the same month moved to Covington, Ky., from which point it departed, November 24, for Memphis, Tenn., reaching there December 7. Here the regiment was assigned to Colonel Sheldon's brigade, of Morgan's division, being a part of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of General Sherman, and destined to operate against Vicksburg.

On the 20th of December the regiment moved on transports down the Mississippi river, then up the Yazoo, where it disembarked at Johnson's Landing, and participated in the assault against Vicksburg. After the repulse of the national forces from Vicksburg, the regiment embarked on transports, and accompanied the expedition against Arkansas Post, which resulted successfully. The 120th charged splendidly on the enemy's works in this engagement.

From Arkansas Post the regiment returned to Young's Point, and went into camp. Here it was decimated by disease, measles, typhus and malarial fever working sad havoc in its ranks. At one time over half the regiment was reported on the sick list. The officers became discouraged and resigned in large numbers, which contributed to the despondency of the men.

In April, the 120th took part in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in the battles of Champion Hill, Thompson's Hill, the Black River, and in the

charges on Vicksburg, on the 22d of May. It behaved gallantly in all of these actions. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment joined Sherman's expedition against Jackson, holding the right of this column in its advance. In the operations against Jackson, Lieutenant Totten was mortally wounded, and Colonel Spiegel and Lieutenent Spear were severely wounded.

The regiment returned to Vicksburg on the 20th of July, 1863, and on the 8th of August embarked for New Orleans to join Banks' expedition in Western Louisiana. It participated in the campaign in the valley of the Teche, and was then sent to Plaquemine, a small town on the Mississippi river, where it remained until March, 1864, being then ordered to Baton Rouge.

On the 1st of May, the 120th was ordered to join Banks, then operating in the direction of Shreveport. The regiment embarked on the transport City Belle, for Alexandria, and when passing up Red river it was ambuscaded at Snaggy Point, by 5,000 of the Confederates concealed behind the levee. A murderous artillery and infantry fire was opened on the crowded boat, and the deck was soon slippery with blood. After a short but ineffectual struggle against overwhelming odds, the 120th was compelled to display the white flag. During the conflict the City Belle drifted to the opposite side of the river, where quite a number of the 120th escaped. Colonel Spiegel, Surgeon Stanton, Assistant-Surgeon Gill, Captains J. R. Rummel, Miller, Fraunfelder and Jones, Lieutenants Applegate, Baer and Rouch, and two hundred men, fell into the hands of the Confederates, besides the bodies of the killed. Colonel Spiegel was mortally wounded, and died next day. He was one of the noblest of men, and "bravest of the brave." The prisoners were at once marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where they were confined until the close of the war.

After this disaster the remnant of the regiment retreated with Banks' forces to Morganza, La., where it was consolidated with the 114th Ohio Infantry. On the consolidation the following officers of the 120th were honorably discharged: Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, Captains Au, Harvey, Taylor and Jones, and Lieutenants Van Ostern and Hughes.

This ended the career of the 120th as a regimental organization. It was a good regiment, but was overwhelmed with a series of disasters.

The 102d Ohio.

The 102d regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized under the President's call of July 1, 1862, for 300,000 men for three years. Three companies were enlisted in Wayne county, by Captain John W. Stout, Jonas D. Elliott and James E. Robison. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, William Given; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abraham Baker; Major, George H. Topping; William H. McMonigal was Adjutant. Recruiting commenced in July, 1862, and in August the Wayne county companies moved to Camp Mansfield. On the 4th of September the regiment left for Kentucky, crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati on the morning of the 5th.

It was mustered into service the next day at Covington. On September 22d it was transported in boats to Louisville, and was present at the battle of Perryville, but not engaged. From there it was sent to Crab Orchard, and from thence to Bowling Green, Kentucky, arriving on the 30th of October. On the 19th of De-

cember the regiment moved to Russelville, and from there to Clarksville, Tennessee, reaching that point on Christmas night, where it remained nine months.

On the 30th of October, 1863, the regiment went into winter quarters at Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained six months, doing duty in the city. From Nashville it was transferred to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where it was occupied guarding a railroad from Normandy to Dechera. On the 6th of June the regiment marched across the Cumberland mountains to Belfonte, Alabama, the left wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, stationed at Dodsonville. The regiment was now engaged in defending the line of the Tennessee river from Stevenson to the foot of Seven-Mile Island, a distance of fifty miles. As security against attack, twelve block-houses were erected along this line. In defense of the line the regiment performed invaluable service, and had frequent encounters with the enemy. Having been relieved from this duty, the 102d was engaged in patrolling the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, from Decatur to Columbia. September 15th the regiment went into camp at Decatur.

Colonel Given, commandant of the post, on September 23d, was directed to send a detachment of four hundred men to re-inforce the fort at Athens. The detachment was composed of soldiers from the 18th Michigan and 102d Ohio, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the latter regiment. This command encountered the Confederate General Forrest near Athens, where it was surrounded and overwhelmed by the superior force of the enemy. After a gallant fight the detachment was forced to surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott received a mortal wound in this action. The officers were taken to Selma, and the men to Cahaba, Alabama. The men were finally parolled and placed on board the Sultana, at Vicksburg. During the passage up the river the boat was blown up, April 28, 1865, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, eighty-one of the 102d Regiment lost their lives by the disaster.

The regiment was in Decatur at the time of its siege by Hood, and was highly complimented for its behavior.

On the 30th day of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee. It proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was there discharged July 8, 1865.

The 102d was made up of excellent men, and displayed great bravery and skill whenever it was called upon to engage the enemy.

The 107th Ohio.

Captain Gustave Buecking's company of the 107th Ohio Infanty was raised chiefly in Wooster, from the patriotic Germans of the city. Recruiting for it commenced the latter part of July, 1862, and the company was soon filled to its maximum. In August it was ordered to Cleveland, where it was incorporated with the 107th, whose field officers were: Colonel, Seraphim Meyer; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Mueller; Major, George Arnold.

Soon after organization the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. Its first important battle was Chancellorsville. The 107th belonged to Howard's Eleventh Corps, which was so terribly handled by Stonewall Jackson, and lost 220 men killed, wounded and captured in this battle. Its next general engagement was Gettysburg, where the regiment was almost annihilated, losing over

four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners, out of 550 that entered the battle.

August 1, 1863, the 107th sailed in transports to Folly Island, South Carolina, and performed picket duty there until January, 1864. After the resignation of Colonel Seraphim Meyer the discipline of the regiment steadily improved. From Folly Island the regiment was taken to Jacksonville, Florida, where it had several skirmishes with the Confederates. It returned to South Carolina on the 23d of March, 1865, and met a detachment of the enemy, defeating him, capturing three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners.

The regiment did provost duty in Charleston, South Carolina, during the balance of its service until July 10, 1865, when it was mustered out and sent home to Cleveland, where it was discharged.

The 107th was made up of Germans. It was a fine regiment, its members displaying their earnest patriotism and heroic valor on many occasions.

Wayne county also furnished a detachment of recruits, nearly one hundred in number, under Captain William Henderson, for the 9th Ohio Cavalry. They were enlisted in December, 1863, and January, 1864, and served with Sherman on the march to the sea, being under Kilpatrick's command. The company was with that General when his camp was raided by Humphrey's cavalry. They were at the battle of Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina. At the close of the war they were mustered out and returned home.

A detachment of Cavalry was recruited in Wayne county, in October, 1861, by Lieutenant Benjamin Lake, for McLaughlin's Squadron, joining the Squadron at Mansfield, in the latter part of the month. In November it left for Eastern Kentucky, where it engaged in desultory campaigning for nearly two years, taking part in the battles of Middle Creek, Pikeville and Pound Gap. In August, 1863, the Squadron left Eastern Kentucky and joined the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Hartsuff, marching to Knoxville, where it remained until January 10, 1864, then re-enlisting as veterans. After recruiting up to its maximum, it joined General Stoneman's command in the raid to Macon. It suffered severely in this raid. It then operated on Sherman's flank in the movement against Atlanta; and afterwards was placed under Kilpatrick's command, going with Sherman on his march to Savannah; thence it went with the national forces through South and North Carolina. It was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 17, 1865.

A detachment of thirty men was enlisted by Lieutenant Joseph C. Plummer, for three months' service, in the 85th Ohio, which guarded the prisoners at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio.

Three companies of the Ohio National Guards, under Captains Harry C. Shirk, William K. Boone and Abraham Gift, were raised in Wayne county, for one hundred days' service, and joined the 169th Regiment National Guards, of which J. H. Carr was Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was organized at Cleveland, May 19, 1864, and was immediately ordered to Washington, where it participated in the defeat of Early's army, and performed garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen. So proficient did the regiment become in tactics under Colonel Carr, that General DeRussy declared it equal in that respect to any three years' regiment in his command. During its four months' service the regiment suffered severely from sickness, nearly

two hundred men dying or becoming permanently disabled by disease. It was mustered out September 4, 1874.

Wayne county has reason to be proud of its record in the civil war. Her soldiers participated in every great battle, and her dead lie in every Southern State.

Mexican War Soldiers From Wayne County.

May 12, 1846, a bill passed both Houses of Congress of the United States, declaring that war with Mexico already existed, by act of that power, and authorizing 50,000 volunteers, and an appropriation toward carrying on the war of $10,000,000. On the following day, May 13, 1846, President Jamas K. Polk formally declared war against Mexico, owing to the disturbed relations existing between the two countries, and the measures and policies of peace being exhausted. On September 21–23 the battle of Monterey was fought, the first in importance after the proclamation of war. In pursuance of the call for 50,000 men the Nation responded.

On Tuesday, May 26, 1846, the 4th Brigade, 9th Division Ohio Militia, was hastily mustered in Wooster, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering. Over thirty that day signed the rolls. Captain Peter Burkett, of the Bristol Light Artillery, and David Moore, of the "Wooster Guards," were present with orders to enlist a company. The officers at the head of the appended list were chosen to command the company, which consisted of eighty-five men, and on Tuesday morning, June 9, 1846, they started for Massillon.

On the morning of their departure General Coulter, on behalf of the Wooster Cadets, presented them a handsome flag, making an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Captain Moore. Before leaving they were mustered on the northeast corner of the Public Square, where the members of the company were presented with Testaments by the ladies of Wooster. The company left Massillon on Thursday evening, June 11, on board two canal-boats, *en route* for Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. They broke camp at the aforesaid place early in the morning of the 3d day of July, and that day left Cincinnati on the New Era and Tuscaloosa for New Orleans. They encamped for some time not far from that city, on the old Jackson battle ground.

James D. Robison, M. D., of Wooster, was the first surgeon of the regiment, leaving Cincinnati July 3, for Mexico. They served in the 3d Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Curtis, a graduate of West Point, and for several years a lawyer in Wooster, and with George W. McCook as Lieutenant-Colonel. The treaty of peace was ratified at Queretaro, May 30, 1848.

The following is the Wayne county list of volunteers for the Mexican war:

	AGE.		AGE.		AGE.
D. Moore, Captain	28	Jacob Fleckinger	24	Amos Chafee	30
P. Burkett, 1st Lieut	38	Henry Geyer	19	Nathaniel Case	19
J. McMillen, 2d Lieut.	23	Robert Thompson	26	Uriah Fritts	21
Eli Botsford, S. Major	...	Wilson M. Stanley	18	Charles B. Wood	22
F. M. Cooper	22	George Richard	24	Duayane W. Rouse	20
R. D. Emerson	22	Isaac Carpenter	18	John F. Brainard	29
John Lloyd	23	Thomas Taylor	18	John Merrit	19
John Craig	30	James A. Freeman	27	Jiles Shelden	19
Daniel Wickey	26	Eli B. Culbertson	23	Terry Harris	18
Jacob Ryan	21	Jacob Stall	22	Daniel Duck	19
J. B. Rambaugh	24	John Yergen	36	William Strunk	19

	Age.		Age.		Age.
George Jenkins	19	Jesse Hess	21	Almon H. Powers	22
William H. Stouffer	19	J. E. Tweeig	25	W. V. Vannostren	22
Joseph Marsh	22	Abraham Bowers	24	William Deviney	24
J. C. Plumer	23	John Honn	22	James A. Lowry	20
James Armstrong	22	Jacob M. Crouse	26	M. H. Hemperly	32
Frederick Rice	20	William C. Atkinson	23	John Leach	23
Barney Galvin	23	Charles Barrett	20	William Grow	33
Howard Fishburn	22	Josiah F. Coy	21	George Wachtel	20
Wilson Bower	20	L. C. Atkins	23	James R. Dye	18
Michael H. Hawk	25	William Moses	18	Abram Stavig	19
John O. Flanagan	22	John Sample	19	Albin Blakely	20
Homer Stanley	28	Alexander Corretson	24	Oswald Sheeters	21
Jacob Bair	23	Samuel Fritts	22	George Fritzinger	21
James Crawford	20	Elijah Beach	26	Cyrus J. McCollum	20
George Reighley, Jr.	30	Robert B. Lowry	33	Abraham Joliff	25
William Boyd	35	Andrew Goliff	18	A. C. Edmonds	19
Robert Craven	36	Michael Snyder	29	David F. Baits	21

Soldiers of 1812.

The following is the list of the pensioners of the war of 1812 living in Wayne county, Ohio, as appears on the record at Columbus:

John Achenbach, Moreland.
Jacob B. Espy, Wooster.
William Johnson, Wooster.
Simon Kenney, Canaan.
George Messmore, Apple Creek.
Benjamin Potter, Millbrook.
Daniel Rieder, Koch's.
Rachel Bulger (widow), Fredericksburg.
John Crummel, Apple Creek.
Henry Fike, Smithville.
Sylvanus Jones, Wooster.
John Ludwig, Reedsburg.
James McFadden, Cedar Valley.
Thomas Pittinger, Lattasburg.
Henry Starner, Wooster.
Catharine First (widow), Apple Creek.

Description of a Block-house.

From the time of the first settlement of the county until the establishment of peace after the war of 1812, the inhabitants were compelled to erect block-houses and stockades for their protection. They became especially apprehensive of attacks from the Indians after Hull's Surrender, as it very much emboldened them in their bloody raids. These forts, or block-houses, were built in various places throughout the county.

Upon the site of the residence of Mrs. B. Pope, of Wooster, was erected one, and probably the largest one in the county. It was called Fort Stidger, built by General George Stidger, of Canton, in 1812, and was a double building, covered by one roof, and with a separating hall or passage. Here the different families of the town and vicinity would assemble when the danger seemed most imminent, and remain during the night.

Another one was built across Killbuck, about three miles west of Wooster, on the farm of the late Joshua Warner. This block-house stands to-day as it was originally built, Mr. Warner having only weather-boarded and plastered it, and for over sixty-five years he occupied it (his family now living in it) as a part of his family residence.

Another stood six miles east of Wooster, near what was called King's Tavern, and farther on was still another, near the old Andrew Lucky Tavern. South of Fredericksburg but a short distance, and also on the farm now owned by Thomas

Dowty, in Franklin township, similar defensive structures were erected. A company of soldiers at one time was quartered at the old Morgan Fort. And still others, less important than these, perhaps, were to be found at different places. These block-houses were usually located with reference to the convenience of the settlers, where they could most readily flee in case of alarm and peril. Elevations and eminences were chosen, from which the surrounding country could be inspected and all precautions against surprises be observed.

In many respects they resembled the simple primitive cabin. They were built of logs laid one over the other, and tightly fitted, with little holes notched between them, and these they called port-holes. Through these the inmates could point their rifles and fire, at the same time being protected against the discharges of an enemy. With the exception of a door, there were no other modes of egress or ingress. It was made of solid timber, firmly and securely fastened inside, and like the rest of the building, sufficiently firm to resist any volley of bullets. They were generally two stories high; that portion of the building from the ground to a hight of eight feet, was formed of shorter logs than the one above it, which, being constructed of longer logs, formed a projection over the lower story, which gave the occupants the chance of shooting down on their assailants, or otherwise punishing them with axes or pikes, should they attempt to climb and enter it, or apply the torch.

The note of many a false alarm was sounded, and many a panic-smitten family rushed for protection to those old wooden walls.

CHAPTER XXX.

Saltcreek Township

Was organized March 5, 1816. Its population in 1870 was 1,593. The following is the list of officers of the township as appears upon the official record:

1847. Trustees—James Dorland, John Scott, John S. Brown; Clerk—S. B. Johnson; Treasurer—James Creswill.

1848. Trustees—J. S. Brown, John Scott, John Firestone; Clerk—S. B. Johnston; Treasurer—James Creswill; Assessor—Peter Franks.

1849. Trustees—J. S. Brown, John Firestone, Jacob Halfhill; Clerk—Isaiah McDonald; Treasurer—John S. Smith; Assessor—S. B. Johnston.

1850. Trustees—Jacob Halfhill, Moses Kelley, James Crosby; Clerk—A. B. Cosper; Treasurer—John S. Smith; Assessor—S. B. Johnston.

1851. Trustees—James Crosby, Jacob Halfhill, James Hutchison, Clerk—S. B. Johnston; Treasurer—Moses Kelley; Assessor—J. S. Brown.

1852. Trustees—Jimsey Hutchison, James Crosby, Jacob Halfhill; Clerk—A. B. Robison; Treasurer—Moses Kelley; Assessor—John S. Brown.

1853. Trustees—Jimsey Hutchison, John S. Brown, Andrew Knox; Clerk—A. B. Robison; Treasurer—Moses Kelley; Assessor—David Thompson.

1854. Trustees—Thomas McCaughey, Andrew Knox, John Crosby; Clerk—B. C. McClellan; Treasurer—John Lindsey; Assessor—Adam Reaser.

1855. Trustees—J. B. Crosby, Thomas H. McCaughey, C. R. Strauss; Clerk—William Clark; Treasurer—Andrew Knox: Assessor—Adam Reaser.

1856. Trustees—C. R. Strauss, John B. Crosby, William Johnston; Clerk—Henry C. Ober; Treasurer—Andrew Knox; Assessor—Thomas McCaughey.

1857. Trustees—William W. Johnston, John B. Crosby, A. B. Cosper; Clerk—H. C. Ober; Treasurer—Andrew Knox; Assessor—John Smedley.

1858. Trustees—Robert Hacket, A. B. Cosper, Jones Thompson; Clerk—H. C. Ober; Treasurer—Andrew Knox; Assessor—Hugh Truesdale.

1859; Trustees—Robert Hacket, John Rogers, Isaiah Rayl; Clerk—John H. Gregor; Treasurer—Samuel Searight; Assessor—Hugh Truesdale.

1860. Trustees—John Rogers, Robert Cunningham, T. R. Goodin; Clerk—William Guthrie; Treasurer—Samuel Searight; Assessor—Andrew Watson.

1861. Trustees—Robert Cunningham, Thomas Dunham, David Truesdale; Clerk—William Guthrie; Treasurer—Samuel Searight; Assessor—John H. Foultz.

1862. Trustees—T. R. Goodin, Thomas Dunham, D. P. Truesdale; Clerk—J. H. Gregor; Treasurer—Samuel Searight; Assessor—John H. Fouts.

1863. Trustees—D. P. Truesdale, John Stauffer, James Spencer; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—John Wilson; Assessor—A. J. Reider.

1864. Trustees—John Stauffer, Eugene Grossjean, William Moore; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—John Wilson; Assessor—Johnson Brown.

1865. Trustees—Eugene Groesjean, Michael Steel, Albert Sweeney; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—William Coulter; Assessor—Peter Franks.

1866. Trustees—M. H. Steel, Eugene Groesjean, Alfred Sweeney; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—Wm. Coulter; Assessor—John H. Fouts.

1867. Trustees—M. H. Steel, Frederick Brown, William Scott; Clerk—J. B. Koch; Treasurer—T. C. Franks; Assessor—John Stauffer, Jr.

1868. Trustees—William Scott, George Moore, John Orr; Clerk—M. H. Steel; Treasurer—T. C. Franks; Assessor—John Stauffer.

1869. Trustees—George Moore, John Orr, James Criswell; Clerk—P. F. Gerard; Treasurer—S. C. Franks; Assessor—William B. Johnson.

1870. Trustees—George Moore, John Orr, James Criswell; Clerk—P. F. Gerard; Treasurer—Eugene Grosjean; Assessor—Eugene Wisard.

1871. Trustees—George Moore, James Criswell, John Orr; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—Eugene Grosjean; Assessor—C. A. Reider.

1872. Trustees—George Moore, James Criswell, Eli S. Barnes; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—Eugene Grosjean; Assessor—John Fouts.

1873. Trustees—George Moore, William Coulter, John Flory; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—Eugene Grosjean; Assessor—John Fouts.

1874. Trustees—William Coulter, John Flory, ——— Brown; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—Eugene Grosjean; Assessor—John Fouts.

1875. Trustees—William B. Moore, Johnson Brown, John Flory; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—Henry Goudy; Assessor—John H. Fouts.

1876. Trustees—William Moore, Johnson Brown, George Shambard; Clerk—Peter Gerard; Treasurer—David Simon; Assessor—Eugene Grosjean.

1877. Trustees—John B. Armstrong, J. B. Crosby, J. W. Johnson; Clerk—Edward Amiet; Treasurer—David Simon; Assessor—C. A. Scott.

Justices of the Peace.—Samuel L. Lorah, October 26, 1833; James McFadden, October 26, 1833; James McFadden, December 31, 1836; Jesse B. Ramsey, November 17, 1837; James McFadden, October 24, 1839; J. B. Ramsey, November 23, 1840; B. F. Barns, December 10, 1841; James Hoge, October 21, 1842; B. F. Barns, November 19, 1844; James Hoge, October 23, 1845; Thomas Moor, November 13, 1847; Adam Reaser, October 21, 1848; William Peppard, October 19, 1850; Adam Reaser, December 9, 1851; Anthony B. Robison, October 27, 1853; D. Thompson, October 21, 1854; S. Johnson, November 12, 1856; R. R. Gailey, April 22, 1857; S. Johnson, October 20, 1859; Robert Hacket, April 17, 1860; S. D. Miller, April 17, 1863; Daniel Reider, April 17, 1863; David Thompson, November 17, 1864; H. C. Ober, October 15, 1867; John Brownfield, April 13, 1869; Daniel Reider, April 13, 1869; John Ruch, April 9, 1872; John Brownfield, April 9, 1872; John Stauffer, October 22, 1873; Ezra Dunham, October 20, 1874; William Coulter, April 12, 1875; Arthur Anderson, April 12, 1877.

William Searight was born October 17, 1779, in Cumberland county, Pa. His father was a native of Ireland, immigrated to America about 1760, settling in Carlisle, Pa., and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. William married Jane Johnson, of Shippensburg, Pa., July 3, 1787, and in the spring of 1811 immigrated to Wayne county with his wife and two children, Ann

and Jane, coming by way of Pittsburg, Marietta, the Muskingum, and then to Coshocton, and then on to his own place, which he had selected the year before (1810), building his cabin on the banks of Salt creek, facing the "Pine Hill." He was then the only man and his the only family in Saltcreek township, and was truly "monarch of all he surveyed." Here he had entered 460 acres of land. His nearest neighbors lived in what is now Prairie township, Holmes county, and were John Martin, Hugh McCollough, John Castor and his sons. Henry Barnes, father of Peter Barnes, was the first settler to join him in Saltcreek township, and he came just after the war of 1812. After the news of Hull's Surrender, Mr. Searight and family fled for safety to the block-house, four and a half miles distant, built in Prairie township, Holmes county, on the farm now owned by Benjamin Dawson, where, assembled for a time, the Castors, Martins, McColloughs and Dawsons. The Indians were friendly. Old Chief Lyon, about this time, visited the Searights, and told Mrs. Searight that he had cut out the tongues of ninety-nine women, and wanted *hers* to make the even one hundred. William Searight died July 16, 1846, and his wife followed him in February, 1848. They had ten children, as follows: Ann, Francis G., Elizabeth, Jane, Ezzelar, Samuel, Gilbert, Elizabeth G., George W. and H. S.

Fredericksburg was laid out by Jacob Frederick, November 27, 1824, the plat and certificate recorded two days thereafter, and found on page 450, volume 3, County Recorder's office. It was named in honor of its founder, who served as one of the Associate Judges of Wayne county as early as 1826.

Recollections of Joseph Miller.—William Searight built the first saw-mill erected on Salt creek, four rods above the residence of Gilbert Searight, in 1813. Judge Frederick built the next one in 1816–17. The Searight mill burned down, and John Cheyney and Samuel Miller rebuilt another in 1820 for saw-mill uses. Frederick's second mill was built in 1836, and had a capacity of 200 barrels per day. Joseph Firestone, John Miller and Jacob Frederick ran it in its more prosperous days. It was destroyed by fire in 1876. James Russell, a blacksmith, built the first house in the town where the stone corner now stands. The first house kept for a hotel was built by Samuel Miller, and stood on the north half of the Ætna property, it being conducted by Samuel, the father of Joseph Miller. Cornelius Dorling and Mr. Frederick kept the first store in the old still-house. The first school-house built in Saltcreek township was on Jacob Beerbower's farm, now owned by John Grossjean, and Aaron Thompson was among the first teachers. The first school-house built in Fredericksburg was in 1828, where Andrew Knox's blacksmith shop stands, and the first teacher was John C. Taylor, although C. P.

Tennant had taught select school twelve years prior to this. The Presbyterians built the first church. Frederick had the first distillery, and, it is said, at the time of the building of the Ohio Canal, there were eight distilleries within two miles of the village. The first doctor was James Clarkson, of Washington county, Pa., who came in 1827, and died in 1846. James Taylor was the first lawyer. The first Postmaster was Samuel Miller, appointed in 1827, holding it 11 years; he was succeeded by J. J. Deitrich, W. C. Ream, James Hoag, Amos Cosper and Daniel Cosper, the present incumbent. On George Brown's place parties bored for salt to the depth of 350 feet, but it did not pay. Samuel Goodwin, who lived on the farm where William Moore now lives, said that buffalo, elk and deer would haunt these salt licks. John Harrison and Miss Miller were the first couple married in Fredericksburg, and by Rev. A. Hanna. My father, Samuel Miller, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1787, and removed to Wayne county in 1819, settling in Franklin, but in 1826 removing to Saltcreek. He died December 18, 1862, his wife dying February 3, 1876. He was a tradesman and hotel-keeper.

W. T. Barnes, M. D., was born November 10, 1843, and worked on the farm till he was seventeen, when he entered the army, enlisting as a private in the 51st Ohio Regiment, Stanley Matthews, Colonel. After his return from the army he attended school at Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, and in 1866 began studying medicine with John Russell, M. D., of Mt. Vernon, graduating from Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1869, and in 1870 began the practice in Fredericksburg, where he is at present located. He was married to Almeda Greer, of Knox county, Ohio, August 24, 1869.

Daniel Rieder, Jr., was born October 24, 1815, in York county, Pa. He is a son of Daniel Rieder, of the same State and county, who immigrated to Wayne county in 1816, settling first in Paint township, and in about 1833 removing to Saltcreek. His son, Daniel, was married to Sarah A. Mowrey, and has had sixteen children, ten of whom are living. He has served as Justice of the Peace of Saltcreek township nine years, and with John Mackey laid out the town of Maysville. J. B. Koch, of Wooster, had started a store there before the village was laid out. His son, Cyrus Rieder, is practicing law in Wooster.

Thomas Armstrong, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and immigrated to America, landing at New York May 17, 1804. He removed to Saltcreek township April 5, 1816, the same year being married to Nancy Dunlevy, of Washington county, Pa., and had thirteen children. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in October, 1824. He was

twice elected Justice of the Peace—in 1826 and 1830. Mr. Armstrong was educated in Ireland. John D. Armstrong, at our request, kindly furnished us with these facts.

John Mackey was born in Saltcreek township, in 1824. He was raised on the farm with his father, who came to the township in 1816; was married to Elizabeth Cunningham in 1845. He had three children, to wit: Albert, Mary J. and John. He met death by accident in a saw-mill, at Maysville, being hurt October 11, 1850, and dying six days thereafter. His son, Albert Mackey, was elected Justice in 1876, of Saltcreek township, and in 1874 was chosen Surveyor of Wayne county, but declined to serve. He spent over a year in the employ of the Government, under General J. S. Ingalls, aiding in the survey of Oregon and California lands.

Parmenas Appleman was born in Washington county, Pa., December 20, 1804, and came to Wayne county with his father, Jacob, in 1819, who was a native of New Jersey, and married to a sister of Hon. John Harris, of Canton. He removed to Saltcreek township in the spring of 1827, and settled half a mile south of Maysville. He was married April 5, 1827, to Mary Rodgers, and has had the following children: William, John, James, Parmenas, Thomas, Harris, Samuel, Nancy, Jane, Eliza. His wife died in 1847, and he was again married in 1854, to Martha Kilgore, Miss Eliza E. Appleman being the only child of this marriage. Both as farmer and merchant Mr. Appleman has made his life a success. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 25, 1787, his parents immigrating to America June 25, 1788, two years thereafter settling in Huntington county, Pa. He labored on the farm until 1810, when he entered college. In 1815 he attended the theological seminary at Servia, Pa., where he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in 1819. In 1820 he came to Wooster, and received a call from the congregations of Saltcreek, Wooster, Newman's creek and Mohican, which he accepted, and was ordained at the Court House, in Wooster, March, 1821. He finally relinquished the two latter charges, retaining Wooster and Saltcreek until 1835, when he resigned the former and went to Millersburg, retaining his relation with the Saltcreek church until his death, April 28, 1861. He was married January 22, 1822, to Maria Glasgow, of Beaver, county, Pa., who,

with three sons and four daughters, survived him. His second son, S. P. Irvine, became a minister. His first Elder in Wooster was John McClellan, Sr.; in Mohican, Nathaniel Paxton; in Newman's Creek, Colonel McDowell; in Saltcreek, William Trusdale. He had charge of the first select school ever opened in Wooster, and taught upon the premises where E. Quinby, Jr., resides.

United Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg.—This congregation, prior to 1858, was called the Associate Presbyterian, or Seceder. Some of the first Associate families were John Sorrel and George Miller, who settled in the neighborhood in 1812 or 1813; William Truesdale, John Lytle and Henry Caldwell in 1815, and James Truesdale in 1817, and Samuel Miller, David Knox and George Boon. Some of the first ministers who supplied these people with preaching were Revs. John Walker, W. M. Wilson and James Ramsey, D. D.

The congregation was organized by Rev. William Wilson in 1818, with Messrs. John Sorrel, George Miller and William Truesdale as Elders. The organization was effected and the Elders elected in the house of Mr. Robert Knox. The first house of worship was built of logs, commonly called a log house, and stood near the old Associate burying-ground on the hill, south of where Mr. Smith Peppard now lives. This was commenced soon after the organization of the congregation.

In 1820 Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., was called to take charge of the congregation, and in March, 1821, he was ordained and installed pastor of this and three other congregations. For quite a number of years he ministered to this, in connection with other congregations in the neighborhood. But the last few years of his life were devoted to this congregation exclusively. By his death the congregation was left without a pastor in the spring of 1861, and continued so, being ministered to by a large number of men until 1866. In 1866 Rev. T. J. Kennedy was called from Jamestown, Pa., and took charge of the congregation; continued in charge until the fall of 1869, when he was released. In July, 1870, a call was made for R. R. Atchison, who entered upon his duties as pastor the following January, and still continues in charge. The congregation now worship in a brick church in the south-western part of the town, which was built in 1838. Present officers: Elders—Messrs. Thomas Smith, Joseph McElroy, Francis B. Lytle, James Kerr, Thomas McCaughey, Arthur Anderson and Samuel McCoy.

The first Methodist church in Fredericksburg was built in 1830, and stood south of town, where William Barnes now lives, and the first minister was Rev. H. O. Sheldon. The second edifice was built in 1860. Some of the earlier of the members of this church were John Miller and family, David Griffith and family, Samuel Brown and family, Robert Armstrong, Sr., Robert Armstrong, Jr., J. R. Armstrong, Jacob Kiser (the singing shoemaker), Stinson McWilliams, Nancy Sefton and family, C. P. Tennant and family, R. S. McEwen and family.

[The sketch of the *Presbyteriau Church* was unfortunately lost.]

B. C. Smith was born in Paint township. His parents, Moses and Keziah Smith, were natives of Fayette county, Pa., his mother coming to Wayne county when a child with her parents, Bazaleel and Mary Tracy, in 1814, and his father in 1822, at the age of 24, and soon thereafter settled on the north-west quarter of Paint township. Here the subject of this sketch was born, and his

early life passed. After quitting district school he entered the Academy at Edinburg; then studied in Vermillion Institute at Haysville, and after being a short time at Oberlin College, he established the Fredericksburg High School. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the County Board of School Examiners, a position he has continued to fill, with but little intermission, to the present time.

Fredericksburg High School.—This was established in 1852, by Prof. B. C. Smith, commencing with forty pupils, and in a few years thereafter had won a wide and enviable reputation as an educational institution. The rolls show an attendance of from 150 to 175 for years. The martial excitement at the opening of the civil war had a depressing effect upon institutions of learning everywhere, and Prof. Smith chose to close his school for a time. In the fall of 1862 he re-opened the institution with 25 pupils, and although the war was fiercely raging, and terrifying drafts impending, in the years 1863 and 1864 the number of students increased to 60 and 80. But in the summer of 1866 Prof. Smith's health failed, and he was compelled to abandon his labors as teacher, since which time the Fredericksburg High School has been known more in name than in fact. His assistant, from 1856 to 1859, was Rev. S. McAnderson, of the Presbyterian church, who assumed the Professorship of Language and Moral Science. Prof. Smith's assistant teachers afterwards were young men who had been educated within the walls of the institution, and among these may be mentioned J. M. Huchison, S. D. Miller and P. F. Graham, all now clergymen, the first a Presbyterian, the others Methodist.

Peter Franks, a native of Fayette county, Pa., was born May 21, 1797, and came to Wayne county August 7, 1820, although he had visited the county in 1816, and that year helped to raise a barn at Robert Hackett's. He remembers the names of those present at that raising, to wit: James and George Hackett, Basil and George Tracey, John Beerbower, Isaac Sowers, George, Solomon and Daniel Firestone, Thomas, William and James Johnson, John and George Brown, James Numbers, David Clark, George and Philip First, Job Lee, Dan Merriman, John S. and Robert Brown, Abner Geddis, Leonard Langell, John and Andrew Moore, and Peter Franks. Besides Mr. Franks, all are dead save Andrew Moore, George Hackett and Robert Brown. Mr. Franks was married September 5, 1819, in Fayette county, Pa., to Julia Fletcher, who died May 6, 1871. She was a member of the Methodist church. He has had nine children, viz: William, Sarah, Naomi, Jacob, Manoah, Thomas, Samantha, Solomon and Lemuel.

The Fredericksburg Cemetery Association was organized November 16, 1872, as follows: Original members—John Richards, Andrew J. Knox, John Dobbins,

Noah Brown, William T. Barnes, James Martin, John S. ———, S. C. Franks, W. S. Peppard, Joshua Brother, George Gardner and Rev. W. J. Park. First Trustees—George Gardner, John Richards, Noah Brown, Wm. T. Barnes, W. S. Peppard; S. C. Franks, Clerk; W. S. Peppard, Treasurer; James Martin, President. It embraces fifteen acres of land, on the hill east of town, purchased of V. Menuez. Margaret Cramer was the first person buried therein.

Fredericksburg Lodge No. 391, *I. O. O. F.*—Date of dispensation, July 10, 1867. Charter members: N. J. Close, John Rechert, M. H. Steel, G. J. Rhodes, J. H. Vananda, E. H. Millhon. Present officers: C. N. Gastill, N. G.; O. J. Searight, V. G.; S. S. Rutter, R. S.; A. C. Bayless, Permanent Secretary; D. Swinehart, Treasurer. Whole number initiated since organization, 78; present membership, 28.

James Martin, M. D., was born October 20, 1824, on Martin's creek, on the old Edward Martin homestead. The subject of this notice remained upon the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He attended the public schools about three months in the winter, until he was eighteen years of age, then the select schools at Fredericksburg for several years, when he began teaching school.

He read medicine with T. B. Abbott, of Massillon, and during this time availed himself of a course of lectures then being given by William Bowen, of Akron, Ohio, subsequently graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He began the practice at East Rochester, Columbiana county, in August, 1850, remained there three years, when he removed to Fredericksburg in 1854, where he has since resided in the active pursuit of his profession. He was married Nov. 13, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Craig, of Columbiana county, Ohio, and by this union had seven children, only five of whom are living—O. E., Jessie F., Frank H., Mary J. and James S. Dr. Martin, wife and all his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Martin descends from an old and most worthy pioneer family of Ohio. He is a thorough gentleman, and one of the most popular and best educated physicians in the county. His abilities and skill have achieved for him an enlarged reputation and associated him with the foremost practitioners in his section of the country. He is a courteous, affable and estimable gentleman, and has reared an intelligent and worthy family, several of whom have attended the Wooster University, to which Dr. Martin largely contributed.

Sinclair Johnson, son of James Johnson, was born February, 1824. Having obtained a good degree of common school educa-

tion, he commenced the work of life by teaching school when seventeen years of age. By studying during recesses of teaching, he completed his academical studies in 1849, at the Edinburg Academy, and entered the Junior Class at Jefferson College, Pa., where he graduated with marked honor in August, 1851. From that time he followed teaching until 1871, when he retired from that pursuit, and is now living at the old homestead, overseeing the work of the farm.

William Peppard was born in New Jersey, and removed with his father, Jonathan Peppard, to Beaver county, Pa. He was married to Nancy Gaston, of Finleyville, Washington county, Pa. In 1823 he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, settling, upon his arrival, in Saltcreek township, two and one-half miles north of Fredericksburg, and in 1836 settling in the village. Here he remained until 1864, when, his wife dying in 1863, he made his home with his son, William S. Peppard. He had eight children, to wit: Samuel G., Elizabeth, Francis W., Hiram H., Margaret, William S., Mary and Amanda. Mr. Peppard was elected Justice of Saltcreek township several terms, and served in the Ohio Legislature from December 4, 1837, to December 2, 1839, having been re-elected in 1838.

William S. Peppard, his son, was born in Saltcreek township March 24, 1829. His earlier years were spent in going to school and teaching, having attended the High School, under Rev. Edward Geary, brother of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. He has taught school for thirteen terms, and established a reputation for efficiency in the school-room and scholarship. He is now actively engaged in the practice of the law. His mind is of the cool, calculating and reticent order, and he is not inclined to unfold his purposes or meaning until the occasion suits him. He has an independent mind, a methodical brain, and transacts business carefully and cautiously. He was married July 23, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Giauque, a classmate at Vermillion Institute of the writer, a lady of culture and refinement, and an excellent scholar in both the French and English languages. They have five children, viz: Arbor V., Florena M., Maggie E., Evangeline and Florian G.

Henry Barnes, a native of Maryland, immigrated to Wayne county in 1811, settling on the farm now owned by Gilbert Sea-

right. He died March 19, 1848. He had the following children: Peter, Catharine, Robert, Hugh, Boston F., Jesse, William, Lucinda and William H., five of whom are living.

Reminiscences of his Son, Peter Barnes.—I was born February 8, 1805, in Beaver county, Pa., and came to Wayne county with my father in 1811. I have been a farmer and school-teacher—taught my first school in 1826—had a good English education. I was married January 6, 1831, to Margaret Guthrie, and had seven children, viz: Joseph M., Henry C., Mary J., Eli S., Catharine, William G., and Maggie E. I am a member of the Presbyterian church. My impression is that James Sorrels, a native of Pennsylvania, was the first Justice of Saltcreek township, and that Richard Buckmaster was the second. The Buckmasters, Joseph, Wilson, Joshua, Richard and John, came to Saltcreek township in the fall of 1813. It was necessary in those days for some people to be whipped, and the Buckmasters could do it. Henry Buckmaster, M. D., was born in Saltcreek township, read medicine in Millersburg, became Probate Judge of Wayne county, went to Missouri and died there. William Truesdale came to the township in 1815. Mary, Hugh, James W., Mary, Jane, Phœbe, Elizabeth, John and David were his children. Caleb Brown, the Dunhams, Hatfields, Traceys, Johnstons, Thompsons, Hutchisons, Lytles, Caldwells, were early settlers. Eliza Searight was the first person who died in the present limits of Saltcreek township; Sarah Willowby the first person who was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, and John Hamilton and Margaret Castor the first couple married.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Canaan Township

Was organized May 5, 1819, and was named by Dr. Isaac Barnes. Its population in 1870 was 1,997. The following is the list of officers of the township as appears upon the official record:

Justices of the Peace—Jason Jones, April 23, 1831; John Miles, November 17, 1834; Jason Jones, April 18, 1835; John Blocher, April 28, 1837; John Paul, September 6, 1837; John Blocher, April 16, 1840; George N. Cady, August 31, 1840; John Blocher, April 13, 1843; Ed. Burns, September 28, 1843; John Blocher, April 21, 1846; George Cady, September 14, 1846; John Blocher, April 12, 1849; Wm. Barton, October 20, 1849; Wm. Stratton, April 11, 1850; Wm. Shoemaker, April 21, 1852; John Hough, October 27, 1853; John Hough, October 25, 1856; Ahi Zuver, October 18, 1858; John Hough, October 20, 1859; Ahi Zuver, October 22, 1861; John Hough, October 25, 1862; Dan Stratton, April 15, 1864; Ahi Zuver, October 15, 1864; J. B. Halloway, April 8, 1867; J. B. Halloway, April 12, 1870; Jos. McGlennen, April 14, 1873; Demas Summers, October 22, 1873; Jos. McGlenen, April 13, 1876.

1866. Trustees—J. R. Naftzger, A. Parmenter, F. N. Haskins; Clerk—F. Glime; Treasurer—Jonas Heckert; Assessor—G. W. Byers.

1867. Trustees—F. N. Haskins, C. R. Kenney, A. Parmenter; Clerk—F. Glime; Treasurer—Jonas Heckert; Assessor—J. A. Penoyer.

1868. Trustees—F. N. Haskins, C. R. Kenney, James Norton; Clerk—F. Glime; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—John Wells.

1869. Trustees—F. N. Haskins, James Norton, Wiram Hoisington; Clerk—C. Ewing; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—J. A. Penoyer.

1870. Trustees—F. N. Haskins, James Norton, Wiram Hoisington; Clerk—C. Ewing; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—J. A. Penoyer.

1871. Trustees—William Stebbins, Wiram Hoisington, Jacob Gearhart; Clerk—C. Ewing; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—F. N. Haskins.

1872. Trustees—William Stebbins, Jacob Gearhart, C. R. Kenney; Clerk—Samuel Merryman; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—Elmer St. John.

1873. Trustees—S. F. Kearns, George Matthias, Daniel Stratton; Clerk—J. McIntire; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—Philip Whonsettler.

1874. Trustees—George Mathias, Andrew Ramich, S. Kearns; Clerk—John Snell; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—James Norton.

1875. Trustees—George Mathias, Andrew Romich, S. F. Kearns; Clerk—John Snell; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—Elmer St. John.

1876. Trustees—S. F. Kearns, Thomas Armstrong, F. A. Johnson; Clerk—John Snell; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—Elmer St. John.

1877. Trustees—Thomas Armstrong, John M. Glennen, William Burns; Clerk—James McGarvey; Treasurer—Eli Snell; Assessor—Demas Sommers.

Reminiscences of Isaac Notestine.—By whom or when the first entries of land were made in this township is not known; but perhaps the first were in 1808. The first settlement was made and a cabin built in 1812 by William Ewing, Sr., on the farm now owned by his son Simon. About the same time James Rose, a Scotchman, and Thomas Armstrong settled in the township. Joseph Stratton settled in 1817 on the farm owned by his son Daniel, and about this period the Weed brothers, Joshua and William, and Thomas Thrapp came in; then Daniel Blocher and Swartz and Nathan Hall. Quite a number of families were now located.

In the fall of 1819 the first election was held in an ashery, that stood nearly a mile south of the present village of Windsor. The electors, as given from the memory of George Sommers, a citizen, but not a voter then, were William Ewing, Sr., William Ewing, Jr., Thomas Armstrong, Joseph and Daniel Stratton, Eleizer Perago, Nathan Hall, David Plumer, Dr. Barnes, Chapman, Daniel Blocher, Swartz, John Templeton, James Rose, Jones, B. F. Miller, James Buchanan, Joshua and William Reed, Thomas Thrapp and one Adams, all of whom are dead. The officers elected were: Justices—Dr. Barnes and Joseph Stratton; Trustees—Dr. Barnes, Joseph Stratton, Thomas Thrapp; Clerk—Nathan Hall, who held the office afterwards some twelve years; other officers not remembered.

Immigration now became more rapid, so that in ten years from the organization of the township at least one-half of the quarter sections that could be farmed had on them one or more cabins. In the year of the organization George Sommers settled in the township, the only resident of that time still living who was not a minor. About the same time John McIlvaine and James Smith moved in, settling near each other, a mile west of Jackson. Soon after Daniel Oller, Henry Kopp, Simon Kenney, James and William Haskins and Enoch Gilbert, and a number of others from the New England States and New York, came in.

Charles, son of James Rose, was the first white child born in the township. Simon, son of William Ewing, Sr., was the second, and still lives on the homestead, the oldest native Canaanite. Susan, daughter of William Ewing, Sr., now the wife of Michael Totten, of Wooster, is supposed to have been the first person married in the township to her first husband, Ramsey, who was killed at a mill-raising, near Wooster. The first school-house was on James Rose's land, in which James Buchanan, a Scotchman, taught the first school.

Almost every family, men and women, wore "home-spun" at home and abroad. The only difference between the dress to go to "meetin'" and that of the field or the clearing was in being fresh washed for the former. The diet, too, was of the plainest kind, quite limited in variety, and frequently also in quantity. Corn, in its various forms, whole or ground, with buckwheat, potatoes, beans, pork, venison, and other wild meats, were the chief articles of food. Game abounded, and many families depended upon getting their meat from the forest. Though the pioneers could get but little for the wheat they sold, the articles they bought cost much more than at present. As late as 1825 salt sold for eleven dollars per barrel, and before this cost still more. William Ewing used to pack it from Canton on horseback, traveling all the way through the woods.

If the times of settlements were recorded by decades from the first coming of William Ewing in 1812, the first, up to 1822, would find from twenty-five to thirty families in the township; and this may be regarded as the true pioneer decade; whilst the next, until 1832, would be of immigration, which during this time poured in, in streams, so that by 1832, of lands suitable for occupation not more than

twenty-five quarters were unoccupied. During this second decade came many of the most substantial and useful citizens, among them mechanics and men of capital. Some of those who came during this period, as now remembered, were: John and Justin Miles, Smith and David Hoisington, Simon Kenney and the Shanklins, Jonas Notestine, Henry Shuffling, John D. Heckert, David Wiles, John, Henry and Daniel Frank, Jason and Sylvanus Jones, Zenas Z. Crane, Joseph, Henry and Jacob Zarer, the Wells, and many others equally prominent, whose names do not now come to mind. At the close of the second decade, as near as can be remembered, the last entry of land was made in the township. Among these settlers last mentioned was John Kearns, a man of sterling worth, industrious, skillful, and of considerable ability for business. He settled a mile north of the Center, on the farm now owned by Henry Smith. He was an ardent supporter of the church in general, and of his own, the Methodist Episcopal, in particular. At his death, in 1839, he was one of the wealthiest men in the township.

Wooster was the nearest point of trade, but it was a poor place to sell produce of any kind. Wheat and flour were often hauled to Cleveland, and hogs were driven there as the nearest market.

There are five villages in the township: Burbank, Golden Corners, Windsor (or Canaan Center), Jackson and Pike.

George Sommers was born November 23, 1795, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and moved with his parents to Pennsylvania when six years old. In 1816 he came to Canaan, entered land and made some improvements and settled there permanently in December, 1819, on the south-west quarter of section 32. By industry and economy he soon got a comfortable home for himself and family, and at present is the oldest living of the pioneers. He had the following children: Demas, Joseph, Abraham, Levi, Philip, Jonas, Rebecca and Mary. He read and spoke the German and English languages, always a good citizen, an active member in building up and maintaining the church, and served for several years as township Trustee.

John Hough was born February 26, 1805, in Pennsylvania, and immigrated to Wayne township in 1822. In 1839 he removed to Canaan township. April 28, 1828, he was married to Magdalena Feightner, by whom he had six children. For a number of years he taught school, teaching both English and German. He served as Justice of the Peace for thirteen years. Esteemed by all who knew him, he died April 24, 1877.

John D. Heckert, born in Virginia, of German origin, settled in the western part of Canaan township about the year 1828 with his wife and family. He died in 1844, having, by untiring labor and prudent management, acquired a competency and won the

reputation of being a public-spirited, enterprising, benevolent and honorable man.

Joseph Stratton was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, May 16, 1788, and in December, 1817, immigrated to Canaan township with his wife and five children, settling on the southwest quarter of section 17. Few men were ever more implicitly trusted and esteemed by his neighbors than "Uncle Joseph," as he was familiarly called. At the first election in 1819, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and twice afterwards elected to the same office, holding, also, other offices. He was an active friend of schools, and a zealous member of the M. E. Church. His death took place December 20, 1836. He was the father of eleven children, five of whom are living, Daniel residing on the old homestead, and two others near by.

Simon Kenney was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, September 29, 1790, but lived in New York state when he removed to Ohio, in the fall of 1822, first settling on the Killbuck, ten miles north-west of Coshocton, where he had entered land. After remaining there a year he removed to Wayne county, settling on the place where he and his son Champion now live, where he entered 160 acres and purchased more, until at one time he possessed 420 acres. He was twice married, first to Polly Daniels, who died in seven years, leaving two children, who also died; second, to Sarah Shanklin, a native of Oswego county, New York, by which marriage he had three sons and two daughters, as follows: Sarah, Thomas, John, Champion and Urilla. Simon Kenney was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is a Government pensioner for that service.

Canaan Academy.—This was one of the first institutions of learning in Wayne county, located in Windsor. The building, a two-story frame, 36x48, was erected in 1842 by a stock company. The Academy was controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Board consisting of John Paul, M. D., Jonas Notestine, Justin Mills, Harvey Rice and Alfred Hotchkiss. The school was opened December 3, 1843, with forty-seven pupils, under the instruction of Prof. C. C. Bomberger, A. B., who taught three years. Revs. Barr and Barker had charge during the summer of 1847; succeeded in the winters of 1847 and 1848 by Prof. Isaac Notestine, who, with short intervals, remained in charge until 1863. After that year the school was taught by a number of Professors until 1875, when it was, perhaps, permanently closed, Professor J. W. Cummings then having charge. While Professor Notestine was teaching, in the winter of 1851, the house was burned down, and the present brick building erected. It is conceded that the Canaan Academy has been an important factor in the educational work of this and adjoining counties.

Churches.

The first church organized in Canaan township was by the Presbyterians, in Jackson, May 25, 1827, with sixteen members, who were Nathan Hall and Parmelia, his wife, Betsey Jones, William and Mary Maloney, Mary Gibbon, Keziah Smith, Trophina White, Elizabeth Hosington, Benjamin Hays, David Hosington, Sylvanus Jones, Thomas and Eleanor Hays and Samuel Slemmons. Nathan Hall and Thomas Hays were chosen Ruling Elders. In 1838 the congregation called its first and last regular pastor, the late Thomas H. Barr, who served it nearly forty years. The Elders in this church, since the first two already named, have been Samuel Coulter, Samuel Slemmons, Zenas Z. Crane, Andrew Elliott, Edmund Barnes, Thomas Elliott, John Cunningham, John Snell, Isaac Notestine, Cyrus Ewing and John Stine. The second house of worship was built in 1837, and the present one in 1854. Present membership, 155.

Bend Church.—A house of worship bearing this name was erected in 1831–32, though Dr. Barnes, a minister of that denomination, had preached there as early as 1815. The earliest attendants upon this church were the Weeds, Plumers, Strattons, and others; and after them the Karnes, Thrapps, Bowmans, Zuvers, Hills. The church became extinct some twenty years ago, yet the "Bend Methodists" left their impression upon the community.

The Canaan or *Kopp's* meeting-house was built in 1830, by the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations, the first German Reformed minister being Charles Zwisler, and the first Lutherans being Rev. A. Kuhn, H. H. Hoffman, Schuh and Weygandt. In 1870 these congregations dissolved. Among the early members of these churches were the Sommers, Kopps, Lehrs, Reiters, Bowersocks, Kochenhours, Ollers, Whonsettlers, Hewitts and Hendricks.

The Bethel Church was built by the English Lutherans in 1844, the congregations being organized by Rev. S. Ritz, in 1841. Among its members were the Notestines, Heckerts, Barnards, Ridenhours, Rickets, Hotchkiss, Snavelys. It was finally sold to the Lutheran congregation, formerly worshipping with the Reformed in the Kopp house. The present church was built in 1870.

The Reformed Church, after their separation from the Lutherans, in 1870, erected a house in 1872, their ministers since then being Rev. E. G. Miller, J. F. Sponsler and Joseph Schaltz.

The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a church edifice in Windsor in 1850-51, which they continued to occupy until 1874, when they constructed the present one. Among its members are the Strattons, Notestines, Wiles, Van Doorens, Haskins, Stephensons, Haws, and others.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canaan was built in 1870, and has a membership of 71. Present paster is Rev. G. Weber; Elders, J. Snell, Michael Miller.

Rev. Thomas Barr, a native of Derry, Westmoreland county, Pa., was born April 2, 1775. When about three years old his father, Colonel Alexander Barr, was called to serve in the Revolutionary war, and took his family to his wife's father's, near Fort Loudon, Franklin county, Pa. Here Mr. Barr was sent to school. At the close of the war Colonel Barr returned with his family again to

Westmoreland county, Pa., but in 1785 going on an expedition down the Ohio, with others, to negotiate, if possible, with some hostile Indians, he was lost. The only intelligence ever received of him came from the Indians, who afterward sold what was judged to be his scalp. It was Colonel Barr's request, expressed before his departure, that should he never return, his oldest son, Thomas, might be sent to college to receive a classical education. Although he left means sufficient to accomplish this purpose, it was defeated by the fears of a considerate guardian as to the demoralizing influences of colleges in those days. The substitute fixed upon for a collegiate education was an apprenticeship of five and one-half years to learn the carpenter and joiner trade.

He was married in the spring of 1797 to Susannah Welch, and the following spring removed to Youngstown on the Reserve, and soon thereafter, through the pious influences of a Christian wife, he made a profession of religion. Having determined to enter the ministry, he removed to Greensburg, Beaver county, Pa., where was a small Academy, under the superintendence of Rev. T. E. Hughes, designed especially for the benefit of those having the ministry in view. After spending three years in preparatory study, he was licensed to preach by the Hartford Presbytery in Brookfield, Trumbull county, September, 1809. He received a call and settled in Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he removed in June, 1810. Half of his time was given to his work, and the balance was devoted to missionary labor, under the patronage of the Connecticut Missionary Society. On October 9, 1812, his wife died, leaving an infant son seven days old.

In 1816 he was married again to A. E. Baldwin, who survived him, and died in Fairfield, Iowa, October 9, 1854. Being now released from his charge in Euclid, Mr. Barr removed, in February, 1820, to Wooster, taking charge of the churches of Wooster and Applecreek, over which he was installed by the Presbytery of Richland, May 24, 1820, and where he remained for nine years, when the pastoral relation was dissolved upon his own suggestion. March 6, 1832, he was dismissed by the Presbytery of Richland, to that of Cincinnati, and moved to Butler county with his family that spring. Here he remained but a little over a year, when he removed to Rushville, Indiana, where he labored for about eighteen months, when he died, August 28, 1835.

Rev. Thomas H. Barr, D. D., son of Rev. Thomas Barr, was

born in Beaver county, Pa., November, 19, 1807, and twelve years thereafter his father and family settled near Wooster. At the age of fourteen he was placed at work in Stibbs' woollen factory, and afterwards taught school for several terms. In 1828 he entered the preparatory class of Western Reserve College, and in 1835 graduated with the first honors; then went to Princeton College, New Jersey, where he studied for three years. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in 1838, and in the same year came to Canaan township, settling in the village of Jackson, where he took charge of the Jackson, Greene and Wayne Presbyterian churches. He was ordained in 1842, and moved to Canaan Center in 1844. He preached one year at Greene, when he left that church, and for six years devoted his whole time to the Jackson and Wayne churches, when the former, requiring all his labors, the latter was dropped and he remained pastor of the Jackson congregation up to the time of his death, November 29, 1877, a period of about forty years. In September, 1839, he was married to Miss Caroline M. Metcalf, daughter of Dr. Metcalf, of Hudson, Ohio, by which union were the following children: Emily M. (wife of Lieutenant B. F. Heckert), Augusta H. (a teacher in Cleveland), Joseph H. (dead), Mary E. (now a missionary in China), and Ida L.

In a sketch published in the *Presbyterian*, December 15, 1877, President Taylor, of the Wooster University, thus speaks:

> The cause of religion in this region has just met with a severe loss in the removal of a good and great man, the Rev. Thomas Hughes Barr, D. D., of this county, being seventy years of age. It is not only from sincere respect for this beloved father that his memory is here commemorated; but also because we find herein represented a peculiar type of the ministry, that is everywhere to be exalted and honored. For more than forty years, and during his whole ministry, Dr. Barr has labored in one field. Here he laid down his life in the Presbytery by which he was ordained, never having been separated from it. He was buried from one of the churches over which he was installed at his ordination. Being frequently tempted to more prominent fields, with offers of twice or thrice his salary, he invariably resisted all importunity, remarking that God had sent him to his country charge, and he could not remove.
>
> Dr. Barr was distinguished for the combination of deep wisdom with an almost unmatched modesty. So retiring and humble he seemed, that he might have been judged of little worth, until some intricate question or delicate situation drew forth an expression of penetrating discernment and keen comprehension of truth and duty. Yet to the simplicity of a child he added very unusual intellectual strength. He was noted for the wonderful lucidity with which his views were expressed. He penetrated the depths of theology and its philosophical relations, and was a master of all the systems, seeming to have them at his tongue's end.

Dr. Barr was little known outside of the county, perhaps, except to appreciative ministerial brethren, and to those who emigrated from his charge. Yet over the whole county, for more than a third of a century, his name has stood as an argument for pure and sincere religion, and his voice has uttered clearly the gospel truth that has impressed multitudes of hearts. Is not this better than frequent change, with its loss of powers and labor to build up influence anew in a new community? May our church, in her future, find a more goodly number of her ministry abiding faithful to their tasks, even unto three-score years and ten, and falling in the end in the very tracks in which they stood when they began to preach.

John Naftzger, father of J. R. Naftzger, of Wooster, was born March 8, 1780, in Lebanon county, Pa., and in 1804 was married to Elizabeth Rider. In 1811 or 1812 he removed to Chester township, and built a grist-mill on the farm now owned by Mr. Mowery. In 1818 he moved into the north-east part of Congress township, and built a grist- and saw-mill on Killbuck; and in 1827 another saw-mill, and in 1828 a fourth grist-mill. His was the first mill on Killbuck. He was twice married, and the father of twelve children. He died in August, 1866.

Daniel Blocher was born in Lancaster county, Pa., married Susan Wagner in 1800, and immigrated to Wayne county in 1816, first locating in Greene township, from there removing to Canaan township, where he died in September, 1865. He had two sons and six daughters.

Thomas Armstrong was born in Northumberland county, Pa., August 22, 1776, and married Jane Cook, about 1801, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and lived there until the breaking out of the war of 1812. After Hull's surrender he volunteered and was commissioned Captain, and came to Wooster under General Beall. After the excitement subsided, he returned to Columbiana county, and in the spring of 1815 removed to Wayne county with his wife and children, settling first on Clear creek, but afterwards removed to Canaan, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Thomas, son of William Armstrong, which farm he had entered from the Government in 1811, and where he lived until his death, March 2, 1842, his wife following him April 14, 1856. They had six sons and four daughters, viz: William, John, Thomas, Harrison, Eliza, Juliana, Hannah, David, Jane and Calvin.

Jonas Notestine immigrated to Wayne county from Jefferson county, Ohio, although he was born in Pennsylvania June 3, 1787, and lived in Virginia until eighteen years of age. September 27,

1814, he was married in Washington county, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Sommers, then removed to Jefferson county, where he followed blacksmithing until 1825, in the spring of which year he came to Wayne county, and settled on a quarter of section 20, entered by his father-in-law, Abraham Sommers. On this farm he lived until his death, October 23, 1869, his wife still surviving him. He had six children, as follows: Mary, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Elizabeth, Jacob L. He was an honorable, public-spirited and Christian man, a zealous member of the English Lutheran church, of which his wife is also a member.

William Ewing was born in Sherman's Valley, Pa., November 7, 1775, his wife Agnes being born December 8, of the same year. By this marriage they had a family of eleven children, to wit: William Ewing, born January 16, 1796; Susannah Ewing, born February 14, 1798; James Ewing, born May 13, 1801; Jane Ewing, born June 28, 1803; Samuel Ewing, born May 11, 1805; John Ewing, born May 29, 1807; Alexander Ewing, born August 24, 1809; Joseph Ewing, born February 4, 1812; Mary Ewing, born May 3, 1814; Simon Ewing, born May 19, 1816; Hiram Ewing, born May 7, 1819.

William Ewing and his son William and daughter Susannah (wife of Hon. Michael Totten) removed from Stark to Wayne county in 1812, and upon his arrival entered eight or ten quarters of land in Canaan and Congress townships. His daughter, then but fourteen years of age, accompanied him, to cook for him and her older brother. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, Simon Ewing, who was *the second white child born in Canaan township*. Shortly after their settlement in the new county, the news of Hull's surrender swept over the country, creating panic and alarm wherever it was conveyed. Mr. Ewing, being a fearless and resolute man, gave little heed to the intelligence, or probably he may not have heard it, as George Clark, of Wooster, knowing of his presence in the woods, north of the town, rushed to inform him of the surrender and the imminent danger that menaced the settlers upon the border, assuring him "that the British and Indians were coming,"

Considering "discretion the better part of valor," he abandoned his cabin and returned to Stark county, where he remained a year, coming back to Wayne county the following season, and living for a year on the old Thomas Cox farm, near Stibbs' woolen factory,

which was afterward known as the Christopher Bair property. In the spring of 1814 he returned to Canaan township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in June, 1856, his wife dying twelve years prior to this time. Three of his sons—Samuel, Alexander and Simon—and his three daughters, are yet living.

He was a man of great moral and physical courage in all his relations, characterized by plain, undeviating, straight-forward honesty and rigid adherence to the right. Like many of the old and bold pioneers, he inclined much to the hunt and chase, and it is said of him that among his trophies he could count more deer-horns than any of his cotemporaries. At an early date he entered his lands at Canton, coming through the wilderness on horseback, tying the legs of his animals together with straps during the night as he slept in the recesses of the woods.

He was an excellent type of the backwoodsman, and in his costume, habits and ways, illustrated the simplicity and commonness of life. He was one of the first Elders in the Seceder church, of Wooster, of which we have failed to procure a history, observing its forms, practicing its precepts, complying faithfully with its many and rigorous faiths and beliefs.

Isaac Notestine was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 24, 1822, and removed to Wayne county, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. At the age of eighteen years he went to Edinburg Academy, then under the management of Rev. Andrews. He continued going to school and teaching during the winter seasons, attending the first session of the Canaan Academy, commencing in December, 1843, C. C. Bombarger being the first Principal.

In 1847 Mr. Notestine assumed charge of this academy, retaining its management and control until 1862, with the exception of probably one year of time. He has taught 36 academy terms, one term of select and six terms of district school. Since 1862, with a single exception, he has abandoned the school-room, during which year he removed to the farm.

He was married June 1, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Frank, a highly intelligent and refined lady, and has five children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Notestine has had a remarkable experience in the school-room, and we deem it appropriate to classify him with such veterans in the service as Brinkerhoff and Downing. He is an excel-

lent scholar, a man of strong natural qualities of brain, possessed of a methodical and mathematical mind, and of sterling and decided character.

Burbank was incorporated in 1868, when the name was changed from Bridgeport. It contains three churches—the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren and Evangelical. The first was organized in the beginning of the village, and the second about the same time, and the third in 1860. The Burbank Academy was organized in 1873, the present Principal being Professor Rosseter. The following are the village officers since the date of its incorporation:

1869. Councilmen for one year—Amos Idleman, David Ecker, Fred Shreffler, A. Hall, Henry Kerns; Mayor—John Reed; Clerk—G. W. Holloway; Treasurer—David Ecker; Marshal—J. A. McBride.

1870. Councilmen—H. Kerns, George Spangler, E. A. Palmer, A. H. Idleman, D. Ecker, A. Hall; Mayor—John Reed; Clerk—G. H. Holloway; Treasurer—David Ecker; Marshal—John Aukerman.

1871. Councilmen—A. H. Idleman, C. A. Slater, John Reed; Mayor—David Ecker.

1872. Councilmen—David Ecker, E. A. Palmer, C. W. Wesier; Mayor—Daniel Pickard; Clerk—G. W. Holloway; Treasurer—N. Miller.

1873. Councilmen—John Reed, A. H. Idleman, Reuben Reed.

1874. Councilmen—David Ecker, E. P. Frarey, B. D. Over; Mayor—Daniel Pickard; Clerk—G. W. Holloway; Treasurer—N. Miller; Marshal—S. C. Frary.

1876. Councilmen—G. N. Shoup, D. Whealand, N. Lewis; Mayor—E. A. Palmer; Clerk—M. H. Dodd; Treasurer—N. Miller; Marshal—M. S. Reed.

1877. Councilmen—John Reed, Joshua Biddle, Cyrus Young; Mayor—Samuel Glass.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named in honor of Governor De Witt Clinton, and was organized June 7, 1825. Its population in 1870 was 1,502. The following is the list of officers of the township, as appears upon the official record :

1841. Trustees—H. Beall, N. Chase, R. Newkirk; Clerk—Thomas F. Jones; Treasurer—Tobias M. Gibbon.

1842. Trustees—Samuel Powers, James Aylesworth, Thomas Battles; Clerk—James Keys; Treasurer—Tobias Gibbon.

1843. Trustees—Thomas Shreve, Thomas F. Jones, Robert Pocock; Clerk—James Keys; Treasurer—Tobias M. Gibbon.

1844. Trustees—Thomas Shreve, Thomas F. Jones, Robert Pocock; Clerk—James Keys; Treasurer—Tobias M. Gibbon.

1845. Trustees—Thomas Shreve, William Beall, James Newkirk; Clerk—A. G. Beall; Treasurer—Tobias M. Gibbon.

1846. Trustees—Thomas Shreve, William Beall, Robert Pocock; Clerk—W. H. Keys; Treasurer—L. J. Jones.

1847 and 1848. Trustees—Thomas Shreve, James Aylesworth, William Beall; Clerk—W. H. Keys; Treasurer—L. J. Jones.

1849. Trustees—Samuel Powers, John Robinson, William Aber; Clerk—Henry Shreve; Treasurer—L. J. Jones.

1850. Trustees—W. W. Brown, John Robinson, Thomas Shreve; Clerk—Henry Shreve; Treasurer—L. J. Jones.

1851. Trustees—James Aylesworth, Timothy Baker, W. W. Brown; Clerk—J. H. Lee; Treasurer—Henry Shreve.

1852. Trustees—John Shearer, James Moore, John Rainey; Clerk—L. D. Odell; Treasurer—Henry Shreve.

1853. Trustees—John Rainey, John Harper, John Coble; Clerk—L. D. Odell; Treasurer—Benjamin Lyda.

1854. Trustees—Robert Filby, John Harper, Aaron Lehr; Clerk—James Rainey; Treasurer—Benjamin Lyda.

1855. Trustees—William Beall, Silas Funk, J. W. Newkirk; Clerk—J. E. Yocum; Treasurer—T. M. Gibbon.

1856. Trustees—Silas Funk, W. D. Fouch, J. W. Newkirk; Clerk—P. Newkirk; Treasurer—J. H. Lee.

1857. Trustees—Silas Funk, W. H. Keys, J. W. Newkirk; Clerk—P. Newkirk; Treasurer—J. H. Lee.

1858. Trustees—T. M. Gibbon, W. H. Keys, Moses Lockhart; Clerk—J. E. Yocum; Treasurer—Irvin Keys.

1859. Trustees—T. M. Gibbon, Emmet Eddy, Moses Lockhart; Clerk—J. E. Yocum; Treasurer—Irvin Keys.

1860. Trustees—H. H. Reinhart, Phil Troutman, George Fike; Clerk—W. J. Bertolett; Treasurer—Robert Manly.

1861. Trustees—W. W. Brown, A. Keister, George Strock; Clerk—A. Tidball; Treasurer—W. H. Keys.

1862. Trustees—John Rainey, George Carl, Z. Lovett; Clerk—Isaiah Jones; Treasurer—Robert Manly.

1863. Trustees—John Rainey, George Carl, Z. Lovett; Clerk—T. G. Odell; Treasurer—Robert Manly.

1864. Trustees—W. W. Brown, H. Hinkle, John Shearer; Clerk—J. E. Yocum; Treasurer—W. H. Keys.

1865. Trustees—W. W. Brown, H. Hinkle, John Shearer; Clerk—Henry Shreve; Treasurer—D. K. Jones.

1866. Trustees—John Rainey, John Jones, J. Moore; Clerk—Henry Shreve; Treasurer—D. K. Jones.

1867. Trustees—John Rainey, J. W. Newkirk, W. W. Brown; Clerk—W. M. Knox; Treasurer—Henry Hinkle.

1868. Trustees—John Aylesworth, William Aber, J. W. Moore; Clerk—J. B. Odell; Treasurer—Robert Mauly.

1869. Trustees—J. W. Newkirk, John Aylesworth, Warren Aylesworth; Clerk—J. H. Hunter; Treasurer—Robert Manly.

1870. Trustees—Robert Pocock, W. H. Keys, Warren Aylesworth; Clerk—Thomas Hall; Treasurer—S. B. Prowell.

1871. Trustees—J. W. Moore, Henry Snyder, John Rainey; Clerk—William W. Wise; Treasurer—Z. Lovett.

1872. Trustees—S. B. Prowell, J. W. Moore, A. K. Eddy; Clerk—Thomas Hall; Treasurer—W. J. Bertolett.

1873. Trustees—James W. Moore, Abner Eddy, Isaac Brown; Clerk—Thomas Hall; Treasurer—W. J. Bertolett; Assessor—John Hughes.

1874. Trustees—Isaac Brown, Henry Snyder, Alexander Carl; Clerk—Thomas Hall; Treasurer—John Jones; Assessor—Joseph Tribbey.

1875. Trustees—Henry Snyder, Alexander Carl, John Aylesworth; Clerk—Samuel Pomeroy; Treasurer—John Jones; Assessor—Joseph Tribbey.

1876. Trustees—A. W. Shearer, P. W. Moulter, David Foltz; Clerk—Samuel Pomeroy; Treasurer—C. V. Vaniman; Assessor—Alexander Carl.

1877. Trustees—A. W. Shearer, P. W. Moulter, F. M. Barton; Clerk—C. M. Lovett; Treasurer—C. V. Vaniman; Assessor—R. S. Newkirk.

Justices of the Peace—C. Spafford, April 23, 1831; Aaron Lytle, June 14, 1832; C. Spafford, May 6, 1834; William Jewell, May 30, 1835; Chester Spafford, October 20, 1836; L. D. Odell, April 28, 1837; Thomas McConkey, July 3, 1839; L. D. Odell, April 16, 1840; Thomas McConkey, July 16, 1842; L. D. Odell, April 13, 1843; W. W. Brown, July 23, 1845; T. M. Gibbon, April 21, 1846; W. W. Brown, April 12, 1848; T. M. Gibbon, April 12, 1849; W. W. Brown, October 29, 1851; James Aylesworth, April 21, 1852; W. W. Brown, October 21, 1854; James Aylesworth, April 17, 1855; W. W. Brown, October 30, 1857; James Aylesworth, April 14, 1858; James Taylor, October 25, 1860; James Aylesworth, April 13, 1861; James Aylesworth, April 15, 1864; John Robison, April 13, 1866; James Aylesworth, April 8, 1867; E. G. Oldroyd, April 13, 1869; James Aylesworth,

April 12, 1870; E. G. Oldroyd, April 9, 1872; James Aylesworth, April 15, 1873; E. G. Oldroyd, April 12, 1875; John B. Odell, April 13, 1876.

Reminiscences of Hon. Lorenzo D. Odell.—My father, Nathan G. Odell, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, November 4, 1772. He was a farmer and miller, and had nine children. His ancestors were Irish, but had removed to England, from whence they immigrated to America. For a number of years he lived in Virginia, and was married in Berkeley county. In 1800 he removed with his family to Adams county, Ohio, and thence to Wayne county, April 16, 1811, remaining there until the fall of 1830.

When he arrived, there was not a white inhabitant living in what is now Clinton township, his nearest neighbor living on the Perrysville road, near the residence of the late John Pile, in Plain township. The Finleys, Hellars, Eagles and Burns were living near Tylertown. He first entered the south half of section 19, and afterwards half of section 29, now in Holmes county, and his land was the first entered in the township. His improvements were the first made in the township, and they were erected in 1810 by him, the year prior to his removal. He cut wild hay the year after he came, and kept his stock on this dried wild grass. The site of this cabin was about 20 rods south of the house of the late Isaac Newkirk. He found what is known as the Big Prairie covered with wild, and sedge grass, some of which would grow to the hight of ten feet, and was most difficult to suppress and conquer; the timber was scarce and principally oak and hickory. Father soon began the construction of a grist-mill, which was located about four rods north-west and close to the bridge spanning the stream near the late Isaac Newkirk's barn, and on the road from Big Prairie to Lakeville. This mill was 25x25, two stories high, hewed logs, shingled roof, breast-wheel, puncheon floor. The burrs were made from nigger-heads, gathered upon section 18, in Clinton township, on the farm owned by Ira H. Aylesworth. The hopper was made of split cherry. There was not a sawed board or sawed stick of timber in the mill, and was built by A. Trux, of Richland county, Ohio. It was originally intended for grinding corn, but a small bolt was added for the manufacture of flour, which was turned by hand. This mill stood until 1822, and was called "the old corn-cracker." In 1825 he built the mill near the residence of the late Joseph Newkirk; but prior to this, and as early as 1814, the first mill was erected here, some Indians helping to raise it. These red scalpers were quite numerous, and a block-house was constructed on a slight eminence north of the late Isaac Newkirk's barn. Here the people would assemble at night and sleep. A small stockade stood also where John Rainey now lives. Father removed to St. Joseph, Michigan, and died October 25, 1835.

The first settlers of Clinton township: Nathan G. Odell, John Newkirk, Joshua and Thomas Oram, Mr. Brewer, Thomas Odell, Abner Lake, Sen., Jacob Funk, Abner Eddy, Thomas McConkey, John Jones, Stephen Morgan, Asa Griffith, Jacob Kunmere and his father, Christian and John Smith, William and J. Wells, Reuben Newkirk, John B. Brown, Henry Newkirk, Thomas Gorsuch, Joseph Newkirk, Ira and Philip Aylesworth, Shadrach Benham, Noah Whitford, Lorenzo D. Odell. After them came the Leydas, Pococks, Shreves, Keys, Bealls, Metcalfs, etc. Mr. Brewer built a cabin on the east bank of the Newkirk spring, about twenty feet from its source, which Henry Newkirk subsequently occupied for general shop purposes, a few shanties being built on Mr. Rainey's place, and on a knoll west of where John Aylesworth now lives, and where there are yet some apple trees standing. These were the first houses built after my father's.

The first election was held in the cabin of John Jones, where Thomas A. Brown resides. Nathan G. Odell was chosen first Justice, but refused to serve,

when James Priest was elected and served during his life. John Smith was the first Clerk of the township. The first public road opened was the one running from Wooster to Loudonville. An Indian trail extended from the head of Odell's Lake to Millersburg, and another trail from the same point diverged to Jeromeville. This Indian town was located on the north side of the lake, and contained about three hundred inhabitants under Mohican John.

What is known as the Big Prairie, was at first looked upon as impassable swamp; it was soggy, wet, full of ponds, dangerous to cattle. In Brown's Lake a son of Samuel Shreve, aged seventeen years, was drowned.

A man named Thompson, was the first man who died in the township. He was an emigrant who took sick while stopping with John Newkirk, where Mr. Rainey lives, and died there and was buried to the rear of the house. Dr. Henry Peters was the first physician in the township, and was located at the intersection of the roads, at the Newkirk graveyard. Thomas Oram's wife was the first white person who died in the township. In 1814 Reuben Newkirk and Thomas Odell, two young men, went to Wooster to procure a coffin, carrying it home on the backs of the horses. Each bore one end of it, though at times the ends would strike the trees, when they would singly, time about, have to carry it on their shoulders. The first resident of the township married was Thomas, son of Nathan G. Odell, who was joined in wedlock to Nancy Drake, of Holmes county, in 1813.

Some of Harrison's men encamped a little north of east of father's house, and he sold them meat and other provisions.

The first school-house built in the township was called the Newkirk school-house, and was situated on Henry Newkirk's land, near the stream issuing from the Big Spring, and where the road crosses it. It was a small log affair, the neighbors having met together, cut them and erected the house. It was covered with shingles, and contained three long benches for the children, and a fire-place running the whole length of it. The first teacher was a lady named Theory Parker, of Holmes county, who received seventy-five cents per week for her services.

The first church was built by the Disciples, about one and one-half miles north-east of Shreve, on the farm of James Moore. Revs. John Chester, Lewis Comar, Jewell Mitchell, etc., were the pioneer ministers of this denomination.

The Methodist church, near the Newkirk spring, was the first of that persuasion in the township, and erected in about 1843. David H., son of Henry and Jane Newkirk, was the first person buried in this graveyard. The pioneer ministers in this denomination were Revs. John Lane, James Goff, James McIntire, Joseph Foster, Frederick Ruark, (Ruark was a half-nigger, and married a beautiful white woman on the representation that his complexion resulted only from "the burnished livery of the sun"). Henry Ditmers built this church, and its first minister's name was Samuel Whiteman. Jacob Lee, Nathan G. Odell, William Greenlee, Joshua Oram and Benjamin Bauer were the pioneer members of this church, and after them came Joseph and Henry Newkirk, James Leyda. etc.

The Baptist church was organized in 1816, by Priest Jones and David Kimpton, and its earlier members were James, Jonathan and William Wells, John and Stephen Lamert, Charles Isbell, Alpheus French. Its first minister was Rev. Alpheus French, who was licensed the year the church was constructed. The present Baptist church was built in 1855, by Samuel Bennington. In this township in the early days were the following distilleries, owned by Almond Aylesworth, Henry Shreve, Thomas McConkey, Thomas A. Brown, Mahaley McConkey, one on the land formerly owned by Samuel Power, and another near the mill of Joseph Newkirk, conducted by John Comer. * * Cornelius Quick built the

rst mill, at the outlet of the lake, 1825; his dam back-watered the region, and raised the lake about eighteen inches. Nathan G. Odell sold the land, as he did not desire litigation, to John Comer at a reduced price. Comer bore a law-suit and soon "whaled" it to Quick. It remained in court a number of years, and, as protracted and malicious litigations do, well-nigh broke up both parties.

Abner Eddy, Sen., was born in Salsbury, Conn., April 4, 1773. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and his grandfather was an Englishman. He remained with his father, who was a tanner and leather dealer, until he was twenty-five years of age, when he was married to Martha Chapman, of Litchfield, Conn., in 1798, when he removed to Birmingham, and thence to Luzerne county, Pa., thence to Madison county, New York, and thence to Erie county, same state, having been in the neighborhood of Buffalo when it was sacked and burned.

From Erie county he removed to what is now Clinton township, in 1815, settling on the place now occupied by Asa Eddy. Though Mr. Eddy can not be classed with the first grade of pioneers, he nevertheless entered the county at a period when there were but few white settlers, and when the surrounding country was a wilderness. On his arrival he built a log-cabin, in which he lived for thirteen years, when he erected a brick house upon the foundation of the original one, and upon its completion, in January, 1830, he opened a place of public entertainment, called "Eddy's Inn," in which he continued until the opening up of the railroad, in 1852.

Judge Eddy's house was headquarters for stage-men, public officials and speculators, who traversed the old coach-line for nearly a quarter of a century. This coach-line was owned by Neal, Moore & Co., of Columbus, and superintended by K. R. Porter, of Wooster, who also had stock in the route. This route extended from Cleveland to Cincinnati, and the travel upon it was simply immense. Mr. Eddy was appointed Postmaster in 1822, the first appointment, probably, in the township, and retained the office for many years. He was elected Justice of the Peace about 1822, the first record in the journal bearing date of May 13, 1822, and the first case he issued upon was that of Albert White against Abner Lake, in a civil transaction. From the appearance of Judge Eddy's docket, and his old files of papers, he must have done a thriving business, for he had them nearly all brought before him, [illegible] or alive," from John Driskel up to the Baptist minstrel or the Methodist class-leader. He slammed even justice into the face of the professional Christians the same as into the professional thief. The Driskels, the Jewells, the Rowans, the Conner

and Lytles, and the notorious Nathan Nichols and Jones, all were at times brought under his jurisdiction. One party he sent to the Wooster jail for thirty days for stealing a hog.

When Judge Eddy* settled on his place 63 years ago he encountered many obstacles, before which men of less determination would have succumbed. In going to Wooster, for the first five years he had to go by the way of Newkirk's, for the reason that he could not cross the prairies east of him. Near his house were distinct remains of beaver dams, and rattlesnakes and blacksnakes. Deer roamed the county in abundance, and a fact notably observable was that they remained in that section ten years longer than elsewhere in the county. Cranberries grew north of him in abundance, and so plenty were they that his son, Asa Eddy, remarked to us that "he could pick a bushel in an hour." They were finally destroyed by drainage and general pasturage. He had eleven children, eight boys and three girls. His death occurred June 22, 1861, in his 89th year.

Judge Eddy was a useful, valuable and intelligent citizen, and performed a heroic part in the early settlement of the county. Emmet Eddy, his son, was born in Madison county, N. Y., February 25, 1807, and removed to Wayne county with his father in 1815, and Asa Eddy, another son, lives on the homestead farm entered by his father on his arrival in the county. They are men of business and intelligence, and scrupulously honest in their relations to the world. They are men of independent minds, energetic workers, devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, and are honorable, hard-working, prosperous and wealthy farmers.

Thomas McConkey, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1781, and removed to Ohio about the beginning of the war of 1812. He first stopped a short time in Wooster, purchased a farm near Millbrook, remained there a year, and then removed to the farm a short distance east of Shreve, where he lived until his death, Feburary 29, 1869, having in the meantime accumulated seven hundred acres of land. He was married to Elizabeth Hague, and had two sons and seven daughters. He was a member of the Disciple church, and served three years as Justice.

William H. Brown, was born March 23, 1815, in Pike, or

* When living in Erie, New York, the Governor of that State appointed him one of the Associate Judges of the Court.

what is now Clinton township. His father, John B. Brown, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and immigrated to Wayne county with the Funks, in 1813. April 6, 1837, he married Phœbe Lee, the union resulting in the following children: Elias, James, Hugh, Caroline, William W., Mary M., Millard Fillmore, David, Stephen, Phœbe E. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1845, and held that office fifteen years consecutively, and served as township Trustee and School Director for the last thirty-five years. He is an excellent citizen and successful farmer.

Thomas Shreve was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born July 28, 1787. He visited Wayne county in 1817, and April 21, 1821, settled in Clinton township with his father, his wife (Mary Wigle) and five children, five more being born to him in Ohio. He was a miller by occupation, and immediately bought the mill now owned by George W. England, and cleared land, farmed and run the mill. In time he became highly prosperous, owning at one time 1,400 acres of land in Wayne and Holmes counties. He held many public offices—was Justice of the Peace; member of the Legislature in 1839–40; in 1841 was a candidate for State Senate, but beaten by Charles Wolcott, of Wooster; was delegate frequently to State conventions; held nearly all the township offices; and was President of the convention held in Wooster to take action on the construction of the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway through the county. He died July 4, 1858.

Henry Shreve, the eighth child and fourth son of Thomas Shreve, was born near Shreve, March 5, 1826, and has always been a citizen of Clinton township, and a man of prominence in the county. He is a steadfast Democrat, and has held all the township offices. He was elected County Commissioner in 1859 over Benj. Norton, and re-elected over James Aylesworth in 1862. He has had seven children, one of whom, a daughter, is dead. His son, Ezra D. Shreve, of Wooster, is the present County Surveyor.

Ira H. Aylesworth, Sr., was born in Vermont, and was married to Esther Gray, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living. He emigrated from the State of New York to Wayne county in October, 1816, and settled in Clinton township, near where the brick house now stands, and directly south of the late residence of W. P. Aylesworth.

He bought the land of William Larwill, paying therefor $5 per acre. About two years after locating here he returned to New York on business, and made the trip on foot, a distance of 500 miles, and returned in the same manner. He was a man of business energy; was Justice of the Peace, Trustee, and held various other offices, and accumulated considerable property. He died in May, 1861, death resulting from an accident caused by his horses running away.

James Aylesworth, oldest son and child of Ira H., was born in Otsego county, New York, September 1, 1812, and came with his parents to Wayne county in 1816, where he resided until his death. He had all his life been devoted successfully to agriculture and stock-raising, and was a useful man and first class citizen. He held every office within the gift of the township; was in favor of all public improvements; canvassed for the Wooster University, and gave liberally to it of his means. In 1852 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office uninterruptedly a period of twenty-five years. He had seven children.

Philip Aylesworth, was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1793, his father being a farmer. He was married in Otsego county, to Miss Mary Gray, in 1812, and removed to Wayne county in the spring of 1815, bringing his wife and son John, then two years old. He settled a short distance north-west of Dogtown, on eighty acres he entered from the Government, and the family had to camp out until he put up a cabin, 16x18 feet, with stick and mud chimney and puncheon floor. He remained on this place six years, then sold it, and moved to the farm where Mr. Carl now lives, which he bought of Elder French, paying $500 for fifty acres. Here he lived until about 1830, in the meantime buying the balance of the quarter, one hundred and ten acres, all of which he then sold and moved to where John Aylesworth now lives, where he died in June, 1856, his wife surviving him until March 3, 1877. He had eight children, namely: John, Elvira, Ira, Aurilla, Elliott, Eli, Electa, Eunice. Ira married Jane Beales, of Holmes county, and removed to Porter county, Indiana, and died in 1875; Elliott married Caroline Priest, of Holmes county, and died there in October, 1857; Eli died unmarried, in his twenty-first year; Electa married Washington Porter, and died in Holmes county, in 1864;

Alvira married James Sawyer, of New York, and lives in Porter county, Ind.; Aurilla, married Richard Jones, and lives in Valparaiso, Ind.; Eunice married John Au, and lives in Mansfield, Ohio.

John Aylesworth, son of Philip, was born in Otsego county, New York, March 1, 1813, and when two years of age removed with his father to Wayne county. He worked with his father until twenty, and then started peddling clocks in Medina, Lorain, Holmes, Coshocton and Knox counties, following that pursuit for two years. Then he went to Kentucky and sold wind-mills, disposing of $3,000 worth in four months. After he quit peddling he bought a farm one and one-half miles from Goudy's mill, Ashland county, 160 acres for $625; kept it a year and sold it for $1,400—then removed to where his son, Peter Aylesworth, now lives, and continued adding to the farm until he had 400 acres. September 20, 1833, he was married to Miss Sallie Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, of Fayette county, Pa., the union resulting in the following children: Elias, married to Julia Beebe in 1858, and died in January, 1874; Sylvanus, married to Martha Rose in 1861; Peter B., married to Ella Munson in 1870; William J., married to Catharine Zaring in 1866; Nancy O., married to John W. Myers in 1865; Mary N., married to Alexander Carl in 1869; M. J., married to Harvey Ross in 1874; Neal N., married to Martha Smith in 1874.

John Aylesworth is a respectable and industrious farmer, who, by his energy and frugality, has acquired much and valuable real estate. His sons are hard-working and prosperous young men, and own some of the best farms in the township.

Joseph W. Kean, a native of Pennsylvania, but whose father came from Ireland, removed to Wayne county in the spring of 1821, bringing his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, first settling about a mile west of Wooster on a farm owned by William Kelley, a brother-in-law of Alexander McBride. Here Mr. Kean lived until spring, when he removed to East Union township, north of King's Tavern about a mile, and lived here a year on a farm rented from Hubbard Carr. He then removed to Plain township, where DeWitt Kean now lives, where he entered 80 acres of land, plain lands chiefly, but also some growths of good timber, on which he built a cabin 21x21 feet of round logs.

At the raising of this cabin he got severely hurt by one of the logs falling on him, and he had to be carried to Jacob Weltmer's, where he lay some time before he was well enough to be taken home. He died September 15, 1826, from the effects of that hurt. He was married in Mifflin county, Pa., to Miss Sophia Kearns, May 25, 1801, and had nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, William, Catharine, Thomas, John S., Sophie, Joseph A., Mary and Hezekiah.

William Kean, son of Joseph W., was born January 12, 1805, in Mifflin county, Pa., six miles east of Lewistown. His father left Mifflin county in 1815, and staid in Beaver and Allegheny counties, Pa., for six years, and then removed to Wayne county. He was nearly 21 years of age when his father died, and after his death remained eleven years working on the farm to help support his mother and the family. After her death, in 1836, he went west to look up a home, but became discouraged, and returned and bought the old homestead. He was married January 13, 1831, to Elizabeth Case, daughter of Augustus Case, of New Jersey, who settled in Plain township, on the plains, in the spring of 1815. He had six children, viz: D. C., Sophie, Anner, Augustus C., John, Tamer, all of whom are living, except John, a member of Captain J. H. Downing's company, 120th Regiment, who died at Vicksburg, March 12, 1863. Mr. Kean, with his wife, has been a member of the Methodist church nearly forty years. He served as Justice of the Peace two terms, and has held every township office but Constable. Mr. Kean is one of the intelligent and reliable men in his township whose public and private lives are without reproach or blemish.

The Leyda Family.—Jacob Leyda, the oldest of three brothers, was born in Washington county, Pa., and removed to Wayne county prior to 1819. He married Elizabeth Wolf, of Lake township, Ashland county. He died about 1836; his wife is also dead. James Leyda was born in Washington county, Pa., July 17, 1801, and removed to Holmes county, Ohio, in March, 1826, and from thence to Wayne county in 1833, settling where he now lives, although he had visited the county in 1819. He was twice married—first to Susannah Harman, of Washington county, Pa., who died in January, 1831, leaving two children; second, in the fall of 1831, to Huldah Sanford, of Wayne county, by whom he has had

Elijah Pocock

nine children. Benjamin Leyda was born in Washington county, Pa., September 29, 1806, and settled in Clinton township in 1825, where he married Elizabeth Newkirk, daughter of John Newkirk, who was born June 3, 1812, and died December 9, 1845. She was the mother of the following children: Reuben N., Cyrus, Louisa, Christena, Elmira, Newton, John N., of whom Louisa, Christena and Elmira are dead. Mr. Leyda was married a second time to Elizabeth Betz, of Holmes county, but a native of Germany, and by this marriage had six children, viz: Henry A., George W., Frank P., Flora E., Clinton C., and Mary J. George W. Leyda was born October 3, 1850, in Clinton township, and on October 25, 1873, was married to Miss Ella C. Eberly, sister of Professor J. B. Eberly, of Smithville Academy. In 1871, with his brother Newton, he engaged in mercantile business in Big Prairie; was burned out August 6, 1876, and erected his present building in 1877. He is the present postmaster of Big Prairie, and railroad agent at that station

Elijah Pocock, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, December 29, 1770. At an early age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom, after five years service, he arrived at the age of manhood and maturity. He immediately began the duties of his trade, of which he had acquired a superior knowledge and mastery, and in the course of a few years of persevering industry, unremitting labor and rigid economy, he accumulated a handsome amount of money—in fact, a little fortune.

A man of resolute purpose, of firm, unbending will, and with a determination of placing himself in a situation where no man could be his master or dictator, he concluded on a trip west of the mountains. He was married in the summer of 1815 to Catharine Hughes, and in the summer of that year he immigrated to Wayne county, where he purchased from the Government and at private sale over 2,000 acres of land, 1,760 acres in Clinton township, Wayne county, and 640 in Ashland county. He then returned to Maryland, where he remained till 1820, when he removed his family to Ohio and settled upon his land. He now devoted himself wholly to his farm, abandoning his trade altogether. An unfortunate occurrence transpired soon after his arrival, in the death of his wife, who had borne him five children, all of whom are dead. He was married a second time, to Grace Smith, by whom he had ten children. Jabez, the oldest of the boys, married

Hester Dull, of Plain township, and lives in Montgomery county, Illinois, and is a farmer—a high-minded gentleman, whose life has been successful and prosperous. Cornelius is unmarried, and lives in Iowa. Robert was married to Keziah White, lived in Clinton township, dying July 12, 1865. Elias H. lives in Walnut, Indiana, and is a practicing physician. He had one daughter, Eleanor C. Pocock, who married Hiram Whitney, and who died in Mansfield, Ohio, May 16, 1861, leaving one son, Harvey W., who now resides in Nokomis, Montgomery county, Illinois, and is a teacher. John is a citizen of Shreve, and is married to Alice, daughter of John Moore. Eli D. Pocock, M. D., was born June 13, 1845, read medicine with Dr. J. H. Todd, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital in February, 1870, began practice in Mansfield, staid there three years, and came to Shreve in 1873. He was married October 18, 1870, to Luilla B. Foltz, of Shreve.

Elijah Pocock, the apprenticed blacksmith, the owner of over 2,000 acres of land in the primal days of the county, was indeed and emphatically a forest nobleman. He started upon life in poverty, and by the blows struck upon the anvil, carved out the means with which he laid the basis of his fortune. He was a man distinguished for his prudence and sterling honesty. He detested and despised the indolent man, and his disposition was most liberal, charitable and benevolent. He believed that God helped the man who helped himself, and he was ever ready to bestow assistance and benefactions upon all worthy objects. We pronounce him the best type of the pioneers who settled in the county—a man of remarkable life and signal achievements.

John Newkirk was born in Washington county, Pa., and removed to Clinton township in 1814. He was among the earliest of the settlers, and upon his arrival purchased from Joshua Oram the farm now owned and occupied by John Rainey. He was married to Christena Clouse, and had seven children, to wit: Elizabeth, Milton, Newton, Ursula, Cyrus, George W. and Rhoda. Her death occurred September 17, 1827, and his, October 2, 1827, he being but forty-one years of age. He was better known as Captain John Newkirk, and in the early days kept a stage-office, running from his place to Wooster. He was among the first Justices of the township, and taught the first school in Lake township. His name is of frequent occurrence in the county records, and he was a brilliant, keen, public-spirited man.

Henry Newkirk, a native of Washington county, Pa., emigrated to Clinton township, Wayne county, as early as 1814. He settled upon a farm, which his father, Isaac Newkirk, a soldier under General Crawford, had entered, and immediately addressed himself to its improvement. As early as 1815 he had erected upon his own farm, near the Big Spring, a frame dwelling for himself.

He returned to Pennsylvania thereafter and married Jane Hart, of Washington county, when he returned with his wife to his new home on the hillside of the most beautiful valley of the whole county. Here the wedded pair toiled and struggled, and here the problem of life was finally solved.

In 1827 Mr. Newkirk, in conjunction with General Thomas McMillen, constructed the carding factory, the first one ever erected in the township. Mr. Newkirk devoted his attention more exclusively to the farming interests, in which he was highly prosperous and successful, eventually acquiring competence and wealth. His family consisted of David H., Sarah, Isaac, Rhoda Maria, Paxton, Emily J. and Nercissa L. Newkirk. David H. died July 3, 1826, aged fourteen months; Sarah married George Bell, and died in the West; Rhoda Maria married A. P. Hopkins, Esq., of Washington county, Pa., and has two children, Henry and Mary; Isaac married, and is dead; Paxton married Ellen Pocock, and died May 3, 1861; Emily, a graduate of Washington Seminary, Pennsylvania, married W. N. Paxton, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, Pa., and who served through the Rebellion as a Captain; Nercissa L., a graduate of Urbana Seminary, Ohio, married Ben Douglass, the author of this history, June 20, 1861, having two children, Misses J. Mabel and Anna D. Douglass. The father of this family died August 21, 1847, aged 57 years, 10 months and 27 days, his wife, Jane, dying February 21, 1854.

He was a man of great uprightness of life and purity of character, and his wife was a most gentle, amiable and prepossessing woman, of rare intellectual culture and refinement, whom death relentlessly separated from her family when many of them needed the guidance and counsel of both father and mother. The mysterious influence which the Christian life of the parent imparts, in this instance left its impression, and all of the children, those dead as well as living, became members of the church.

In early life he and his wife united with the Methodist church, and deeded the grounds on which the church edifice now stands; likewise deeding the present beautiful cemetery grounds to the

public and neighborhood, as a free, open place of interment, and which is now incorporated and bearing the Newkirk name. The lives of Henry and Jane Newkirk illustrated the excellency of the Christian character, and they sleep together in the sacred enclosure which was the gift of their hearts, waiting the resurrection and the ultimate re-union of the scattered but golden links of the riven household.

Isaac Newkirk, son of Henry, was born June 5, 1821, in Clinton township, and was married to Sarah O. Gibbon, March 27, 1847, and united with the Methodist church in the winter of 1856. He was suddenly seized with violent illness while attending the grand jury in Wooster, and died December 22, 1870. The following is an extract from an obituary written at his death:

The large concourse which followed his remains to the grave, was a beautiful tribute to the might of simple goodness. Riches, rank, fortune, intellect, all have commanded their homage before; but only that rare and beautiful combination of all that is lovely and of good report, which was found in our friend, could have called forth that spontaneous homage from all hearts. Mr. Newkirk was known and beloved by his neighbors, for his lofty spirit of honor, spotless integrity, delicacy of conscience, kindness of heart, and promptness of decision. In all the varied relations of Sunday-school Superintendent, Steward and Class-leader, he gave fine satisfaction to the church. During most of his illness he was favored with peace and tranquility; and when coffined and hearsed, the uniform testimony borne to his life was, "He sleeps well." He was greatly respected and beloved by a large and numerous circle of friends, especially by the society at Newkirks, of which he was a member.

Newkirk Cemetery Association, of Big Prairie, organized and incorporated April 7, 1877. John W. Newkirk was elected Trustee for three years, Asahel W. Shearer Trustee for two years, and Henry M. Newkirk for a term of one year; A. W. Shearer, President; J. B. Odell, Clerk and Treasurer. Members—L. D. Odell, J. W. Newkirk, A. W. Shearer, O. W. Lake, John Pocock, James J. Stewart, John Rainey, Edmund A. Lehr, Allen Metcalf, James Rainey, James Leyda, H. M. Newkirk, T. G. Odell.

Lorenzo D. Odell was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 29, 1810. His father removing to Wayne county the ensuing year, he became a citizen of the county at a very early date. The earlier years of his life were spent upon the farm and assisting his father in the mill. His opportunities for procuring an education were of a limited character, and consisted chiefly in the endeavor he made to procure it himself.

When quite a boy, and before he began teaching, he visited Michigan and became associated with a corps of surveyors, who

were running off Government lands, with which body of men he remained for a period of six months. After his return, and in the fall of 1829, he began teaching, and continued in this pursuit until 1832, when the next year he purchased a portion of his father's farm, when he devoted himself to agriculture and surveying.

He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1836, holding that position for twelve years, being elected the two last terms without opposition. He acted in the capacity of County Surveyor from 1847 to 1850, and was elected to the Legislature of the State of Ohio from Wayne county, serving in that honorable body two terms—from January 7, 1856, to January 2, 1860.

He took an active part in the construction of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and was instrumental in procuring the station at Big Prairie.

He was married July 12, 1832, to Annie Gibbon, of Lycoming county, Pa. Mr. Odell has been a member of the Baptist church since 1841. Thomas Odell, who settled in Wayne county in 1810, soon began preaching, and continued his ministry until 1829, when he removed West, dying in Kansas, July 23, 1861.

Lorenzo D. Odell, in his more active years, was a man of prominence and influence in Wayne county, of which he has been a citizen for nearly sixty-seven years. On his arrival there was not a township organized in the county, and the city of Wooster had but a paper existence. He has witnessed its growth, its sudden transition from wilderness misrule and darkness to unprecedented prosperity and enlightened civilization. Few men in the county have had such an experience, and few indeed possess the recollection of its scenes and its early history, with the certainty and vividness of Mr. Odell. He is a man of strong and self-poised intellect, of extraordinary memory, of sound and solid judgment, and matured, disciplined and cultivated mind. He is an excellent judge of human character, and his perceptive powers are remarkably acute and brilliant. He is possessed of calm reflection, arrives at his conclusions cautiously, and reasons and deduces from the tangible premise to the logical conclusion. When entrenched in his opinions he knows how to defend them. He discriminates keenly, and while he believes there is purity in the world, he has looked at it long enough through the spectrum of the observing man to detect its flaws, shams and frauds. He is secretive, reserving his thoughts and forces, only putting them i

motion as occasion requires; hence he is a reliable adviser, a trustworthy counselor, whose suggestions compel attention and gravity of consideration.

His official life is unclouded by errors of heart or action. As County Surveyor he ably sustained his already achieved reputation, and in the Legislature of the State he established a record such as his successors may worthily imitate. He is a life-long Democrat of the original school; has ever maintained in his course a true consistency, and in this respect he has punctuated his record with its jewels.

Reuben Newkirk, a native of Washington county, Pa., removed with his brothers, John and Henry, to Wayne county, settling in Clinton township in 1814, and, with his brother Henry, was an unmarried man. He and John set to work and built a saw-mill, the first one erected in the township. That season he returned to Pennsylvania, and whilst there married Miss Margaret Leyda, of Washington county, returning with his wife to the scene of his former labors in 1815. They made the passage in wagons, crossing the Killbuck near what was known as Sharp's Bridge, the water being so high that the horses had to swim across the stream. They then fastened grape-vines to the wagons, and, hitching the horses to these, drew the wagons over. The year before this Reuben, assisted by his brother Henry, had constructed a house. Mr. Newkirk immediately proceeded to clearing up and improving his farm, and in the course of time made it both attractive and beautiful. He was a man of great energy and determination, and in the end his labors were largely compensated. Physically he was a fine specimen of manhood. He was a man of strictest integrity, rigid morality and unimpeachable private character. He died September 14, 1863, and in his 72d year. His son John occupies and owns the old homestead, and O. S. Newkirk, another son, lives in Ashland, Ohio. He is a land-owner, and is comfortably fixed, having retired from the farm possessed of a competence of this world's goods. He is a first-class citizen, and has raised a fine, intelligent family.

John W. Newkirk, son of Reuben, and a native of Clinton township, was born on the spot where he lives, July 4, 1826, and therefore is as indigenous to the soil as the trees upon his farm. His boyhood life was spent with his father upon the farm and in the

mill. He availed himself of the advantages of such an education as the district school presented, and soon acquired a business bent of mind, which has subsequently characterized his whole career.

He was married March 1, 1849, to Rebecca Wells, daughter of William Wells, of Holmes county. He is a professional farmer, and an active, enterprising, wide-awake citizen. His inclination at times induces him to indulge in politics, in which sphere he is a strong opponent and shrewd manager. He has served pretty nearly through the whole scale of township promotions, and in 1871 was elected Commissioner of Wayne county, and his three years of service in that capacity marks an epoch in its history. He is a man of decided views, resolute determination, strong moral courage and stern and independent convictions.

John Rainey was born November 5, 1799, in Washington county, Pa., and was married in November, 1824, to Luzerba Newkirk, of the same county with himself, by which marriage there resulted eight children. His wife dying September 16, 1864, he was married a second time to Elizabeth Wells, May 18, 1868. He is a farmer by occupation, and the owner of a large tract* of real estate, which may be ranked with the superior lands of the township. He is a citizen of sterling worth, strictest integrity, and great kindness and simplicity of character. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a zealous and devoted member.

Isaac Lake, or, as he is sometimes denominated, "the Jerusalem Pilgrim," immigrated to Wayne county in 1814, from the State of New York in company with his father, who was a farmer, and with whom the subject of this notice, we believe, spent his earlier life.

The disposition to "orate" vociferously and promiscuously, on multitudinous and incomprehensible themes, together with a stalwart proclivity to travel, in more mature years violently exhibited itself. He precociously developed an instinct for "isms," notably so of those pertaining to the church. The *Universal* idea at once prevailed in his mind; at another time he danced to the

*Near to, and perhaps partly upon his farm, Isaac Newkirk, father of John, Henry and Reuben, laid out a town, called Perriopolis, September 26, 1816, the plat of which was recorded the same day, and is found on pages 168-9, Vol. 1, Recorder's office. No lots were sold and no buildings erected.

music of Alexander Campbell; again he tumbled to the dogmas and tenets of the immortal Wesley; and again hoisted the "Bull's eye" motto of Brigham Young, the fibritudinous father, the multiferous husband, the king and priest, the blinger and byzalcuum of the Valley of the Saints.

Notably, latterly, and lastly, he started on a solemn pilgrimage to Jerusalem on horseback, with one hundred dollars in his pocket, to set the remaining pawn-brokers of that village right on the subject of religion. He had a lively time getting there, and on his arrival found a queer people, with a strange language with which he was unacquainted, though he was heard to speak in an unknown tongue himself during the Mormon excitement. He found the Jerusalemites sound on his doctrines, and after an absence of about two years he returned with maps, charts, etc., footing it from Philadelphia to his home without money. He is a man of intelligence, of good morals, a farmer, and always a busy man. He is now far advanced in life.

Shreve, named after Thomas Shreve, was originally called Clinton Station. It had its beginning and date of existence with the completion of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, and is one of the most enterprising villages in Wayne county. The north part was laid out by D. Foltz and George Stewart, and the south by Thomas McConkey and D. K. Jones—ten acres on each side—but now has far extended beyond these limits. The first sale of lots took place in March and April, 1853, at private sale, and some disposed of at public sale in May, the same year. The first lots bought and sold in the village were by D. K. Jones, on which he built a store-room and residence, the same being at present owned and occupied by him. The first house built in Shreve was a two-story frame, erected by Neal Power in 1853. D. K. Jones was the first postmaster, and opened the first dry goods store. Christian Roth, now living in Wooster, built the first hotel. Dr. W. Battles was the first physician, locating in 1855. James Number's child was the first one born in Shreve, and the first woman that died was Miss Barbara Muterspaugh.

It was incorporated as a village December 26, 1859, the citizens most instrumental in this enterprise being Albert Richardson, V. D. Manson, D. K. Jones, John Robison, Joseph Dyarman and William Batdorf. The first election of village officers was held at the hotel of Captain W. H. McMonigal, on March 10, 1860, and

resulted: Mayor—V. D. Manson; Recorder—William M. Knox; Trustees—D. K. Jones, John Robison, Joseph Dyarman, James Taylor, William Johnson. The officers since have been as follows:

Mayors. 1861—Abraham Tidball; 1862—Henry Everly; 1863—William J. Bertolett, M. D.; 1864—Zephaniah Lovett; 1865—V. D. Manson; 1866—V. D. Manson.

1867. Mayor—Elmer Oldroyd; Councilmen—Albert Richardson, Daniel Gillis, William M. Knox, Z. B. Campbell, J. H. Hunter; Recorder—J. H. Todd; Treasurer—A. Seeberger.

1868. Mayor—John Pomeroy; Councilmen—A. Richardson, A. E. Becker, E. H. Montgomery, W. J. Bertolett, John Robison; Recorder—W. M. Knox; Treasurer—S. D. Adams.

1869. Mayor—J. H. Hunter; Councilmen—D. S. Smith, T. F. Bedford, G. W. England, Obed Smetzer; Recorder—C. M. Kenton; Treasurer—S. D. Adams.

1870. Mayor—W. J. Bertolett; Councilmen—P. H. Ebright, H. Everly, John Thomas, V. D. Manson, Wm. M. Knox, J. B. Pomeroy; Recorder—J. H. Todd; Treasurer—Z. Lovett.

1871. Mayor—C. M. Kenton; Councilmen—John C. Thomas, John B. Pomeroy, S. D. Adams; Recorder—J. H. Todd; Treasurer—Z. Lovett.

1872. Mayor—John Robison; Councilmen—Isaac Brown, David Smith, B. F. Mohn; Recorder—John H. Boyd; Treasurer—B. F. Mohn.

1873. Mayor—John Robison; Councilmen—J. C. Thomas, A. Tidball, Obed Smetzer, Isaac Brown, David Smith, B. F. Mohn; Recorder—E. G. Oldroyd; Treasurer—John M. Robison.

1874. Mayor—John Williams; Councilmen—John Jones, Jacob Eberhart, Lenry Lefever, J. C. Thomas, A. Tidball, Obed Smetzer; Recorder—E. G. Oldroyd; Treasurer—John M. Robison.

1875. Mayor—John Williams; Councilmen—John Thomas, Benj. H. Palmer, John B. Pomeroy, John Jones, Jacob Eberhart, Henry Lefever; Recorder—William W. Wise; Treasurer—John M. Robison.

1876. Mayor—Daniel Barcus; Councilmen—W. H. Grossjean, Lemuel Wilent, Jacob Weiker, John Thomas, Benj. H. Palmer, John B. Pomeroy: Recorder—William W. Wise; Treasurer—John M. Robison.

1877. Mayor—J. D. Barcus; Councilmen—John Jones, B. H. Palmer, Jacob Eberhart, W. H. Grossjean, Lemuel Wilent, Jacob Weiker; Recorder—William W. Wise; Treasurer—D. B. Pocock.

Shreve School.—In 1868 the corporation limit of the village of Shreve was constituted a school district, separately and by itself. An election was held on the 1st of May, at the instance of the Board of Education, authorizing them to select grounds and adopt measures to procure funds to construct a school-house. It was resolved that a house be built, and that it be of brick. Bids were received, and on motion of Henry Everly the contract was let to John P. Wise, June 13, at his offer of $788. Edwin Oldroyd was the first teacher occupying the new house. In May, 1867, it was resolved to build a new school-house. After due deliberation contracts were let, and a committee, consisting of A. Richardson, A. Seebarger and John Jones, appointed to superintend its construction. The first members of Board of Education in Shreve were John Robison, W. S. Battles, Henry Everly, Albert

Richardson, Daniel Bertolet and W. G. Crossman. John Robison was appointed President, W. S. Battles, Clerk, and A. Richardson, Treasurer. They were elected April 16, 1860, and organized with President, Clerk and Treasurer, same day.

Shreve Journal.—Charles M. Kenton first established a newspaper in Shreve in the spring of 1868. It was issued monthly, and called *The Home Mirror.* Its name was subsequently changed to *The Shreve City Mirror*, and it was published weekly. In May, 1874, Mr. Kenton removed to Marysville, Ohio, and Dr. J. C. Dalton and James N. Brady introduced the Shreve *Journal.* In January, 1876, Dr. Dalton disposed of his interest in the *Journal* to Mr. Brady, who is the present proprietor. The *Journal* is a finely printed eight-page paper, and under the influence of its present conductor has attained considerable notoriety.

D. K. Jones, eldest son of Hon. Benjamin Jones, was born in Wooster, July 21, 1815, and on February 3, 1842, married Elizabeth Rayl, of Franklin township. They had six children, viz: Benjamin T., Lake F., Hannah E., Ella, Susan C. (dead), and Delilah K. Since 1836 Mr. Jones has engaged in commercial pursuits, commencing in the dry goods trade in Wooster, with A. H. Trimble, and during late years successfully following that business in Shreve, where he is an enterprising and prominent citizen.

William S. Battles, M. D., was born at White Hall Station, at that time one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, A. D., 1827. His ancestry being somewhat illustrious in its bearings, we shall briefly advert to it. On the paternal side he is half Scotch, his father being a descendant of an old Pittsfield family, of Berkshire county, Mass. On the maternal line the old English blood is strongly infused, so that he presents a felicitous ancestral combination of two of the most intellectual and cultured civilizations of Europe.

His mother's name was Susan Snowden, a native of Philadelphia, all of whose ancestors were Quakers for 200 years. Her mother's name was West, a not distant relative of the celebrated Quaker painter, Benjamin West, of Chester county, Pa. Her grandfather, a Quaker, was excommunicated by the brotherhood in the war of the Revolution for joining a Colonial regiment and performing soldier-service.

Thus it will be seen that the ancestral origin of Dr. Battles is eminently significant and noteworthy, yet in a country like ours, neither birth, titles nor distinguished family connections enter into the composition of American manhood, nor are they stepping-stones by which their possessors climb to greatness or renown. The mold of the American society is so uniform, and so equal-

Yours Truly,
W. J. Battles

ized are its various classes, that in the competition for honors the solid merit alone of the competitors is called in question.

Thomas S., the father of Dr. Battles, removed from Philadelphia to Cumberland county, Pa., where he sojourned for less than two years, thence directing his steps to what was then called the farther west, located in September, 1833, one and one-half miles north of what is now known as the village of Shreve. His father being a farmer, young Battles had an agreeable future, such as we record of Firestone, plying the arts of husbandry and the tillage of the soil. Here he discovered the true alchemy of transforming a clod into a loaf of bread; and as he uprooted saplings with his mattock, and leveled the golden grain with his old-time cradle, we fancy that whatever was ideal in his nature became grossly realistic. There can be no doubt, however, but that the Doctor exalted the province of agriculture; and he absolutely claims that whatever honor attaches to the profession of a rail-splitter he is entitled to a share of it, as well as Hanks, or Abe Lincoln. At the age of nineteen a change came over the spirit of his dream; he resolved to abandon the farm. His first adventure in academic fields was at Hayesville, Ashland county, where in the skirmish of research and the battle of books, he concluded his course at the end of seventeen weeks. At the age of twenty he taught his first school. On the 6th of August, 1847, he entered the office of Dr. T. H. Baker, of Millbrook, with whom he remained for a term of four years, teaching school during all this time, with the exception of six months, both winter and summer.

He attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College during the winter of 1850–51, in the spring of the latter year beginning practice with his preceptor, the winter following completing his course at Columbus, graduating February 22, 1852. On his return he resumed practice with Dr. Baker, continuing with him till the winter of 1853, which he spent in Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York, in attendance upon the hospitals of those cities, at the termination of which time he once more renewed his professional labors with his old preceptor. In the spring of 1855 he went to Edinburg, in East Union township, where he staid seven months, during which time he became a member of the American Medical Association.

On the 20th of November, 1855, he was married to Miss Mahala Kister, of Millbrook, daughter of J. A. Kister, Esq. In December of the same year he proceeded to the village of Shreve,

where he practiced till the spring of 1865, when, owing to pulmonary hemorrhage, from which he had been suffering for a series of years, he abandoned practice and indulged in travel for a year. In 1866 he was one of four gentlemen who organized the Citizens' Bank of Ashland, his residence at this time, and for one year, being there. Thoroughly dissatisfied with a strictly commercial life, he dissolved his connection with the concern. His health being restored, he again returned to Shreve, re-commencing professional work, in which field he has labored with great assiduity and signal success ever since.

Dr. Battles is devoted, body and soul, to his profession, and, notwithstanding its drudgeries and annoyances, has endeavored to shed pleasure upon its labors. He is philosopher enough to know that it is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and cares of his profession and give his mind every day to the consideration of them, for there is no vocation or calling that, in all its aspects, is wholly agreeable.

Moreover, he has great faith in medical societies and associations, where a presentation and interchange of professional opinions become of the utmost importance. While a student, in 1851, he joined the Wayne County Medical Society, and as before stated, in 1856 became a member of the American Medical Association, representing the home society at its meeting in Philadelphia, in 1856; again at Chicago in 1863, and at St. Louis in 1873. In 1858 he connected himself with the State Medical Society, of Ohio, and in 1873 united with the Union Medical Association, of northeastern Ohio, of which he has been Vice President.

Dr. Battles is not a specialist, but has been, and is successful in the different branches of his profession. In it he has attained respectful and eminent rank, and by application and punctuality has secured the confidence and patronage of the people.

Thus far we have chiefly spoken of him from the professional standpoint. Viewed under the mirror of the social microscope, he is a most entertaining companion. In his society the portable quality of his good humor seasons all the parts and occurences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost when with him. His courtesies are manifested alike toward friends and strangers; he has fine sensibilities and exhibits admirable gayety and earnestness of sentiment. If he is familiar with the mysteries of anatomy, he is equally acquainted with the elegancies of conversation. With a disquisition on the former he can readily accommo-

date you, and in the social circle, if you are not careful, where he sits will be the head of the table. He is frank, cheery, ever-hoping and enduring—the thorn might be in his foot a long time before he would tell you. He has intellect and imagination, and lives deeply in the inward nature.

He is ambitious and has moral courage. He is self-made, self-investigating, and believes that in every nature, as in Australia, there is an unexplored territory—green, well-watered regions, and sandy deserts, and into that territory experience should make progress day by day.

He aspires to excellence, and has strong convictions, and will maintain them vigorously, until convinced that they are untenable. He rejects what is specious and simply plausible, on the hypothesis that truth is the supreme reality. He does not assent until fully persuaded, and believes that even the logical side of things should be made lucid and available.

If he has fluency and flexibility of conversation he has force and facility of compsoition. He is a correspondent of some of the standard medical magazines, and his productions are pretty sure to arouse discussion. He writes good poetry, and can spear you with a prose jest, or bore you through with an epigrammatic javelin. He loves poetry, not because he has been upon Parnassus, but because he has a natural affinity with the gods of Parnassus. His sentimental and emotional nature have put him in harmony with nature, with whose heart his own must be in tune; hence he not only loves her, but revels in her; plunges into her infinite bosom and fills himself with intoxication with her charms. He is now in the vigor of manhood, and has many years of activity and usefulness before him. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in his private life is blameless and exemplary. He is a valuable citizen in the community—contributed to Wooster University, aided in the project of the Shreve schools, and is a friend to all popular education. In him the æsthetic faculty is largely developed. Hence he adorns, ornaments, plants trees, flowers, etc. He has faith in man, for God made him; faith in the true religion, for it is intended to save man. Like Tennyson, he looks forward to the Golden Year—

> "When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
> But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
> In many streams to fatten lower lands,
> And light shall spread, and man be liker man
> Thro' all the season of the golden year."

Dr. Battles, having frequently visited the courts of the muses, we append the following:

"LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF."

BY DR. W. S. BATTLES.

We love Thee, Lord, we've long professed,
But do we love our brother?
We love ourselves we fear too much,
O help us love each other.

We serve Thee, Lord, in wordy prayer,
We praise in lengthy song,
But quite forget that we were made
To help the weak along.

We give our goods to build Thine house,
We give Thy word to spread;
And then forget Thy starving poor
Should share our daily bread.

We whisper in Thine ear of love,
And tell how kind Thou art;
Then turn with bitter words and wound
A brother's tender heart.

Help us, O Lord, to love Thee more,
Thy goodness more proclaim;
But in this service not forget
Our fellow's kindred claim.

Help us to wipe from sorrow's cheek
The scalding tears of care,
And make these humble charities
The incense of our prayer.

Fill us, O Lord, with love divine,
Thy blessed Gospel plan,
That links with perfect love for God,
Our love for fellow man.

J. H. Todd, M. D., was born in Franklin township, February 4, 1838. On the paternal side he inherits the Celtic blood, although his father, James Todd, is a native of York county, Pa.; but tracing the genealogic tree another generation, we find that he descends from a line of mariners, his grandfather being a sea-captain and the owner of ocean ships plying the waters between American ports and the farther Indies, addicted not only to the daring adventures of the foaming main, but a speculator and importer of blooded horses from Arabia—a friend to the amusements

of the turf and field, and who sought to render life one glad, prolonged enjoyment.

The subject of this notice spent his earlier years upon the farm and attending the public schools at Jeromeville, Wooster and Haysville. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1861 in the office of Battles & Bertolett, of Shreve, where he remained till 1863. After the battle of Gettysburg was fought, Dr. Todd obeyed the call of the nation for help, and on July 10th hastened to the scene of that carnival of blood. There and at Harrisburg he continued during the summer and until the lecture term commenced at Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he remained during the winter of 1863–64. He next placed himself under the private instruction of Austin Flint, Sr., of New York, receiving special instruction in the branches of percussion and auscultation of the lungs, or pulmonary disease, continuing with him during the winter term, at the end of which he received a flattering certificate of qualification. Simultaneously he was taking lessons in the principles of surgery from Professor Smith, of Bellevue.

In the spring of 1865 he received his diploma and settled in Shreve. In the summer of 1869 he was commissioned as delegate by the Medical Society of Wayne county, to the National Medical Society, of New Orleans, to which signal honor he responded, returning after an absence of six weeks. In 1870 he re-visited New York, putting himself under the special care of Austin Flint, Jun., as second assistant in the department of physiology. During this time he also applied himself to microscopy, under Delafield, and in this case, as under Professor Flint, he never went into the lecture room, but enjoyed all the advantages of strictly private instruction. His facilities for private instruction under Professor Hamilton in surgery at Bellevue were equally favorable, and fortified with this more than ordinary practical experience, he returned to Shreve and entered again upon practice.

He was married October 1, 1872, to Miss Ophelia Campbell, of Dixon, Ill., their issue being one son.

When Dr. Todd entered upon his studies his aim was to be an educated, practical man. Turgid dissertations, florid compositions, plumed didactics and lecture-room prolusions, are not the sole aliment of practical men. Opportunity has been gracious to him, of which he availed himself, and by unremittent effort he has made great achievements. He has made a specialty in the domain of surgery, and takes rank with the best operators of Ohio. The flesh-separating knife, and bone-shattering saw move to the govern-

ment of his eye and the machinations of his hand, with which he is as familiar as Gildersleeve with his rifle, or Bogardus with the science of the wing-circle.

If he did not, like Torricelli, invent the microscope, he is nevertheless wedded to the myriad microcosms that, in the twinkling of an eye, may be developed by its mirrors. In this most vital branch of his profession, which reduces the diagnosis of most diseases to a certainty there are none in the county to aspire to rivalry.

Dr. Todd has an excellent professional, historical and miscellaneous literary library, and his passion for the accumulation of books is tantamount to a mania. His books—and his library is one of the best in the county—have been selected with extreme care, the professional department embracing many volumes which are not to be found in modern libraries, and which, in fact, can not be procured, only by sales of private collections. On entering either his office or dwelling you are at once impressed with his museum of curiosities and cabinet specimens. Archæologist, antiquarian, naturalist—all are suggested. Animals, fossiliferous remains, petrifactions, botanical, mineralogical, zoological and geological specimens, stalactites from the Mammoth Cave, gold quartz from Colorado, Peru and Mexico, splintered rock from El Capitan, fishes and alligators from the Gulf, boas, anacondas, elk, bison, lichens and mosses from Alaska; in short, everything, almost, from a buffalo to the ancient lyre of the tortoise-shell.

He is largely interested in the advancement of the claims of medical science, especially those departments which embrace the higher walks and loftier altitudes of the profession. To understand man and his anatomy, the marvel and mystery of him, is the first table of the law. His hospitality is best known to those who have partaken of it. His is an intense life, and calls for enjoyment. His social nature is of a high order, and he believes, with Carlyle, that "man has joined himself with man, and that soul acts and reacts on soul."

David Yarnell was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., March 19, 1818, and, with his father, immigrated to Wooster at an early day in its history. He has lived in Clinton township since 1844, having purchased a farm formerly owned by Elijah Pocock. He was married in 1839 to Mary Warner, daughter of Nathan Warner, and had six children—four boys and two girls. His wife dying in 1855, he afterward married Miss Laura Henderson.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CONGRESS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized October 5, 1818. By the census of 1870 its population was 2,581. The following is the list of officers of the township, as appears upon the township records:

1822. Trustees—H. Totten, David Garver, Andrew Moore; Clerk—N. W. Perrine.

1823. Trustees—George Poe, Henry Totten, Jacob Shellenberger; Clerk—James Boyd; Treasurer—George W. Howey.

1824. Trustees—Henry Hall, Hector Burns, James Patterson; Clerk—James Boyd; Treasurer—David Garver.

1825. Trustees—James Boyd, N. N. Perrine, G. W. Howey; Clerk—Squier Pettit; Treasurer—David Garver.

1826. Trustees—John Jeffrey, Samuel Sheets, Henry Totten; Treasurer—Hector Burns.

1827. Trustees—John Park, James Carlin, Abram Yocum; Clerk—Michael Debolt; Treasurer—John Nead.

1828. Trustees—John Rickel, David Brown, James Carlin; Clerk—David Perky; Treasurer—Solomon Bonewitz.

1829. Trustees—Michael Totten, Michael Funk, John Vanosdoll; Clerk—Squier Pettit; Treasurer—Solomon Bonewitz.

1830. Trustees—Solomon Bonewitz, James Carlin, Thomas McKee; Clerk—John Vanosdoll; Treasurer—Thomas McKee.

1831. Trustees—James Shallenberger, Walter Elgin, George W. Howey; Clerk—John Shafer; Treasurer—Squier Pettit.

1832. Trustees—James Carlin, Thomas McCoy, Charles Hoffstetter: Clerk—David Perky; Treasurer—Squier Pettit.

1833. Trustees—Joel Fisk, John Jeffrey, Charles Hoffstetter; Clerk—J. Carlin; Treasurer—Solomon Bonewitz.

1834. Trustees—Henry Hare, Thomas McKee, John Vanosdoll; Clerk—M. T. Brewer; Treasurer—David Garver.

1835. Trustees—Hector Burns, David Weaver, Pemberton Pancost; Clerk—M. Anderson; Treasurer—David Garver.

1836. Trustees—James Patterson, George W. Howey, John Jeffrey; Clerk—Frank A. Warring; Treasurer—David Garver.

1837. Trustees—John Vanosdoll, Thomas McKee, William Carlin; Clerk—John S. Lee; Treasurer—David Garver.

1838. Trustees—Robert Mahan, Sol. Bonewitz, William Gibson; Clerk—David Carlin; Treasurer—William Carlin.

1839. Trustees—Jacob Secrist, John Trauger, H. Burns; Clerk—D. Carlin; Treasurer—William Carlin,

1840. Trustees—Leonard Crawford, John Dulin, Michael Clouse; Clerk—Neal McCoy; Treasurer—William Carlin.

1841. Trustees—Hector Burns, Thomas McKee, Sol. Bonewitz; Clerk—Mat thew Brewer; Treasurer—David Garver.

1842. Trustees—James Reed, J. Brinkerhoff, H. Henderson; Clerk—John Vanosdoll; Treasurer—D. Garver.

1843. Trustees—John Brinkerhoff, Christian Garver, Samuel Kline; Clerk—Saul Littell; Treasurer—D. Garver; Assessor—Moses Baxter.

1844. Trustees—John Brinkerhoff, Samuel Kline, C. Garver; Clerk—W. C. Moore; Treasurer—David Garver; Assessor—David Carlin.

1845. Trustees—John Brinkerhoff, Samuel Kline, Christian Garver; Clerk—David Carlin; Treasurer—David Garver; Assessor—Moses Baxter.

1846. Trustees—Christian Garver, Samuel Kline, John Vanosdoll: Clerk—H. A. Powell; Treasurer—David Garver; Assessor—Walter Elgin.

1847. Trustees—John Vanosdoll, Josiah Clinker, Robert Shaver; Clerk—J. W. Zuver; Treasurer—David Garver; Assessor—David Carlin.

1848. Trustees—Robert Shaver, Sol. Bonewitz, Thomas Beall; Clerk—Isaac Crane; Treasurer—David B. McCoy; Assessor—Matthew Brewer.

1849. Trustees—Thomas Beall, Solomon Bonewitz, Mahlon Myers; Clerk—J. L. Crane; Treasurer—D. B. McCoy; Assessor—M. F. Brewer.

1850. Trustees—Mahlon Myers, John Keeler, William Burns; Clerk—Samuel Vancleve; Treasurer—D. B. McCoy; Assessor—Matthew T. Brewer.

1851. Trustees—John Keeler, Jacob Leatherman, Peter R. Heney; Clerk—J. W. Johnson; Treasurer—D. B. McCoy; Assessor—M. T. Brewer.

1852. Trustees—John Keeler, Jacob Leatherman, Peter Eicher; Clerk—D. K. France; Treasurer—D. B. McCoy; Assessor—M. T. Brewer.

1853. Trustees—John Keeler, Jacob Leatherman, Henry Herr; Clerk—J. S. Firestone; Treasurer—David Carlin; Assessor—William Lusk.

1854. Trustees—Henry Herr, William Smith, John Dulin; Clerk—D. C. Dinsmore; Treasurer—Peter Eicher; Assessor—William Lusk.

1855. Trustees—D. Gindlesperger, J. Leatherman, Samuel Herr; Clerk—D. K. France; Treasurer—Peter Eicher; Assessor—William Hoegner.

1856. Trustees—D. Gindlesperger, J. Leatherman, D. McCauley; Clerk—D. K. France; Treasurer—Peter Eicher; Assessor—J. W. Hoegner.

1857. Trustees—D. McCauley, John Meyers, A. J. Burns; Assessor—J. W. Hoegner; Treasurer—P. Eicher; Clerk—J. Breneman.

1858. Trustees—D. S. McCauley, Robert Shaver, A. J. Burns; Assessor—J. W. Hoegner; Clerk—M. H. Dodd; Treasurer—Peter Eicher.

1863. Trustees—J. W. McVicker, Thomas Howey, Daniel Barnhart; Treasurer—Jacob Leatherman; Assessor—Daniel Gindlesperger; Clerk—D. K. France.

1865. Trustee—Samuel Ewing, William Smith, Enoch Moore; Treasurer—Peter Eicher; Clerk—William A. Bonewitz; Assessor—J. W. Hoegner.

1866. Trustees—P. R. Henney, W. W. Reid, J. B. Snyder; Assessor—James A. MCoy; Clerk—G. A. Whitmore; Treasurer—Daniel Gable.

1867. Trustees—P. R. Henney, W. W. Reid, J. B. Snyder; Assessor—James A. McCoy; Clerk—G. A. Whitmore; Treasurer—Daniel Gable.

1868. Trustees—P. R. Henney, W. W. Reid, A. G. Rittenhouse; Assessor—Thomas Ferguson; Treasurer—John Moyers; Clerk—G. A. Whitmore.

1869. Trustees—W. W. Reid, A. G. Rittenhouse, Daniel Gable; Assessor—Thomas Ferguson; Treasurer—John Myers; Clerk—G. A. Whitmore.

1870. Trustees—Daniel Gable, David Mitchel, James Campbell; Assessor—Ezra Jacobs; Treasurer—John Myers; Clerk—Paoli Sheppard.

1871. Trustees—Dan Holtzberg, E. Bonewitz, C. Aukerman; Assessor—Samuel Ewing; Treasurer—John Helman; Clerk—D. Mitchel.

1872. Trustees—William Reid, A. G. Rittenhouse, Peter Funnalman; Assessor—Samuel Ewing; Treasurer—Allen Greely; Clerk—David Mitchel.

1873. Trustees—Peter Funnalman, William Reid, David Vanorr; Assessor—J. T. Hazzard; Treasurer—Allen Greely; Clerk—William H. Barch.

1874. Trustees—William Reid, John Zehner, J. B. Snyder; Assessor—James T. Hazzard; Treasurer—W. R. McClellan; Clerk—David Mitchel.

1876. Trustees—David Holtzberg, William Addleman, M. M. Patterson; Assessor—David Baker; Clerk—Allen Greely; Treasurer—W. R. McClellan.

1877. Trustees—William McKee, Dan. Gable, J. K. Saltsman; Assessor—David Mitchel; Clerk—John Hosler; Treasurer—John Zehner.

Justices of the Peace—Nicholas Perrine, 1822; George Poe, 1822; N. N. Perrine, 1825; Henry Hull, 1825; Michael Funk, June 21, 1831; David Park, January 31, 1833; Michael Funk, June 10, 1834; Hector Burns, January 20, 1836; William Carlin, June 2, 1837; John Jeffrey, January 22, 1839; William Carlin, April 16, 1840; Hector Burns, February 1, 1841; William Carlin, April 10, 1843; D. Gindlesbarger, January 13, 1845; David Carlin, March 24, 1846; D. Gindlesbarger, January 1, 1848; David Carlin, March 24, 1849; D. Gindlesbarger, December 17, 1850; David Carlin, February 21, 1852; Solomon Bonewitz, May 8, 1852; Philip Mattison, April 13, 1854; David F. Young, January 25, 1856; G. P. Emrick, April 4, 1856; D. Gindlesbarger, January 8, 1857; Peter Ruff, April 22, 1857; John G. Ford, January 13, 1859; David Carlin, January 9, 1860; Jacob McGlenen, January 21, 1862; David Carlin, January 3, 1863; Dan Barnhart, January 20, 1865; David Carlin, January 1, 1866; R. Summerton, April 13, 1866; Dan Barnhart, April 11, 1868; R. Summerton, April 13, 1869; J. R. Henney, April 13, 1869; Dan Barnhart, April 10, 1871; Jacob Leatherman, April 9, 1872; J. R. Henney, April 9, 1872; J. K. Andrews, April 14, 1874; Henry Herr, April 12, 1875; Enoch Morr, J. F. Simon, April 1877.

Reminiscences of Congress Township by Hon. Michael Totten and James Carlin.—In 1815 the first families moved into what is now Congress township. Some time during the first week in February Michael and Henry Totten accompanied George and Isaac Poe, and cut a trail from Wooster to where the village of Congress stands, which at that time was all forest, the lands having not been entered. We encamped with George Poe, about one-half mile from the village, until we could erect a cabin, which we built on section 27, on the lands owned by John Garver. When we got our cabin completed, some time during the month of February, 1815, Henry and myself went to Wooster and moved our mother and our sister Catharine (the first two white women in the township) and all the household furniture on a sled from Wooster to our cabin.

On the first of April following George and Isaac Poe and other families came into the township and settled upon the same section. The same spring Peter Warner, with his family, moved into the south-west corner of the township. In 1816 Matthew Brewer and James Carlin, with their families, moved to the same farms upon which they lived till their deaths.

The next to come were George Aukerman and John Nead, with their families. After this period emigrants came in so fast and settled in such widely different parts of the township that it would be impossible to trace them, or where they located. The first white person who died was Mrs. Amasa Warner, and the second my

mother. The first school ever taught was by John Totten in the first cabin built. George Poe was the first Justice of the township. The first school-house was built in 1819, on the south-west quarter of section 37. The first year after moving into the township my brother Henry and I cleared five acres and planted it in corn, which we cut off in the fall and put down in wheat, and which was the first corn and wheat raised in the township. Game was very plenty, and for some time after our arrival it was our chief article of food. We could not raise hogs or sheep after our settlement, as they would be devoured by wolves. One winter we had twelve sheep enclosed in the same lot in which the house stood, thinking they were safe, and that the dogs would guard them, but a herd of wolves, during the night, assailed them and destroyed eleven; the remaining and last one escaped, and running into the house, awoke the family, but the hungry scavengers of the woods had fled. The next day, there being snow on the ground, I pursued them as far as the Harrisville Swamp, in Medina county, but got no opportunity of shooting at them. Near this swamp were encamped about 30 or 40 Indians. Among other early settlers of the township were John Jeffrey, Walter Elgin, David Gardner, Jacob Holmes, Jacob Shellebarger, Peter and Samuel Chasey, G. W. Howey, David Nelson, the father of James Grimes, James Boyd, Hector Burns, Samuel Sheets, N. N. Perrine, A. Yocum, John Vanasdoll, Rev. John Hazard and family, Isaac Matthews, and others.

James Carlin says: The first couple married in Congress township was Jesse Matteson and Eleanor Carlin, the ceremony by Judge James Robison, and that the first sermon preached was by a Presbyterian minister, Matthews, who spoke with a sword girded to his body. The first grist-mill was built by Naftzger, where a man named Buchanan was killed, waiting for a grist. George Howey was the first blacksmith, and Michael Funk the first merchant. The first physician was a Mr. Mills, and the first carpenter and joiner was Jacob Matthews.

Daniel Chasey was a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., and with his wife immigrated to Wayne county as early as 1814–15, settling a mile north-west of Lattasburg, on old Appletree Moyer's place. He died at his son Samuel's, west of Congress village, about 1867. He married Miss Elizabeth Allen. Samuel Chasey was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., October 21, 1802, and immigrated to Ohio with his father. He was married to Selona Warner July 26, 1826, and had twelve children, as follows: Abner G., Andrew, Ithamer, Daniel, Martha Ann, Mary E., Cyrus, Amanda, Samuel H., Jeremiah, Obadiah and Margaret. His wife died May 2., 1873, he surviving her until July 15, 1876.

Thomas McKee was born in Northampton county, Pa., June 22, 1796, but came from Westmoreland when he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1818. He at once commenced milling for Joseph Stibbs, with whom he remained ten years, during which time, in 1824, he married Anna Brown, daughter of Frederick Brown. In 1830 he removed to Congress township, on a farm he had purchased there eight years previously, and where he now resides,

but which in later years was largely added to by other lands. His wife died January 25, 1851, aged 46 years. They had ten children, as follows: Joseph, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Ephraim, William, John, George B., A. E. and Sindalena. By industry and good management he has succeeded in surrounding himself with the wealth and comforts of life, and now, in his old age, enjoys the proceeds of a remarkably well-spent life. He is the firmest of Democrats, and popular with his fellow citizens, having been elected Trustee and to other township offices, and was honored with being made one of the first County Infirmary Directors under the new constitution.

Jacob Leatherman came to Congress township March 26, 1842, settling on a farm two miles south-west of the village of Congress, land which his father, Peter Leatherman, in early days had entered from the Government, Jacob afterwards purchasing the same from him. He was married January 16, 1841, to Miss Urith Sherrod. In 1857 he quit farming and removed to Congress village, there engaging in the dry goods business, and in April, 1864, went to West Salem, where he continued in the mercantile trade until 1869, and where he at present resides, at the same time owning and managing his farm near Congress village. His life has been an earnest one, and his business career characterized by the strictest probity. For years he has been one of the most enterprising and leading business men of the township, closely identified with all its projects for improvement, and by dint of unflagging industry and perseverance, aided by good common sense and clear judgment, has secured a competency. He is courteous in manner and of kindly disposition—will go all lengths to befriend a friend, but, on the other hand, will exert himself just as much to punish a person who has done him an injury. He is an uncompromising Democrat, taking a prominent part in local and state politics; and as a man, to a great extent, commands the respect and esteem of the community at large.

John Dulin was born near Wellsburg, West Virginia, and with his wife came to Wayne county in 1834, settling upon the farm now partly owned by Abraham Billhammer, where he died May 21, 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Dulin served one year in the Revolutionary war and drew a pension until the time of his death. He was married to Miss Sarah Sharp, of

Virginia. His son, John Dulin, came to Wayne county about a year prior to his father and settled on a farm about three miles south-west of Congress, in Congress township. He was married to Miss Mary Cope, of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and had eleven children. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died February 2, 1861. His wife died September 26, 1864. To his daughter, Margaret J., who married C. H. Weltmer, we are indebted for these facts.

John Keeler was born within four miles of Philadelphia, Pa., August 20, 1819. His father came to Wayne county at an early date, bringing his family, and worked for a period on the Samuel Funk farm in Chester township. He then removed to Galion, Ohio. John, however, remained in Wayne county, and was married to Hannah Matthews, of Wooster, whose mother was Catherine Poe, sister of Mrs. Kuffel, and daughter of old Adam Poe, the Indian fighter. After marriage they removed to Congress village, and lived there until Mr. Keeler's death, February 14, 1875. They had four children, two of whom are dead, one dying when a child. William, a son, was a soldier in Company F, 102d Regiment, and was killed by the explosion of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi river, April 28, 1875. Sarah C. is the wife of Joseph McVicker. Thomas B., married to Ida J. Weltmer, is a lawyer in practice in West Salem.

Congress.—This village, originally called Waynesburg, was laid out March 6, 1827, by Philip Gates and David Newcomer, and surveyed by Peter Emery; plat and certificate recorded March 27, 1827, and can be found in vol. 6, page 24, County Records.

Robert Lowry, a gallant soldier of the Mexican war and the last conflict between the North and South, informs us that Michael Funk and Elmer Yocum built the first house in the village of Congress, and that it was situated upon the site of the present Methodist church; that Jacob Hare was the first postmaster, the office being kept on lot No. 5, in the village; that Dr. Mills was the first permanent physician; that George Wicks kept the first hotel, and that David W. Poe established the first tannery in the village. An Indian died in the house now occupied by the Beard family, and was buried in the old Congress graveyard. The old Indian and his wife were on a tramp, and stopped at Griffith's Tavern, where they got tight and abusive, and the landlord's wife threw a pot of boiling water on him, and he died.

We here reproduce the line of officers of the incorporated village since 1838:

1838. Mayor—John Tarr; Recorder—William Rogers; Councilmen—Joe Fish, John Zuver, P. Pancost, R. Summerton, John Potts.

1839. Mayor—William Rogers; Recorder—John Tarr; Councilmen—John Rogers, Samuel N., John Stickle, A. Warring, G. K. Hickok.

1840. Mayor—R. Summerton; Recorder—A. Warring; Councilmen—M. Funk, John Stickle, John Tarr, William Rogers, G. Boydston.

1842. Mayor—David Carlin; Recorder—L. Firestone; Councilmen—David Moore, P. D. Campbell, W. W. Hunter, G. H. Helfer, G. Boydston.

1844. Mayor—George Fresh; Recorder—L. Firestone; Councilmen—P. P. Pancost, John Stickel, Eli Wagner, John Keeler, A. Kline.

1846. Mayor—David Moore; Recorder—L. Firestone; Councilmen—D. B. McCoy, G. W. Helfer, P. Ross, John Keeler, A. Kline.

1848. Mayor—D. B. McCoy; Recorder—D. B. Littell; Councilmen—George Dulin, J. F. Crane, J. Stickle, A. Kline, P. Wagner.

1850. Mayor—William Lusk; Recorder—William C. Moore; Councilmen—D. B. McCoy, L. Firestone, D. Carlin, G. S. Dulin, J. Stickle.

1851. Mayor—G. K. Hickok; Recorder—L. Firestone; Councilmen—John Keeler, John McCoy, John Stickle, Jacob Fresh, Dan. Helfer.

1853. Mayor—G. K. Hickox; Recorder—John Tarr; Councilmen—A. Wieler, G. Seacrist, G. Fresh, I. Fresh, D. K. France.

1855. Mayor—R. Summerton; Recorder—W. C. Moore; Councilmen—P. Pancost, J. P. Dorland, J. Brenneman, Dan. Helfer, J. T. Shepperd; Marshal—E. Brubaker.

1857. Mayor—P. Pancost; Recorder—I. S. Tarr; Councilmen—J. Leatherman, J. Warner, John Keeler, W. C. Moore, G. H. Helfer; Marshal—J. Lemon.

1861. Mayor—John Eliott; Recorder—R. B. Lowry; Councilmen—John Thornby, John Dorland, John Galaher, John S. Tarr, George Fresh; Treasurer—A. Weiler.

1869. Mayor—G. M. Michael; Treasurer—G. Galloway; Recorder—J. H. Breneman; Marshal—W. C. Berry; Councilmen—P. J. Brown, Joseph Garver, Joel Good, G. Leiter, H. L. Shepherd.

1871. Mayor—G. A. Whitmore; Recorder—George Michael; Treasurer—George Fresh; Marshal—R. Sardam; Councilmen—P. J. Brown, John Shepherd, J. P. Patterson, W. A. Bonewitz, B. S. Burgan.

1872. Mayor—G. A. Whitmore; Recorder—G. W. Galloway; Treasurer—George Fresh; Marshal—W. S. Brown; Councilmen—W. A. Bonewitz, B. S. Burgen, P. J. Brown, H. L. Shepherd, J. P. Patterson, R. S. Dulin.

1874. Mayor—G. A. Whitmore; Recorder—S. B. Stecher; Treasurer—George Fresh; Marshal—W. A. Bonewitz; Councilmen—P. J. Brown, J. H. Breneman, B. S. Burgan, H. L. Shepherd, A. Weiler, R. C. Dulin.

1876. Mayor—Philip Madison; Recorder—R. Summerton; Treasurer—Geo. Fresh; Marshal—R. H. Sardam; Councilmen—J. K. Andrews, J. Breneman, J. Lawrence, William Rice, R. C. Dulin, P. J. Brown.

1877. Mayor—Philip Madison; Recorder—William H. Carlin; Treasurer—George Fresh; Marshal—John Ward; Councilmen—J. K. Andrews, J. Lawrence, J. Breneman, R. C. Dulin. W. Brown, N. Patterson.

David Carlin, son of James Carlin, who emigrated from Ireland to America about 1798, was born in Columbiana county, this State, in 1811. We extract the following from an obituary, published in the Wayne county *Democrat:*

He was, in infancy, brought by his parents to Wayne county. They settled in Congress township in 1814, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness.

Although in early life he never had the facilities and advantages of a modern education; yet, from his own native strength of mind and love of mental improvement, he acquired, under one of the severest afflictions incident to childhood, which made him a suffering cripple for life, that cultivation of mind which prepared him for life's stern duties, and which enabled him to fill well his place in the world as an active, energetic and highly useful man.

His neighbors and immediate friends around him, for a long series of years, can attest his worth as a ready helper in their business affairs. Their confidence in him, as all know, was almost unlimited. Trusts of importance were given him. Official positions of every description in his township were thrust upon him. His county placed in his hands the highest and most important trust, that of Treasurer, it had within its gift. Through all of these, as everyone knows who knew him, he walked the upright citizen, the pure and honest man. In all his worldly transactions his integrity and honesty were never questioned or doubted. His death occurred several years ago.

Reminiscences of Royce Summerton.—Phineas Summerton, my father, was raised near Boston, and was a native of Massachusetts. His father, for many years, was a sea-going man, engaging in whale-hunting and other pursuits of that jolly old comrade, the sea. Abandoning that occupation, he removed to the then western wilds of Cayuga county, New York, settling about sixteen miles from Auburn, where he purchased 600 acres of land, and there he died.

His children were Phineas, Thomas, Kitura and Phœbe. Father was born in Cayuga county, State of New York, where he married Rhoda Royce. After the expiration of twenty years after his marriage he immigrated to Kendal, Stark county, where he stopped with a Quaker family named Clay. Leaving his family with Mr. Clay, he came to Wayne county and entered the north-east quarter of section 1, in Perry township, then in Wayne county, and now in Chester township, and owned by Mr. Jacobs. He then removed his family from Kendal, and staid with Isaac Matthews, on the farm now owned by Samuel Shoemaker, west of Lattasburg. With Matthews the family remained until Mr. Summerton could build a cabin, which was 18x24, with clap-board roof, clay floor, chimney in the end of it, cupboard in notches in the logs, and blankets for a door, as he was too busy with his crops to make one. Indians frequently came into the house. Once they came when he was away, and seeing bottles upon a shelf, asked for them, thinking they contained whisky. He had six children, to-wit: Hannah, Amanda, John, Taber, Royce and Thomas. Of this family only Taber, Royce and Thomas survive. Father, aided by his sons, cleared up his lands, and soon thereafter bought another quarter in Chester township, and continued accumulating until he acquired six quarter sections.

But prior to his removal to Wayne county, he had purchased a farm, and *his* father had given him one. Selling the one that had been presented to him, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Hungerford, in the saw-mill business in the pine country, in connection with which they built a carding machine and cloth-dressing

factory. When they were about ready to begin operations, a cloud-burst occurred, and the water of the two streams on which their mills were located, rose to the hight of eighteen feet, sweeping mills and everything in its course. Father and Hungerford, and a hired man, were in one of the mills at the time, and barely escaped. This accident likely induced him to remove west, where they started in a two-horse wagon, crossing to Buffalo, and then up the lake shore, over roads so bad that, at times, they had to remove the children from the wagon. He was a hard working, quiet, industrious man, a member, with his wife, of the Baptist church in New York, but after his arrival in Wayne county he united with the Methodists. He and the father of President Fillmore were neighbors, and at this time Millard began the study of law.

Royce Summerton, son of Phineas, was born October 14, 1811, and removed to Wayne county with his father. He was married June 19, 1834, to Martha A. Helfer, of Ashland county, by which marriage he had two children, viz: Maria A. and Mary J. Summerton. The former became the wife of A. M. Beebe, then residing at Cleveland, she dying March 6, 1864. Mary J. married W. Pancoast, and died January 10, 1861, and was re-married to G. A. Whitmore, November 14, 1864.

Mr. Summerton remained on the farm until April 1, 1832, when he was hired as a clerk in the store of William Spencer, where he remained to September, 1833, when his father rented a store-room in Congress village and gave him $1,000, and when he went to New York City, gave him $1,100 more. This latter sum, Mr. Summerton says, in three years cost him $3,600. His father was first a partner with him for three and one-half years, and after that his brother Thomas for twenty-two months. He went out of the mercantile business in 1838, lay idle two years, then resumed it, and continued in it until March, 1852, when failing health compelled him to abandon it entirely. He now invested his money in real estate, owning between 700 and 800 acres of land.

Mr. Summerton is one of the most enlightened and intelligent of the pioneers of Congress township. He is probably the wealthiest man in it, and has made his money by the reduction to practical application the irreversible and incontrovertible maxims of business. He is a man of strictest and most unrelaxing integrity, of irreproachable life, who for forty-five years, with his wife, has been a member of the Methodist church.

Taber Summerton, son of Phineas, was born in Cuyahoga county, and removed to Wayne county with his father. He was married in May, 1831, to Elizabeth Kuffel. After owning and ex-

changing various estates he finally removed to his present residence —the farm originally opened up and owned by Samuel Thorley. He has been devoted to the pursuits of the farm all his life, and has been prosperous and successful in his labors. He has a family of ten children, and has been a member of the church, with his wife, for forty-eight years.

Other Reminiscences of Royce Summerton.—When father and his family moved into the county there were but five neighbors within a radius of several miles. Isaac Matthews came in as early as 1814, and the Poes were here and Peter Chasey and his son Samuel. On one occasion, when father and I were coming from Naftzger's mill, with two oxen in the wagon and one horse in front and I mounted on the horse, the wolves gathered in large numbers around us, and I got terribly scared, but father just laughed and said there was no danger. After butchering day the wolves were troublesome, and on one occasion a large hog was missing for three days, when it returned mangled and fly-blown, having been, as was supposed, attacked by a bear.

In the early days the woods were infested with pea-vines, which crept over the ground and would climb small shrubs and trees to the hight of two and three feet, and in the fall the cattle would eat it and fatten on it, and many of them died, and, it was believed, from the effect of this vine.

In the first log church (Methodist) in Congress Harry O. Sheldon was preaching at a quarterly meeting, and there being a large crowd present, it was difficult for all to be seated. Joseph Ewing stood up defiantly in the center of the church. Mr. Sheldon came back to him and asked him to be seated, which he refused, when Sheldon caught him violently on his hip, carried him out and forced him to kneel down while he prayed with him.

Charles J. Warner, M. D., was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, January 1, 1836. His father, Peter Warner, was a farmer and a native of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., with whom the subject of this sketch remained until he was eighteen years of age. The farm life, we are quite ready to believe, harmonized with the developing manhood of Dr. Warner, and enables us to describe him as a splendid specimen of physical and muscular outline. While thus engaged, he utilized every opportunity and employed his leisure hours in study and in the perusal of such books as he could make accessible, and which would most benefit him in establishing a foundation for future acquisitions and fields of usefulness.

He availed himself of such advantages as the common schools afforded, and was diligent and vigilant in his exertions to qualify himself for some honorable and worthy sphere of labor. Like most of our self-made professional men, he made his first debut to the public in the role of teacher, in his nineteenth year, his servi-

C. J. Warner.

ces being first rendered in the Rumbaugh district, for which he obtained eighteen dollars per month and boarded himself. In the summer he would attend school, and in the winter teach, and in this line of employment as preceptor and pupil, he assiduously applied himself for five years. During this time he became a proficient English scholar, and acquired a valuable knowledge of the Latin language.

It seems that the Doctor, from an early age had conceived the idea of the Divinity, as Dr. Holmes would say, of the Healing Art, and that if Day and Firestone had

"Hurled a few score mortals from the world,"

They had

"Made amends by bringing others into it;"

And why should not he enter this most honorable profession, and "hurl" and "bring" like them—and like them carve a name, and bare a

"Snow-white arm to wield
The sad, stern ministry of pain."

In pursuance of his contemplated purpose, in March, 1857, he entered the office of W. C. Moore, M. D., then a practicing physician in Congress village, with whom he remained four years, three as a student, and one in partnership with him.

He then removed to Homerville, Medina county, Ohio, where he staid two years, and during this time attended a course of study at the Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated in 1862.

In the spring of this year he returned to Congress, since which time he has resided there. His tireless and unremittent efforts to prepare and fortify himself for the responsible duties of his profession have been rewarded by a profitable and lucrative practice, and though but a little past forty years of age, he has attained a deserved popularity, and compasses within his professional jurisdiction as wide a circuit as any rival in the county. He was married September 15, 1859, to Mary E. Pancoast, of Congress village, and has had two children, A. C. and Ellsworth, the latter dying September 7, 1863. After a happy marriage relation of a little over seven years, his wife died, December 8, 1866.

Of Charles J. Warner it can literally and truthfully be said, that he is in the meridian of his years. His sun has barely climbed to its zenith; it burns with clear and steadfast ray upon his path, without the remotest sign of dipping toward the western sky.

He stands solid six feet high, weighs two hundred and seventeen pounds, is built of substantial material, has a bright, intellectual face, is a man of pleasing manner and affable disposition, of fair complexion, firm and erect carriage.

He is emphatically a self-made and self taught man, and one of the most pronounced and enthusiastic advocates of a popular and more diffusive education in the community. Realizing the obstacles that lie too often in the path of the ambitious youth who aspires to the loftier levels of intellectual culture, and the measureless advantages that accrue from a more general diffusion of knowledge, he places himself to the fore-front of the vast army of educators, and his voice is heard ringing along the line, and mingling with the echo, of "more schools, more and better teachers, and wider diffusion of knowledge, and a greater enlightenment of the masses!"

Dr. Warner believes with Froude, that

> We ought not to set before a boy the chance of becoming President of the Republic, or President of anything; we should teach him just to be a good man, and next to do his work, whatever it be, as well as it can possibly be done. It is better that a boy should learn to make a shoe excellently than to write bad exercises in half a dozen languages.

He believes that all men should be educated, not simply those who contemplate an entrance into the professions, but those as well who are to exert their activities on the lower planes of life. We extract from one of his published addresses the following, touching upon this point:

> The idea of educating our youths to fill some humble station is entirely ignored, and every boy and girl that has a memory sufficient to contain so much poetry is almost constantly repeating the stanza written by Longfellow:
>
> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."
>
> This sounds very finely, but it is "only a musical cheat." It sounds like truth, but it is a falsehood. The lives of great men all remind us that they have made their own memories sublime, but they do not assure us at all that we can leave footprints like theirs behind us. If you do not believe it, go with me to the cemetery yonder. There they lie—ten thousand upturned faces—ten thousand breathless bosoms. Dreams of fame and power once haunted those hollow skulls. Those little piles of bones, that once were feet, ran swiftly and determinedly through the forty, fifty, sixty, seventy years of life; but where are the prints they left? He lived—he died—he was buried—is all that the headstone tells. We move among

the monuments, we see the sculpture, but no voice comes to us to say that the sleepers are remembered for anything they ever did. Natural affection pays its tribute to its departed object, a generation passes by, the stone grows gray, and the man has ceased to be, and is to the world as if he had never lived. Why is it that no more have left a name behind them? Simply because they were not endowed by their Maker with power to do it, and because the offices of life are mainly humble, requiring only humble powers for their fulfillment. The cemeteries of one hundred years hence will be like those of to-day. Of all those now in the schools of this country, dreaming of fame, not one in twenty thousand will be heard of—not one in twenty thousand will have left a footprint behind him.

My idea of correct teaching is this: that the pupils be taught that all useful and legitimate callings in life are honorable, though ever so humble; that they can not all attain to "high places," and that many will be compelled to fill some station in the "lower walks of life;" that the laborer is worthy of respect; that a man can be as truly great following the plow, wielding the hammer, or shoving the plane, as in any of the public positions in life. In teaching, one of the principal objects should be to educe the entire "character and disposition of the pupils;" and when any individual is found to be incapable to fill some important and responsible station, he should be persuaded to select another calling less difficult and responsible. They should not be taught any less than they now are; but should be taught more practical knowledge and less of the ornamental. No difference how humble the station we occupy may be, we can not know too much to fill it honorably and successfully.

Education, considered in its proper light, is not designed merely to fit men "to read and write, to peruse newspapers and keep accounts," but aims to make an individual thoughtful, reflective and intelligent; to render the mind vigorous and constant in purpose, and prepare it to conduct business skillfully, intelligently and successfully. There is not a calling in life that is not made much less laborious and more efficient by the laborer understanding his own powers, and the qualities of the objects with which he deals; and it will make life much more pleasant and cheerful to know that he is an intelligent being, and that he is filling the station in life that God intended him to occupy. Education, then, rightly understood, makes labor honorable and the laborer happy, and clothes it with dignity, as well as the higher professions of life.

It will be well to remember that only one in every thousand is needed for public life, and only one in that number really fitted for the place. This teaching all scholars to aspire to the highest stations in life, without reference to mental capacities, is certainly a great curse to the prosperity of our country. It creates a morbid desire for distinction, engenders an unnatural thirst for public life, and brings out many candidates for office, men utterly unfitted to fill the place to which they aspire; and the result is that many of our public offices are occupied by men of small mental capacities and inferior business qualifications.

Thousands seek to be "somebodies" through the avenues of professional life; and so professional life is full of "nobodies." The pulpit is crowded with goodish "nobodies"—men who have no power, no unction, no mission. They strain their brains to write common-places, and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools. The bar is cursed with "nobodies" as much as the pulpit. The lawyers are few; the pettifoggers are many. The bar, more than any other medium, is that through which the ambitious youths of our country seek to attain political eminence. Thousands go into the study of law, not so much for the sake of the profession, as for the sake of the

advantages it is supposed to give them for political preferment. Multitudes of lawyers are a disgrace to their profession, and a curse to their country. They lack the brains necessary to make them respectable and the morals requisite for good neighborhod. They live on quarrels, and breed them that they may live. They have spoiled themselves for private life, and they spoil the private life around them.

As for the medical profession, I tremble when I think how many enter it because they have neither piety enough for preaching, nor brains enough to practice law. It is truly lamentable to see the number of inferior men that yearly enter the medical profession, being a disgrace to their calling, and a curse to all who repose confidence in them.

It is the duty of every parent and teacher to ascertain by close and constant observation to what particular calling each individual scholar is by natural qualifications best adapted, and educate them, so far as it is possible, to fill that station with honor, profit and success. Teach them that it will be much more honorable to be a good blacksmith than an inferior minister of the gospel—an accomplished shoemaker than a pettifogger—an honest boot-black than a quack doctor; and that in pursuing some humble occupation successfully, they will contribute incalculable good to their fellow man; while on the contrary, were they to pursue some public or professional calling, and not be qualified for it either by nature or education, they will only be doing evil, and that continually. And should we be convinced that we are not adapted by nature or education to occupy any of the "high places" in life, it will be consoling to know while pursuing our humble calling, that God condescended to do little work before man had an existence. He made the pebble, as well as the mountain; the smallest insect, as well as the largest quadruped; the tiny plant, as well as the giant oak; and painted the wings of the butterfly, as well as the transcendantly beautiful drapery of the setting sun. It requires just as much skill and ingenuity to construct a watch as it does an engine; it is just as difficult to do a "small thing well as a large thing, and the difficulty of accomplishing a deed is the gauge of the power and ingenuity required for its doing." And let us bear in mind that "when we go down, we are going just as directly toward infinity as when we go up, and that every one who works God-ward, works in honor."

As a co-worker in the cause of education, Dr. Warner has distinguished himself for his activity, earnestness and zeal. He has delivered twenty different addresses upon the subject in Wayne and adjoining counties, which have been published and received the most favorable indorsement of the press.

His style is aggressive, vigorous and fresh, his suggestions valuable, solid, practical and felicitous, his reasoning cogent and conclusive, his subject matter thoroughly digested and ingeniously arranged.

To the duties of his profession he addresses himself with the strictest attention and devotion. With him to restore order to deranged constitutions is the consummation of professional wisdom and skill. Life, which "the scratch of a bare bodkin," or "the sputter of a pistol-shot" will rend assunder, is a sacred trust with which to be invested. He is not an experimentalist, a theorizer, a system-maker, or a builder of logical card-castles.

He has made the pilgrimage of the best authors of the school, and practicalized their thoughts and methods in the dispositions and treatment of disease. He has been, and is a student, and a scholar in his profession. He possesses in an eminent degree the mainsprings of prosperity and success—rigid integrity, economy and industry. With his splendid personal appearance, facility of acquaintance, ease and grace of manner, fine scholarship, modesty and refinement of culture, it is not difficult to interpret the secret of his popularity and influence.

He is a man of many social and domestic virtues, and is a hospitable, courteous and considerate gentleman. He is not only self-taught, but self-poised and self-dependent, flatters no patron, foments no professional disputes, and pierces no victim. He aims to take care of himself, adheres to and performs the right, and cares not if the question is asked, "Who did it?"

Solomon Warner was born December 6, 1807, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and removed to Wayne county with his father, Peter Warner, in 1816, who died November 14, 1824. Peter had seven children, to wit: Peter, Mary, Jonathan, Martha, David, Salome and Solomon. Of this family, but Jonathan, Martha, wife of James Reed, deceased, Mary, who lives with Jonathan, and Solomon, are alive. Jonathan Warner was born August 27, 1798, in Northampton county, Pa., and was married to Lorainne Pettit, of Washington county, Pa., and has ten children, all of whom are living.

Solomon Warner is unmarried, and lives in Congress village. He was a soldier in Company F, 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the charge of Chickasaw; captured September 29, 1862; held a prisoner 75 days, exchanged, sent to Camp Chase, and then ordered to New Orleans and discharged, February 2, 1864. Mr. Warner is possessed of great accuracy of memory, and is an observant, worthy and intelligent man.

Philip J. Brown was born in Somerset county, Pa., October 14, 1827. Being left an orphan in early childhood, he was obliged to live among strangers, and at the age of fourteen he was "bound out," in accordance with the custom of the times, for seven years as an indentured apprentice to a blacksmith, of which time, however, he only served five years. From Pennsylvania he made his way to Virginia, where he followed his trade several years, noted as a skillful mechanic. January 14, 1850, he was married to

Miss Margaret, daughter of John King, of Preston county, West Virginia. A few years later he adopted the dental profession, which he has successfully pursued for a quarter of a century. In the spring of 1864, with his wife and two sons, he removed to Wayne county and settled in Congress village, where he still resides. Dr. Brown speaks several languages with fluency, and being, also, a minister of the Gospel in the German Baptist church, he has formed a wide acquaintance, and his superior intelligence, cordiality and upright character have gained him the friendship and confidence of a large portion of the citizens of Wayne and adjoining counties.

West Salem was laid out by Peter and John Rickel, June 14, 1834, and surveyed by George Emery. Plat and certificate recorded June 17, 1834, Vol. 2, page 443, County Recorder's office. The following is the line of officers since its incorporation, and from 1868:

1868. Mayor—D. H. Ambrose; Trustees—D. Eshleman, D. Gable, J. Georget, J. J. Shank, W. R. Huber; Recorder—E. Fritzinger; Treasurer—John Zehner.

1869. Mayor—David Mitchel; Trustees—John Myers, Ed. Elgin, Dan. Eshleman, O. G. Franks, John Shellhart; Recorder—Edward Fritzinger; Treasurer—John Zehner.

1870. Mayor—E. McFadden; Councilmen—John Myers, Dan. Gable, J. W. Read, E. Elgin, D. Baker, P. Bahl; Treasurer—John Zehner; Clerk—E. Fritzinger; Marshal—G. W. Saltsman.

1871. Mayor—John Shank; Councilmen—W. D. Humiston, David Jacobs, John Hosler.

1873. Mayor—John Shank; Councilmen—C. C. Stouffer, J. P. Bush, Henry W. Morr; Clerk—Allen Greely.

1874. Mayor—John W. Read; Clerk—Daniel Eckerman; Treasurer—William R. McClellan; Marshal—William E. Straight; Councilmen—James Cronemiller, A. Hoff, John Shellhart.

1875. Mayor—John W. Read; Clerk—Allen Greely; Councilmen—A. J. Gerhart, David Herr, Henry Berry; To fill vacancies—John Barret.

1876. Mayor—James Jeffry; Clerk—Allen Greely; Treasurer—John Zehner; Marshal—Joel Berry; Councilmen—John Hosler, G. W. Burns, E. Northrop, Henry Berry, A. J. Gerhart.

Reminiscences of Mrs. Peter Rickel.—It was fifty-five years ago yesterday (October 10, 1877), when Peter and I landed here with our two children, coming from Bedford county, Pa., where he was a farmer. We settled in the woods near where I now live, built a cabin with puncheon floor and stick chimney. My first neighbors were Rev. John Hazzard, Mr. Ford and Charles Crile. Peter, however, had been out here two years before we moved, and entered a quarter of land, on which West Salem is now largely built. There were no roads then around here, and we

had a hard time getting the two-horse wagon through. Peter was born in Virginia January 30, 1794, and died October 7, 1865. My maiden name was Nancy Rickel, and I was born in old Lancaster, Pa., May 1, 1803. We had seven boys and two girls, by name, Sophia, Joseph, Michael, Levi, Matthias, George Wesley, Catharine, William and Alexander. I used to work in the fields, and fainted in the field once while husking corn. Folks had to work then indeed, and I used to help haul logs, and such things, and now would like to live again in the woods instead of in town, for then I could hear the wild birds sing as in the old days. John Rickel, who, with Peter, laid out West Salem, was a brother of mine. He was a native of old Lancaster, Pa., and came to Wayne county three years before we did, and some of the town is built upon lands he settled on at that time. John was an Albright preacher, and was married to Rebecca Swaysgood. He had nine children, and died in February, 1860.

Joseph Harbaugh put up the first house in West Salem after it was laid out, building it on the spot where McVicker's tavern now stands. It was an old-fashioned frame, and he paid ten or fifteen dollars for the lot. Jacob Hyatt first rented it, and died in it three months after he moved in. James Houston kept tavern in the house afterwards, and his was the first tavern in Salem. John Reasor put up the second house, building it where Zehner's store now is. Cass and Emerson were among the first doctors. William Cass started the first store, without any counter save a bench. He bought eggs, butter, etc. Rev. Beer was an early preacher.

Orrin G. Franks, the oldest son and child of Abraham Franks, was born in Chippewa township, April 8, 1826, and worked on the farm until sixteen, when he went into the dry goods store of A. & A. Franks, in Doylestown, where he continued until the dissolution of the partnership in 1849, at which time he became a partner of his father, and continued as such until 1861. He then removed to a farm. In the spring of 1868 he came to West Salem and entered into the dry goods business, continuing there for two years, after which he went into the stock trade, and then engaged in the boot and shoe business for two years. He next purchased a half interest in his present business—Bush & Franks, wholesale dealers in butter, eggs, dried fruit, etc., at the same time having an interest in the flax mill. He was married May 31, 1855, to Anna C. Musser, of Norton, Summit county, and has five sons and four daughters. Mr. Franks is a representative business man of the county, always on the alert and full of go ahead energy. He is a prominent Democrat, and held several offices in his native township, where all the great Franks family rank high for capacity and worth.

Mahlon Moyers is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born April 18, 1807. He immigrated with his father, John Moyers, to Wayne county in April, 1819, settling in Plain township, south of Reedsburg, and lived with him until twenty-one,

when he branched out for himself, and purchased a farm about one mile south-west of West Salem, Congress township, where he has since continued to live. He has been twice married, and is the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are living. His father, who died in 1847, introduced the nursery business, and was the first person in Wayne county to grow grafted fruit, a business Mahlon successfully followed until within the last four years.

The West Salem Press.—The first printing press introduced in West Salem was by Dr. Justin Georget, in December, 1866, who issued a monthly paper called the *West Salem Review*, devoted to science, literature and local news. It was published about a year, then changed to *Medical Review*, which was continued another year, when, owing to his professional engagements, the Doctor suspended it. The next paper was the *West Salem Journal*, in 1868, a weekly, neutral in politics, and devoted to general news, edited by John Wicks, of Medina county, the publication of which was continued two years. He was succeeded by J. P. Hutton and S. B. McCain, who carried on the paper for two or three months, when the office was sold to John A. Wolbach, who removed the material to Orrville.

In 1869 F. G. McCauley commenced the publication of a weekly paper named *The True Citizen*, which he suspended after three months. On January 1, 1871, Mr. McCauley re-appeared with another paper under the title of the *Agricultural Commonwealth*. This was conducted a year, when the name was changed to *Buckeye Farmer*, an exclusively agricultural paper, which was afterwards changed to the *West Salem Monitor*, devoted to general and local news, neutral in politics. In June, 1875, Mr. McCauley sold the *Monitor* to Messrs. Brenizer & Atkinson, who ran it until June 25, 1877, at which date Mr. McCauley bought it back, and is now publishing the paper with good success.

Mr. McCauley has made considerable reputation as a young man of ability. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., January 18, 1846, and came to Ohio with his father, David McCauley, in 1854. October 7, 1868, he was married to Miss Adeline Sherrod, of Congress township, and has three children.

Reminiscences by J. R. Henney.—*Adam Henney* was born in Center county, Pa., in 1776, and immigrated to Ohio about 1810, and was the third settler in the "mile strip," in what was then known as Jackson township, located on the Muddy Fork, about two miles north of Salem with his brother Peter, and on this place he lived until his death, which occurred February 9, 1862. In 1853 Peter went to Henry county, Illinois, where he purchased land and settled his children. In the winter of 1872 he came back on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Christena Hines, where he suddenly died, at the advanced age of seventy-six. Adam and Peter were both members of the Evangelical Association from their boyhood—the former for ten or fifteen years filling the position of circuit preacher.

The small creek that puts into Muddy Fork near where Myers' mill now stands, was named after Captain Wolf, an Indian who frequently visited the house of Mr. Henney. Near the creek on the north side of Wolf run, on the north line of Peter Henney's farm, now known as Naftzger's, a child of Captain Wolf is buried.

J. R. Henney, son of Adam Henney, was born in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, August 19, 1826, and remained with his father until he was 21 years old. The first few years of

his life after arriving at manhood were devoted to teaching school, after which he went to the western part of the State and took a position in the dry goods store of R. W. Shawhan, of Tiffin. Here he remained two years, when, on the 27th of May, 1852, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Clay, and in the spring of 1853, with his wife, immigrated to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained about one year, when he returned to West Salem, and where, after various experiences in mercantile pursuits, he was, on the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, appointed ticket agent at that place, serving in this position about five years. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster, and has held the position ever since. Has served several terms as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Henney has in his possession two German Bibles—one printed at Basel in the year 1736, formerly the property of Abraham Bechtel. The other was published by Christopher Froshoer, in the city of Zurich, in 1556—321 years old.

Abraham Plank, of the great family of millers, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., March 28, 1807. His father, Jacob Plank, came to Wayne county with his wife and eleven children in the spring of 1821, settling in Wayne township at the mill property built by Jacob Garver in 1815, from whom, with the mill, which was a small affair, only 30x40 feet, he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land. Old Jacob and his wife died at his son-in-law's, John Kurtz, two miles west of where he settled when he first came into the county. The following are the names of their children: John, Christian, Jacob, David, Jeptha, Abraham, Barbara, Mary, Fannie, Rebecca and Sarah, of whom only Christian, John, Abraham, Mary and Fannie are living.

Abraham, the subject of this sketch, is a miller by trade, and began milling at the time his father came to Wayne county, and followed that pursuit with great success for forty-five years. He married Nancy King, of Half-Moon Valley, Pa., and had fourteen children, ten of whom are living: Benjamin, Samuel, Hiram, David, Albert, Jemima, Melissa, Ellen, Abraham and Levi. The sons are all millers except David, who is a blacksmith, in Bryan, Ohio.

The Planks are a remarkable family, more identified with the milling interests and running more mills in Wayne county than any other. Among the earliest in that pursuit, they have handed it down from generation to generation, the business born and bred

in them, until "Plank's mills" are household words, and their brand of flour always commands the highest figures in the market.

Silver Lodge Knights of Honor, No. 123, was organized June 19, 1875, the following being the charter members: E. Fritzinger, John Zehner, C. C. Stouffer, M. D., J. S. Cole, M. D., Uriah Clouse, Z. B. Allee, W. R. McClellan, R. L. Lashels, L. H. Plank, George Musser, A. J. Gearhart, A. Plank, Jr., H. E. Lind, F. M. Atterholt, Robert McKibbens, H. N. Neal, J. K. Saltsman, Ben Meyers, J. A. Case, J. N. McHose—41 members. The following are its present officers: R. L. Lashels, Dictator; J. T. Hazzard, Vice Dictator; F. M. Atterholt, Past Dictator; A. P. Neal, Assisstant Dictator; Allen Greeley, Treasurer; A. F. Dunlap, Financial Reporter; J. S. Cole, M. D., Reporter; D. Mitchell, Chaplain; Uriah Clouse, Guide; O. Chacey, Guardian; Robert McKibbens, Sentinel.

West Salem Masonic Lodge, No. 398.—This Lodge was organized under a dispensation granted petitioners, November 21, 1866. Its charter members were, H. P. Sage, Edwin Fritzinger, C. C. Clay, M. H. Dodd, David Ambrose, J. B. Houk, D. F. Young, Enoch Moore, S. W. Signs, Jacob McGlenen, Josiah Buffett, J. H. Morrison, Isaac Harbaugh, Israel Moyer and James Lowe. Its first officers were H. P. Sage, W. M.; J. H. Morrison, Treasurer; M. H. Dodd, Secretary; J. Buffett, S. D.; S. Signs, J. D.; Jacob McGlenen, Tyler. Present membership, 73.

West Salem Lodge No. 442, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted June 10, 1870, with the following as charter members: John S. Addleman, M. H. Huffman, W. H. Fishack, J. S. Carmack, W. C. Baker, John Keeler and Neal Patterson. Its first officers were, J. S. Addleman, N. G.; M. H. Huffman, V. G.; W. C. Baker, Sec., and W. H. Fishack, Treas. The present officers are: S. A. Aikens, N. G.; J. R. Drushal, V. G.; Amos Best, Sec.; A. P. Meal, Treas., and T. A. Linn, Chaplain.

Agricultural Society of West Salem.—This organization was effected in 1867, when forms and by-laws for its government were adopted and first officers elected, as follows: William Buchanan, President; John Wicks, Secretary; D. Eshleman, Treasurer, and John Zehner, Peter Stair, and Captain Mitchell, Directors. Its present officers are H. M. Huffman, President; B. Yoxheimer, Vice-President; J. R. Henney, Secretary; John Zehner, Treasurer; John Berry, Marshal; D. Jacobs, Chief Police.

Rev. John Hazzard.—This pioneer Methodist divine was born in Connecticut, June 29, 1778. When fourteen years of age his parents removed to near Albany, New York, where he acquired a good common school education, and in early manhood was converted and began to preach. He came to Wayne county in 1818, and first lived in Plain township, in a little log school-house near the residence of the late Daniel Silvers, four miles west of Wooster. In March following he removed to his own cabin in Congress township, and soon became known throughout the county as preacher, school teacher, farmer and best of men. As a Christian he was distinguished for his faith, and his transparent character

and guileless life made him a model. As a preacher he was both scriptural and logical. He traveled far and near, and was ever a welcome visitor and friend. He died near West Salem January 7, 1869, aged ninety years. Death to him was without dread, and among his last exhortations in West Salem he used the words: "I am soon to leave earth, and am glad of it; all of my early associates have passed on before, but, thank God, *I am hard after them!*" His wife was an amiable woman, possessed of rare intelligence, teaching school in the early days, and there are yet living in Wayne and Ashland counties old men and women who received their education from her. Her piety was of the quality of her husband's, and her life a genuine Christian's life. They reared an interesting family, who have proved useful members of society.

West Salem School Building.—This was completed in 1877, at a cost of $35,000, and is decidedly the finest school building in Wayne county, outside of Wooster. The structure is brick and stone, 102 feet long, by 75 wide, and 40 feet high, with additional steep roof and tower. It contains eleven rooms, which for convenience and beauty of arrangement can not be excelled, all filled with modern school-furniture and desk-seats for 350 pupils; also a large hall having capacity for 700 persons; a library, founded in 1874, containing four hundred choice volumes. The building is situated on an eminence in the eastern part of town, in a lot containing four acres, which is tastefully adorned with many varieties of evergreen and forest trees.

Prof. F. W. Atterholt, who for the last four years has had charge of the above schools, is a native of Columbiana county, where he was born December 19, 1848. He graduated at Mt. Union College, in the summer of 1870, and that fall was made Superintendent of the Columbiana schools, where he served for three years. In the autumn of 1871 he was one of the proprietors and the editor of the *Independent Register*, of Columbiana, Ohio.

He was married December 31, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Beard, of Columbiana, a lady of culture, refinement and education, and at that time a teacher in the public schools of that place. He taught one year in the Medina Normal school, when he was chosen Superintendent of the West Salem public schools, which, under his management, have made marked progress, and now rank with the best in the county. Mr. Atterholt is a ripe scholar, a man of fine personal appearance, and a polished gentleman.

Justin Georget, M. D., was born in Mountusaine, in the north of France, June 23, 1830, and with his father, in 1840, immigrated to America, and then removed to Canton, Ohio, where he died. After various peregrinations he entered the United States army, remaining one year at Governor's Island, when he was transferred to West Point Military Academy, where he continued four years.

He read medicine with J. P. Bairick, of Massillon, graduated, and, after a series of removals, came to Congress village, and

thence to West Salem, in the winter of 1866, where he is now engaged in practice. Dr. Georget is a man of thorough education, both in and out of his profession, a man of intellect, and emphatically a man of ability, force and originality.

J. S. Cole, M. D., is a native of Allegheny City, Pa., born February 19, 1836, and attended Vermillion Institute, at Haysville, Ashland county, Ohio; afterward read medicine with Dr. Glass, and graduated from Cleveland Medical College. He began practice in Reedsburg, Ashland county, and moved to West Salem in 1873. He is married to Ruth A. Smith, daughter of James B. Smith, of Ashland. Dr. Cole is an efficient man in his profession, and is a skillful and successful practitioner.

Adam Poe, the Indian Fighter.

"The dusk and swarthy foeman felt the terror of his might"

"The forest aisles are full of story."

Adam Poe, whose name is familiar the world over with every reader of American border warfare, was born in Washington county, Pa., in the year 1745, and died September 23, 1838, in Stark county, four miles west of Massillon, at the residence of his son, Andrew Poe. He was twice married, and by the first union had but one child, a daughter, named Barbara, who married a Mr. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania. His second marriage was to Betsey Matthews, a widow lady, and a native of Ireland, who came to America when but twelve years of age. She had a brother named William Matthews who was a Presbyterian preacher. They were married in a fort in Western Pennsylvania. His second wife died December 27, 1844. By this second marriage Adam and Betsey Poe had ten children, to wit: George, Andrew, Thomas, Isaac, John, Barney, Adam, David, Catharine and Sarah.

George Poe, eldest son of Adam Poe, came to Wayne county in 1812, bringing with him his wife and children. He lived in Wooster three years and removed to Congress township in 1815, locating one-half mile south of the present village of Congress. Prior to his removal there he had entered a half section of land, which he improved and cultivated several years, but sold it to John Yocum, father of Rev. Elmer Yocum. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Congress township. He then went to Crawford county, Ohio, near Bucyrus, where his wife died, her maiden name being Betsey Roberts. There he was married a second time to Letta Campbell, a former acquaintance in Columbiana county, Ohio, after which he removed to Michigan and died.

Isaac Poe came to Wayne county in the spring of 1812, with his brother George, stopping in Wooster for a few years, and removing to Congress township April 1, 1815. He had previously entered a quarter section of land, upon which a portion of the village of Congress now stands, where he lived three years, and then sold his farm to David Garver and Lawrence Rix. He then bought the John Lawrence farm, in Plain township, from Hon. Benjamin Jones, lived there a year, and sold it back to Mr. Jones, who sold it to Christian, father of John Lawrence, Esq., of Wooster township. From the Lawrence place he emigrated to Kentucky, thence

to near St. Louis, on the American Bottom, in Illinois, where he died. He was married in 1804, to Jane Totten, sister of Hon. Michael Totten, of Wooster, at Adam Poe's house, on the west fork of the Beaver, in Columbiana county, Ohio. They had five children.

David Williamson Poe came to Wayne county with his father, Adam Poe, when a boy, and with him removed to Congress township. He started the first tannery ever established in Congress, which occupation he followed for several years, when he purchased a small farm not far from Cleveland. He afterwards, in company with one of his sons, went to Kansas to look at land, and by means of exposure, or accident, both were frozen to death. Hon. Joseph Poe, member of the Ohio Legislature, from Cleveland, is his son. Thomas Poe resided for a time four miles north of Congress Village, in Wayne county, but returned to Pennsylvania. His sons live in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., and are said to be owners of vessels plying the Ohio river, and very wealthy. Catharine Poe was married to Jacob Matthews, of Wooster, a partner of Robert McClarran, one of the first carpenters, and the first Justice of the Peace of the county. She died in Congress, and is buried in the graveyard there.

Sarah Poe, wife of Adam Kuffel, the youngest of the ten children of Adam Poe, is the only survivor of the family, and lives in Congress village, Congress township, Wayne county. She was born July 15, 1791, in Washington county, Pa., and was married in Columbiana county, Ohio, at her father's house, to Adam Kuffel, a native of Washington county, Pa., in 1809. He was born April 15, 1788, and died March 14, 1868. They removed to Congress township in 1825, and settled on the farm now owned by John Howey. The following are the names of their children: Elizabeth, Catharine, Sarah, Diantha, David, Nancy, Adam, Mary Ann, Isaac, Matilda, Samantha and Wesley. Taber Summerton, of Congress township, is married to the eldest daughter.

After leaving Pennsylvania Adam Poe removed to the west fork of Little Beaver, in Wayne township, Columbiana county, where he entered several quarters of land. From Columbiana he removed to Wayne county in 1813, bringing with him his wife and youngest son, David, and his daughter Catharine. He first settled in Wooster, his family living on North Market street, and he following the business of shoemaking for three years, on the corner where Dr. Robison has his office, being then nearly seventy years old. He was a tanner by trade, and an excellent shoemaker. He then removed to Congress township, and purchased sixty acres of land from his son, George Poe, and there he lived for nearly twelve years, when, growing old and infirm, he removed to Stark county, where, with his son Andrew, he died, as above stated. He was a member of the old Lutheran church.

Mrs. Kuffel relates the following as the circumstances of his death: A great and enthusiastic political meeting was being held in Massillon. The crowd hearing that Adam Poe, who had killed the celebrated Indian, Bigfoot, lived but a few miles distant, dispatched a delegation after him. When he appeared upon the ground he was wonderfully lionized and made the hero of the day. He was caught and carried through the crowd on the shoulders of the excited multitude. "It was a big day," says his daughter, and old as he was, being past ninety, "he had as much pluck as any of the boys."

That day of excitement, however, sounded the death-knell of the mighty borderer, the iron-nerved heroic Adam Poe. He returned from the political meeting prostrated, enfeebled and sick, and soon thereafter died. A son of Andrew Poe, at whose house Adam died, hurried to the residence of Mrs. Kuffel, at Congress, to inform her of the dangerous illness of her father. She received the news about

nine o'clock, and being then forty-seven years of age, mounted a horse and rode through the darkness and over uncertain roads, reaching her father's in time only to see him, to whom this world had no terrors, succumb to the King of Terrors and the Terror of Kings.

The terrible encounter of the Poe brothers—Andrew and Adam—with the stalwart chief Bigfoot, occupies a conspicuous page in the annals of our border strifes. It should contribute a most interesting feature to the history of Wayne county, that we are able to furnish with extraordinary accuracy the brief sketch of the brother, Adam, who for over twelve years was a citizen of our county. His sons were among the earliest of the pioneers in Congress township, and made the first improvements in that section, and he was a pioneer of 1813 in the town of Wooster.

The critical reader of our State and border history will perceive in the exploits of the brothers Poe with Bigfoot, the most palpable contradictions, incongruities and transpositions. Even as good an authority as McClung, in his "Western Adventures," published in 1837, substitutes the name of Adam for Andrew, and that prince of brilliant historical muddlers, John S. C. Abbott, in his recent History of Ohio, contradicts himself in the most inexcusable manner on the pages where he seeks to describe the contest.

Royce Summerton and Michael Totten, whose sister was married to Isaac, son of Adam Poe, confirm the statements of Mrs. Kuffel. These gentlemen deride and flout the idea of this use of Adam for Andrew. Adam Poe himself wondered that narrators of the occurrence could be led into such mistakes, and he was often heard to say, "Why, Andrew was wounded in the hand, struck with the little Indian's hatchet, but you see no wound or scar on mine."

The statement, as furnished by Mrs. Kuffel,* and the corresponding testimony of his neighbors, who intimately knew him, and held daily and weekly intercourse and conversation with him, is sufficient, in our judgment, to settle for all time the question upon which historians have been divided.

Mrs. Kuffel's Statement of Adam and Andrew Poe's Celebrated Fight with Bigfoot.—A body of seven Wyandots made a raid upon a white settlement on the Ohio river near Fort Pitt, and finding an old man in a cabin, killed him, stole all they could and withdrew. The news of the murder spread rapidly, and my father, Adam Poe, and my uncle, Andrew, together with half a dozen neighbors, began pursuit of them, determined to visit sudden death upon them. They followed the Indians all night, but not until morning did they get closely upon them, when they discovered a path, or trail, leading to the river.

My uncle Andrew, who, like father, was a strong man and always on the lookout, did not directly advance to the river, but left his comrades and stealthily crept through the thicket to avoid any ruse of the Indians, and, if possible, surprise them. He at once detected evidences of their presence at the river, but not seeing them, he quietly crept down to its bank with his gun fixed to fire. He had not far descended when he spied Bigfoot and a little Indian with him, both of whom had guns, and stood watching along the river in the direction whence the remainder of the party were. He (Andrew) now concluded to shoot Bigfoot, and fired at him, but his gun did not discharge its contents. The situation instantly became terrific.

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*Mrs. Kuffel is in full possession of her faculties, lives by herself, does her own work, and delights to dwell upon the exploits of her father and uncle. She wonders how the names have got mixed, for, says she, "It was Andrew that wrestled with Bigfoot, and went into the water, but it was father (Adam) who shot him."

The snapping of the gun alarmed the Indians, who, looking around, discovered Andrew. It was too late for him to run, and I doubt if he would have retreated if he could, for he was a great wrestler, and coveted conflict with the Indians. So he dropped his gun, and bounding from where he stood, caught both the Indians and thrust them upon the ground. Though he fell uppermost in the struggle he found the grip of Bigfoot to be of iron, and, as a consequence, the little Indian soon extricated himself, and instantly seized his tomahawk and advanced with fatal purpose toward Andrew. To better assist and aid the little Indian, who had the tomahawk aimed at the head of Andrew, Bigfoot hugged and held him with a giant's grasp, but Andrew, when he struck at him, threw up his foot and kicked the tomahawk out of the little Indian's hand. This made Bigfoot indignant at the little savage, who soon repeated his experiment with the tomahawk, indulging in numerous *feints* before he delivered the main blow, which Andrew parried from his head and received upon his wrist.

Andrew now, by a desperate endeavor, wrenched himself from the clutches of Bigfoot, and seizing the gun of one of the savages shot the little Indian. Bigfoot, regaining his perpendicularity, got Andrew in his grasp and hurled him down upon the bank, but he instantly arose, when a second collision occurred, the issue of which threw them both into the water, and the struggle now was for the one to drown the other. Andrew finally caught Bigfoot by the hair, and plunged him in the water, holding him there until he imagined he was drowned, a conclusion in which he was sadly mistaken. Bigfoot was only playing off and soon recovered his position and was prepared for a second encounter. The current of the river had by this time borne them into deep water, when it became necessary to disengage themselves and seek to escape immediate destruction.

A mutual effort was at once made to reach the shore and get possession of a gun and close the struggle with powder and lead. Bigfoot was a glib swimmer, and was the first to reach the bank. In this contingency Andrew wheeled about and swam further out into the river to avoid, if possible, being shot, by diving strategies. The big chief, lucklessly to him, seized the unloaded gun with which Andrew had shot the little Indian. Meantime, Adam Poe, having missed his brother and hearing a gun-shot, inferred he was either killed or in a fight with the Indians, and hastened toward him. Adam now being discovered by Andrew, the latter called to the former to shoot Bigfoot. Unfortunately Adam's gun was empty as was the big Indian's. The strife now was between the two as to which could load quickest, but Bigfoot in his haste drew his ramrod too violently from the gun, thimbles, when it escaped from his hand and was thrown some distance, but which he rapidly recovered, which accident gave Adam the advantage, when he shot Bigfoot as he was in the act of drawing his gun upon him.

Having disposed of Bigfoot, and seeing his brother, who was wounded, floating in the river, he instantly sprang into the water to assist him, but Andrew, desiring the scalp of the great chief, called to Adam to scalp him, that he could save himself and reach the shore. Adam's anxiety for the safety of his brother was too intense to obey the mandate, and Bigfoot, determined to not let his scalp be counted amongst the trophies of his antagonist, in the horrid pangs of death, rolled into the river, and his carcass was swept from the eye of man forever. Andrew, however, when in the stream, made another narrow escape from death, as just as Adam arrived at the bank for his protection, one of the number who came after him mistook Andrew in the water for an Indian, and shot at him, the bullet striking him in the shoulder, causing a severe wound, from which he, in course of time, recovered.

So that it was my uncle Andrew that had the wrestle on the bank with Bigfoot, and the struggle with him in the river, and it was my father, Adam Poe, who shot Bigfoot when he came to shore. The wound that my father received, he got in the fight with the body of six Indians who were overtaken, five of whom were killed, with a loss of three of their pursuers and the hurt done to my father.

The locality on the Ohio river where the struggle occurred is in Virginia, almost opposite to the mouth of Little Yellow creek.

*He has a Terrible Fight with Five Indians and Whips them**.—While living on this side of the Ohio two Indians crossed the river, both of whom were intoxicated, and came to Adam Poe's house. After various noisy and menacing demonstrations, but without doing any one harm, they retired a short distance, and under the shade of a tree sat down and finally went to sleep. In the course of two hours, and after they awoke from their drunken slumber, they discovered that their rifles were missing, when they immediately returned to Poe's house, and after inquiring for their guns and being told they knew nothing about them, they boldly accused him of stealing them and insolently demanded them. Poe was apprehensive of trouble, and turning his eyes in the direction whence they came, discovered three more Indians approaching.

Without manifesting any symptoms of surprise or alarm, he coolly withdrew to the house, and saying to his wife, "There is a fight and more fun ahead," told her to hasten slyly to the cornfield near by with the children, and there hide. This being accomplished he seized his gun and confronted the five Indians, who were then in the yard surrounding the house, and trying to force open the door. He at once discovered that the two Indians who came first had not yet found their guns and that the other three were unarmed. So he dropped his gun, as he did not want to kill any of them unless the exigency required it, and attacked them with his fist, and after a terrific hand to hand encounter of ten minutes, crushed them to the earth in one promiscuous heap, and having thus vanquished and subdued them, seized them one at a time and threw them over the fence and out of the yard.

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*This adventure has never been given to the public before, and comes from his daughter.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Chester Township

Was organized March 5, 1816. It is claimed before it was organized that it was known as Chestnut township, or the chestnut region, on account of its great growth of that kind of trees. Its population in 1870 was 1,921. The following is the list of officers of the township, as appears upon the official records:

Justices of the Peace.—John Wilson, August 11, 1831; James Stanley, May 8, 1833; J. M. Hamilton, September 11, 1834; John Wilson, September 11, 1834; William Walker, August 19, 1837; John Craig, August 19, 1837; William Walker, July 6, 1840; John Craig, July 6, 1840; George Emery, June 13, 1843; John Craig, June 13, 1843; George Emery, June 4, 1846; Neal McCoy, June 4, 1846; William Anderson, April 10, 1847; George Emery, June 2, 1849; John Craig, May 4, 1850; John Beal, April 21, 1852; J. H. Coder, April 19, 1853; John Beal, April 17, 1855; J. H. Coder, April 28, 1856; John Beal, April 14, 1858; J. H. Coder, April 19, 1859; Simon Smith, April 13, 1861; William Piper, April 21, 1862; Samuel Myers, October 25, 1862; John McKee, April 15, 1864; Ingham Wiley, April 12, 1865; William Piper, April 13, 1866; J. A. Raudebaugh, April 8, 1867; William Piper, April 13, 1869; W. Spangler, April 12, 1870; Simon W. Ebert, April 9, 1872; Wesley Spangler, April 14, 1873; Solomon Firestone, April 12, 1875; Wesley Spangler, April 13, 1876.

1858. Trustees—Isaac Wile, Ross McClarran, George McVicker; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—Samuel Bridenstien; Assessor—William Mowry.

1859. Trustees—Isaac Wile, Ross McClarran, George McVicker; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—Joseph A. Funk; Assessor—William Mowry.

1860. Trustees—John Garver, John Myers, John Gill; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—Joseph A. Funk; Assessor—Emanuel Smyser.

1861. Trustees—John Garver, John Myers, John Gill; Clerk—D. J. Miller; Treasurer—Joseph A. Funk; Assessor—Emanuel Smyser.

1862. Trustees—Levi Stair, Ross McClarran, J. A. Ogden; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—J. A. Funk; Assessor—Isaac Wile.

1863. Trustees—John Hine, Robert Ewing, W. G. McEwen; Clerk—Dan. McFadden; Treasurer—S. K. Beale; Assessor—John H. Shamp.

1864. Trustees—Robert Ewing, W. G. McEwen, William Rumbaugh; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—S. H. Beale; Assessor—J. H. Shamp.

1865. Trustees—W. H. Rumbaugh, Ross McClarran, Peter Stair; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—Samuel K. Beale; Assessor—John Myers.

1866. Trustees—W. H. Rumbaugh, Peter Stair, Isaac Miller; Clerk—Dan. McFadden; Treasurer—S. K. Beale; Assessor—John Myers.

1867. Trustees—Peter Stair, Isaac Miller, William Fahr; Clerk—Dan. McFadden; Treasurer—Amos L. Garver; Assessor—Benjamin Norton.

1868. Trustees—William Fahr, Isaac Miller, Philip Pfeiffer; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—A. L. Garver; Assessor—Peter Stair.

1869. Trustees—I. Miller, William Fahr, Philip Pfeiffer; Clerk—D. McFadden; Treasurer—A. L. Garver; Assessor—A. Smyser.

1870. Trustees—William Fahr, Samuel Fetters, J. A. Ogden; Clerk—H. W. Peters; Treasurer—S. K. Beale; Assessor—Albert Smyser.

1871. Trustees—Samuel Fetters, Henry G. Rutt, Amos McConnell; Clerk—Dan McFadden; Treasurer—S. K. Beale; Assessor—James Hill.

1872. Trustees—H. G. Rutt, Samuel Fetters, E. Cunningham; Clerk—W. C. Baker; Treasurer—J. A. Funk; Assessor—Frank Snyder.

1873. Trustees—H. G. Rutt, J. C. Zimmerman, E. H. Cunningham; Clerk—W. C. Baker; Treasurer—J. A. Funk; Assessor—Frank Snyder.

1874. Trustees—H. G. Rutt, E. H. Cunningham, Henry Haas; Clerk—W. C. Baker; Treasurer—Samuel Reichard; Assessor—Isaac Miller.

1875. Trustees—E. H. Cunningham, H. F. Zimmerman, Ad. Houser; Clerk—William C. Baker; Treasurer—Jonas Berkey; Assessor———— ————

1876. Trustees—E. H. Cunningham, Samuel Reichard, Ad. Houser; Clerk—William C. Baker; Treasurer—Jonas Berkey; Assessor—Frank Snyder.

1877. Trustees—Samuel Reichard, George H. Wagner, W. W. Garver; Clerk—S. S. Firestone; Treasurer—Amos McConnell; Assessor—Frank Snyder.

The earliest settlers in this township were Judge James Robison, Samuel Funk, Phineas Summerton, John Moyers, the Hillis boys and their mother, John Emery, John Lowry, the Cunninghams, Joseph Aikens, James Fulton, Jacob Worst, Adam Rumbaugh, John, Abram and Isaac Myers, Samuel Vanosdall, Phineas Davis, William Stanley, James and Benjamin Wintermarx, Christian Rice, John Piper, Anthony Camp, Michael Mowrey, Phillip Hefflefinger, Daniel and John Pittinger, Nathaniel Paxton, William and Hugh Adams, Benjamin Emmons, Cornelius and Garret Dorland, Abraham Ecker, Thomas Osborne, John Campbell, Thomas Johnston, John A. Kelley, John and David Smith, Jacob Miller, Isaac White, Henry Sapp, John Hern, John Helman, etc.*

Chester township has within its limits two villages and a post-office station at Cedar Valley. *New Pittsburg* was laid out by George H. Howey, March 6, 1829, and surveyed by George Emery, the plat of which is found on page 197 of book G, at the County Recorder's office, and was recorded May 8 of that year. Jacob Piper assures us that when his father settled in the township there was but one man, a Mr. Loper, living where this village now stands, his cabin being near the creek on the west side. John Hall built the first house and kept the first hotel north of Joseph Findley's. *West Union* or *Lattasburg* was surveyed by J. W. Hoegner for Jacob Grose, February 27, 1851, the plat recorded January 26, 1854, and found on page 33 of record of town plats. In 1855 the name was changed from West Union to Lattasburg, named after Ephraim Latta. John Fasig built the first house, a log structure on the north-east corner of the Public Square, for a residence and shop. Latta bought out Fasig and began the manufacture of hand sickles. The post-office was established here May 14, 1867, when W. C. Baker received his first appointment, and has since continued. Samuel Bridenstein started the first dry-goods store, and the first settled doctor was Henry Allspaugh. The first person who died in this township is claimed to have been a woman, who is buried in the middle of the road between Lattasburg and the German Baptist Church.

Thomas Pittinger was born in Brooks county, Virginia, July 11, 1791, and removed with his father, Henry, to Ohio in 1814, settling east of Rowsburg. In

*A number of these would be in Ashland county now.

1816 he was married to Kate Smith, who died September 11, 1858. He had by this marriage eleven children, five of whom are living, viz: Alexander, John S., Daniel, William D. and Eliza Jane.

Mr. Pittinger is one of the survivors of the war of 1812, and the only volunteer soldier of that war who carried a musket through Wayne county. He has distinct and vivid recollections of the campaign, and his reminiscences are inserted in another chapter of this book. Times were rough and hard, he says, when they came to the county. Fighting, drinking and quarreling were every-day affairs. A good knock-down adjusted difficulties, and the whole was sealed with a dram. John Smith and Lydia Pittinger were the first couple married in his neighborhood. A child of old Mr. Chasey was the first buried in the Lucas graveyard. His brother Daniel on one occasion whipped John Meeks.

Mr. Pittinger knew the Driskels, old Johnnycake, Baptiste Jerome and Isaac Pew, who bit off Driskel's nose. He drilled in the militia in the olden days at Blacleyville, Reedsburg, etc. Though bordering on to ninety years, he is erect as a column, and when he discusses the scenes and events of 1812 his bright eyes flash, his step quickens, and the old man is a boy again. He joined the Presbyterian church under the ministry of Rev. Beer, at Mt. Hope, in 1834. His son Daniel, with whom he lives, was born November 3, 1825, and was married September 6, 1848, to Lydia Shutt. He is a farmer, an honorable man, and a member of the Methodist church at Lafayette, Ashland county, Ohio.

Matthias Camp was born in Westmoreland county, March 18, 1794. He removed to Wayne county in the spring of 1815, first stopping with his brother, Anthony Camp, in Baughman township, where he took jobs of clearing, and did rough carpenter work. He thus continued until the fall of 1821, when, November 1, 1821, he was married to Sarah Evans, sister of James Evans, of Orrville, she dying October 24, 1868. In 1823 he settled in Chester, then Perry township, on section 1, north-west quarter, and now owned by his son John. Mr. Camp has had the following children: Silas, James, John, Anthony, Mary, Evans, Wesley, Margaret, Sarah, Agnes and Matthias. Anthony and Matthias were both soldiers in the 41st Ohio, and both dead; the former shot at Lookout Mountain, November 25, 1863, the latter dying of disease at Louisville, Ky., February 16, 1862. Silas was in the same regiment, and received a wound in the same charge. F. W. Eckerman, a son-in-law of Mr. Camp, was in the same charge, but escaped, though subsequently wounded at Dallas, Georgia, and dying July 4, 1864. Mr. Camp is six feet high, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and is in his eighty-fifth year, and is the noblest specimen of pioneer physical manhood in the county. In his younger years he must have had a Titan's strength. He has been a farmer all his life, and his labors have been well rewarded. He is a sincere, honest, generous hearted man, and for fifty years has been a member of the Methodist church at Pleasant Grove.

John Camp, son of Matthias, was born June 12, 1826, on the old homestead farm, where, with his father, he remained until he was twenty one years of age. He then followed carpentering for twenty-three years, building bridges, barns, houses, school-houses and churches, having erected forty-six barns, six churches, ten school-houses, and thirty-five private dwellings. He is now devoting his attention and time to agriculture, owning a large amount of real estate. He is a most industrious and resolute man, of fine muscular development, like his father, and of remarkable intelligence and memory. He has recently crossed the line into Ashland county, and with him his father lives. He was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Arthur Campbell, of Ashland county, and has had eleven children, three of whom are dead. He is a member of the Methodist church at Lafayette.

Adam Rumbaugh was born April 22, 1793, in Northampton county, Pa., and was married March 16, 1815, to Elizabeth Lauffer, of that county. He died August 7, 1870. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. In March, 1819, he removed to Chester township, settling on the farm now owned by his son Jacob, where he died. He immigrated to the county in a three-horse wagon, bringing his wife and two children, Isaac and John, also harrow-teeth, plows, bedding, etc. The only house between him and Wooster stood on Albert Smyser's place, owned by John Emery, which a man named John Lowry once owned and sold to Michael Mowry for 1,100 gallons of whisky. The following are the members of his family: Isaac, John, Maria, Henry, David, Solomon, William, Sarah, Hannah, Jacob and Elizabeth. Jacob, his youngest son, was born October 22, 1835, in Chester township, and owns a splendid farm. He was married June 9, 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Michael Mowry, and has three children, and is a member of the German Reformed church. Solomon Rumbaugh was born December 17, 1826, on the old place, where he worked until he was 29 years of age, and was married August 21, 1855, to Mary, daughter of Abraham Miller, and has six children. Isaac Rumbaugh was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his father when three years of age. He has twice married—first, in 1838, to Mary Rumbaugh, of Greene township; second, in 1854, to Catharine Pfaeifer. He is a farmer, and member of the Lutheran church. Adam Rumbaugh deeded the grounds for what is known as the "Rumbaugh Graveyard," and John Rumbaugh was the first child buried there, having been drowned in a spring, and being but eighteen months old. Henry Rumbaugh was born February 24, 1822, in Chester township, and was married to Mary, daughter of Christian Rice, May 7, 1844, subsequently removing to Crawford county. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in the 197th Ohio Regiment, and April 13 of that year he died of erysipelas, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Rumbaugh was an esteemed and worthy man, and left behind him a moral, virtuous and influential family, noted for their industry.

Phillip Hefflefinger was born in Cumberland county, Pa., September 28, 1787. He was first married to Isabella McCormick of the same county, who lived less than a year, having one child that died in 1871. He was remarried January 12, 1818, to Elizabeth Mowrey, and by this union had eight children. In the spring of 1818 he came West, arriving in Wayne county June 5, and for a while lived in a school house near the residence of the late Daniel Silvers. Two years prior to this he had been out and bought the farm for $700, on which he lived and died. His second wife died March 7, 1871, aged 70 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, he having, for 25 years before his death, in 1877, been united with the Methodists. He was an honest, pure-minded, sincerely pious man, living to a ripe old age. In his later years he was under the kind care of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Captain Reed.

Robert Rathbun, one of the earliest pioneers, was born in Rhode Island, September 17, 1771, and removed to Wayne county in November, 1814, settling on the farm on which his son Samuel now resides, which land he entered. He was married to Anna Allen, and had the following children: Mary, married to Nathan Warner; Robert, married to Hannah Warner; Samuel, married to Elizabeth Edmonds; Caleb A., married to Mary Edmonds, and Anna, married to Thomas McCully. He died April 2, 1822, his wife following him to the grave April 18, 1834. Samuel Rathbun, son of Robert, was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 15, 1800, and came to Wayne county with his father, and by marriage with Elizabeth Edmonds had the following children: Rosannah, married to Andrew Byers,

now residing in Indiana; Manilla, married to Allen Bodine; Robert, Anna, George, Mary; Samuel, who became a soldier in the 16th Regiment and died in the fall of 1863; Peter; and William A., who still lives with his father. Mrs. Rathbun died May 29, 1873.

Peter Stair was born in Cumberland county, Pa., November 28, 1819, and came with his father, Jacob Stair, to Wayne county in 1828, and has lived in Chester township twenty-five years. September 1, 1842, he was married to Sarah Houser. In 1875 he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected to the same office in 1877. He is a solid, popular, active and substantial citizen, devoted to the interests of his county.

John Piper was born in Chester county, Pa., November 6, 1786, and was married to Mary Wisehaupt March 1, 1810, her death occurring October 2, 1869, at the residence of her son William. His father was a farmer, with whom John remained until he was twenty years of age. Prior to his marriage he learned weaving, purchasing a loom when he was twenty-four years old, which he followed for eleven years, when he concluded to go West, emigrating to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1821, and bringing with him his wife and five children. At the end of eight years employed in farming, and weaving in the winter, he removed to Chester township, settling on the farm which his son William owns, and with whom he lives. This farm (leased land) he purchased at Mansfield at a "Congress sale" of lands, there being but a few acres cleared, and upon it no improvements except a small cabin. He has had eleven children, viz: Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Jacob, John, Valentine, Nancy, David, William, Henry and George. The subject of this notice was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jacob Piper was married November 15, 1838, to Catharine Thomas, and has had eight children, five of whom are dead. He owns several splendid farms and has recently erected one of the best houses in the township.

William Piper, son of John, was born October 22, 1827, and was married to Elizabeth Thomas, April 21, 1853, and has had five children, two of whom are dead; the names of those living being Mary T., Harvey L. and Ida F. Piper. He is a farmer, devoting himself exclusively to its pursuits, though for four years he was engaged in the dry goods and produce business in Reedsburg with David Thomas. He has held various offices of public trust in his township, and his popularity was tested a few years ago, in a county canvass, when his ticket (Republican) was in a hopeless minority, by his running nearly one hundred ahead of it in his own township. He is a man of marked character, of enlightened and advanced opinions, a member of the Methodist church, and a modest and courteous gentleman.

John Moyers, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., immigrated to Wayne county about 1825, soon thereafter purchasing the Chasey farm, near Lattasburg, and which he sold to Christian Berkey, now owned by his son, Jonas Berkey. Here he engaged in farming and the nursery business, all the surrounding orchards for miles having been supplied by him. He went into the silk-worm business as early as 1835, and raised the material to feed them. He first planted the white mulberry, but its leaves were too small to feed them. He then planted the *Moses Multicollis*, a tree which bears no fruit but has a larger leaf. He built a silk-house to feed the worms, but the enterprise proved financially disastrous to him, and he abandoned it. He spun some thread and had some silk handkerchiefs made, that were of the finest character. He was a mem-

ber of the German Baptist church, and was an enterprising, good and useful man. His wife was known throughout the neighborhood as a pious and noble woman, everybody's friend, and charitable to the poor. Mr. Moyers is said to have *first introduced* the Mediterranean wheat into Wayne county.

Benjamin Norton was born in Franklin county, Pa., March 5, 1813, and removed to Wayne county, Ohio, on his arrival at the age of manhood. In 1850 he removed to Chester township, and purchased what was known as the Adam Shinneman farm, on which he lived until his death, September 8, 1867. He was married to Catharine Emrich, September 6, 1836, and had ten children. His son Martin H., enlisted as a private in Captain Botsford's company soon after the breaking out of the war, but was soon appointed Sergeant, then Wagon-master, then Second Lieutenant, and then Quartermaster of the Regiment. He died at Vicksburg, August 13, 1863.

Benjamin Norton was a noble-hearted, generous and chivalric man, public spirited, and identified with the material interests of the county. He served through the different grades of township offices, and was elected County Commissioner, acting from 1856 to 1859, his period of service characterizing an era in the management and disposition of the finances of the county. He was an upright, liberal and honorable man, of decided principles and consistent life.

David Thomas was born in Perry township, Ashland county, November 27, 1827. He has been a successful school teacher, speculator and merchant. He was married June 30, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Norton, and has three children. He now owns the Norton homestead of over 200 acres, and has so improved and beautified it as to make it one of the most attractive homes of the county. He has served in various official capacities in his township, but has steadily declined invitation to wider fields of politics. He is a member of the Lutheran church, an honorable, influential man, and no township in the county can boast a better citizen.

Jacob Garver was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, June 16, 1800. His father was a farmer, and removed from Maryland to Fayette county, Pa., in 1802, and died there in 1829. Jacob followed farming, and married Mary Lucas, August 4, 1822. In 1827 he immigrated to Wayne county, and settled on the place where he now lives, in Chester township. An earnest Christian all his life, he became a German Baptist (Dunkard) minister, beginning to preach when forty-four years of age. He had the following children: Eliza, Anna, Samuel, Mary, David, George, Margaret, Lydia, Sarah, Amos, Catharine, Jesse, Melvina, Samantha, Elmina and John. His son Amos Garver married Elizabeth Walkie, of Ashland county, and became a merchant in New Pittsburg, afterwards removing to Wooster. He is now a commission merchant in Philadelphia, dealing largely in butter, eggs, etc., his brother-in-law, Captain G. P. Emrich, of Wooster, being a partner. He is a thorough business man and a very clever gentleman.

W. C. Baker, a native of Stark county, was born February 1, 1826, and removed to Wayne county with his father, John Baker, in 1838, settling a mile east of New Pittsburg, where his father now lives. He was married May 6, 1847, to Harriet Zigler, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and has two living children, David N. and Chas. W., the former married to Delilah Biddle, in 1870.

Mr. Baker conducts a large dry goods business, giving attention to the purchase of butter and eggs, and is one of the heaviest wool buyers in the county. He is a member of the Church of God, and a man of business honor, and excellent name and character.

Henry Allspaugh, M. D., was born in Franklin county, Pa., January 3, 1817, and, with his father, settled one mile north-east of New Pittsburg, where he remained until he was 24 years of age. He then entered the Academy at Ashland, attending a number of sessions, after which he read medicine with Dr. Pixley, of New Pittsburg, where he began practice, and after two years removed to Lattasburg. He was married in November, 1866, to Miss Sidney Bringman, of Rockland county, Ohio.

James Robison, brother of Thomas and David, of Wooster, was born February 17, 1787, in Franklin county, Pa., and in 1813 immigrated to Wayne county, temporarily stopping in Wooster, the same year building the saw-mill on Little Killbuck, in the south-east corner of Chester township.

In 1815 he married Margaret Wilson, of Newark, Licking county, Ohio, immediately thereafter removing with his new wife on horseback, a distance of sixty-five miles, to his forest farm in Chester township. The finger-boards at the forks of the roads stand at the south-east corner of where his first cabin was situated. Here in the woods, peopled by savage, untutored men and wild beasts, with but scarcely a neighbor nearer than Wooster, they staked their destiny, and here Mr. Robison for over forty years, and his wife for over fifty years, remained and unraveled the skein of the rapid years.

He was, we are nearly justified in affirming, the first white settler in Chester township, having become a citizen of it three years before it was organized, and before local civil government was established within its borders. A saw-mill in those days was next in importance to the grist-mill, and hence the name of Robison's Mill became generally and popularly known throughout the western part of the county, and to this day, though the builder of it has been in his grave for nearly a quarter of a century, and the mill itself has sunk to decay, it carries its old name well, and is latitude and longitude in the neighborhood yet. Mr. Robison, aided by a single individual, spent three months in digging the race for the old saw-mill. The woollen factory, though not so primitive an institution as the mill, ranked amongst the best of its kind in the county, and was built at a very early period. During his presence at Columbus, in the discharge of his duties as member of the Ohio Legislature, it was destroyed by fire, the result of a defective flue—Thomas and Benjamin Neal having the management of it in his absence. The saw-mill was also swept away by the flames. On his return, without indulging any accusations or censure, he quietly went to work and rebuilt both the factory and the mill, putting therein new and improved machinery. Prior to the fire he simply carded, spun and pulled, but after the rebuilding he made other additions, and introduced the manufacture of yarns, blankets, cloths, etc.

Here was the water-power and Mr. Robison had the enterprise and intelligence to utilize it, and it became not only a benefit but a benefaction to the whole community. He was not a visionary man, nor inclined to build air-castles; he was practical, and devoted himself to material enterprises. The interest he manifested in the substantial advancement of the county, and his efforts to introduce the better things of the coming time were perceived and appreciated and won him many friends and widened the sphere of his popularity.

Disinclined as he usually was to actively participate in politics, he was nevertheless highly and honorably promoted. He served his township as Justice of the Peace, and from December 6, 1824, to December 5, 1825, he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, having been re-elected in 1830, and serving to 1831, December 5. He was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1831, and performed

his duties in this position, as well as in the various others to which he has been elevated by his fellow citizens, with ability, and with credit to himself and those who honored him in the promotion. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he died. He was an agreeable, sociable and intelligent man, characterized by great benevolence, whose hospitality was conspicuous, and whose charities were ever extended to the poor and friendless. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and aided in supplying provisions to the army of General Harrison at Fort Meigs, his wagon on one occasion standing in the woods, loaded with flour, on what is now known as the Robison Hill, on the south of the Little Killbuck.

Mr. Robison had the following children: William, Mary, David, Ann, Margaret, James, Margery, John and William Robison. Margaret, James, John and William are the only survivors. James Robison married Catharine Weaver, was a Captain in the late war, and is now residing in Bellefontaine, Ohio. John Robison was married to M. C. Silvers, of Plain township, February 1, 1857; is a farmer, a man of means, solid and reliable, a first-class citizen, a kind, clever and accommodating neighbor.

Frederick Rice, his grandfather bearing the same name, was born in Pennsylvania, 1760, and served under General Washington, at Valley Forge, Trenton, etc., having been in the army five years. He was married to a Miss Lauffer, of Westmoreland county, and had ten children, all of whom are dead. He removed to Wayne county in 1812, and settled upon the farm where David Firestone lives, near the old Robison farm, south of Wooster, where he lived until his death, in 1850. Christian Rice, his son, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and immigrated to Wayne county about a year after his father, and was married to Charlotte Hine, of his native county. On his arrival he settled near Tylertown, on a farm which had been entered by his father, subsequently, and in 1819, buying the farm on which his son Frederick lives, for $600. His death occurred January 17, 1852, his wife dying February 16, 1859. He had ten children, was a good citizen, and long a member of the Lutheran church. His son Frederick, and grandson of Frederick, whose name he bears, was born March 14, 1815, and removed to this county with his father. He is now the owner of several of the most beautiful farms in Wayne county, and is an industrious, worthy, influential and valuable citizen. He was married March 5, 1840, to Diantha Firestone, and has had twelve children.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SUGARCREEK TOWNSHIP

WAS organized April 11, 1812. Its population, by the census of 1870, was 2,006. The following is the list of officers of the township, as appears upon the official records:

Justices of the Peace—Benjamin Griffith, April 27, 1832; Richard Cahill, April 19, 1832; Benjamin Griffith, April 18, 1835; Richard Cahill, April 16, 1836; Benjamin Griffith, April 30, 1838; Richard Cahill, April 13, 1839; Samuel Brice, April 16, 1841; Richard Cahill, April 13, 1842; Samuel Fickes, April 25, 1844; John Rotz, April 16, 1845; Peter Group, October 24, 1846; John Gallatin, April 14, 1847; Charles C. Parsons, April 12, 1848; Fred Fluke, April 12, 1849; John Gallatin, April 11, 1850; Fred Fluke, April 21, 1852; Joseph McClelland, April 21, 1852; Simon P. Snyder, April 17, 1855; Joseph McClelland, April 14, 1855; Fred Fluke, April 14, 1858; Joseph McClelland, April 14, 1858; Samuel Zook, April 19, 1859; Jacob Dague, April 17, 1860; John W. Baughman, April 17, 1860; Isaac Goudy, April 17, 1863; John W. Baughman, April 17, 1863; John W. Baughman, April 13, 1866; Isaac Goudy, April 13, 1866; E. D. Otis, April 13, 1869; John Brownfield, April 13, 1869; Jacob Fritz, April 13, 1869; Jesse Cook, April 12, 1870; E. D. Otis, April 9, 1872; Jesse Cook, October 22, 1873; E. D. Otis, April 12, 1875; Anthony Arnold, October 18, 1876; J. B. Douglass, 1877.

1838. Trustees—Eli Brown, William McCully, James Keeley; Clerk—James Cunningham; Treasurer—Solomon Baughman.

1839. Trustees—H. A. Smurr, S. Fickes, P. Remiald; Clerk—I. Adams; Treasurer—S. Baughman.

1840. Trustees—William Filson, James Byall, Thomas Sturgis; Clerk—C. H. Vanniman; Treasurer—S. Baughman.

1841. Trustees—John Goudy, David Myers, James Byall; Clerk—C. C. Parsons; Treasurer—Henry Foltz.

1842. Trustees—David Myers, Samuel Fickes, Zack Greenfield; Clerk—C. C. Parsons; Treasurer—Henry Foltz.

1843 Trustees—David Myers, Zack Greenfield, James Byall; Clerk—C. C. Parsons; Treasurer—John B. Hall.

1844. Trustees—S. Baughman, James McClellan, Zack Greenfield; Clerk—James Adams; Treasurer—Jesse Weirick.

1845. Trustees—Robert McElhinney, Samuel Cook, Sr,, Joseph McClelland; Clerk—James Adams; Treasurer—Jesse Weirick.

1846 Trustees—James Byall, John Goudy, Joseph McClelland; Clerk—C. C. Parsons; Treasurer—Jesse Weirick.

1847. Trustees—Samuel Cook, Sr., Robert McElhinney, David Fletcher; Clerk—John W. Laird; Treasurer—Jesse Weirick.

1848. Trustees—James Byall, Robert McElhinney, Asa Cook, Sr.; Clerk—J. I. Albright; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1849 Trustees—Asa Cook, Thomas Sturgis, John Murry; Clerk—C. N. Damison; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1850. Trustees—Asa Cook, Thomas Sturgis, John Murry; Clerk—Samuel Fluke; Treasurer—Nathan Greenfield.

1851. Trustees—Asa Cook, Thomas Sturgis, John Murry; Clerk—Samuel Fluke; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1852. Trustees—Asa Cook, John Goudy, John Braden; Clerk—Samuel Fluke; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1853. Trustees—Asa Cook, Richard Cahill, James Byall; Clerk—Samuel Fluke; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1854. Trustees—Asa Cook, James Byall, Fred Leininger; Clerk—N. Greenfield; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1855. Trustees—William Yergin, John Murry, Jesse Otis; Clerk—John Davison; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1856. Trustees—William Yergin, John Murry, Josiah Cook; Clerk—John Davison; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1857. Trustees—Henry Zartman, Ed. Otis, Fred Leininger; Clerk—J. Bailey; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1858. Trustees—D. G. Horst, S. Cook, S. Baughman; Clerk—F. Fluke; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1859. Trustees—Asa Cook, Ed. Otis, D. G. Horst; Clerk—E. D. Otis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1860. Trustees—Henry Zartman, Ed. Otis, Asa Cook; Clerk—E. D. Otis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1861. Trustees—Samuel C. Noltz, Isaac Goudy, J. W. Baughman; Clerk—E. D. Otis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1862. Trustees—Samuel C. Nult, Robert Bashford, Anthony Arnold; Clerk—E. D. Otis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1863. Trustees—Anthony Arnold, R. C. Bashford, W. H. McFadden; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1864. Trustees—John Neiswanger, John Cully, W. H. McFadden; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1865. Trustees—John Neiswanger, John Culley, E. D. Otis; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—B. L. McCarty.

1866. Trustees—John Cully, William Bevard, George Goudy; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—E. D. Otis.

1867. Trustees—John Braden, William Bevard, George Goudy; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—Fred Dysle.

1868. Trustees—Robert Bashford, Jacob Fritz, John Baird; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—F. Dysle.

1869. Trustees—Jesse Shank, Jacob Dague, John Baird; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—William Bevard.

1870. Trustees—Peter Eckard, Jacob Dague, Jesse Shank; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—William Bevard.

1871. Trustees—Peter Eckard, Asa Cook, Jacob Dague; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis, Treasurer—William Bevard.

1872. Trustees—Asa Cook, Peter Eckard, John Cully; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—William Bevard.

1873. Trustees—John Cully, Peter Eckard, Anthony Arnold; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—William Bevard.

1874. Trustees—Anthony Arnold, William Bevard, John Cully; Clerk—R. J. Sturgis; Treasurer—Jacob Flickinger.

1875. Trustees—Anthony Arnold, William Bevard, John Cully; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—William Bevard.

1876. Trustees—John Swisher, John Cully, William Bevard; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis.

1877. Trustees—John Swisher, William Bevard, John Baird; Clerk—J. R. Sturgis; Treasurer—E. D. Otis.

John Goudy was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1803. His father, James Goudy, came to what is Sugarcreek township as early as 1809, and settled near Dalton, on the quarter of land now owned by John Eckard, the land having been entered by his brother John, from whom James purchased it at about four dollars per acre. His brother John had been in the township prior to this even. William and Thomas came in at a very early date, and built a mill, which they sold to a Mr. Karstetter. James Goudy, the father of John, was in St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791, where he was wounded in the right groin, which, but for the thickness of his clothes, would have killed him. After being shot he traveled eighteen miles, when he paused by the wayside and ate the flesh of a dead horse, which he afterwards declared was the best meat he had ever eaten. He carried the bullet in his body for a great many years, but finally died from the effects of the wound. He was a member of the Presbyterian church (Dr. Hanna's). The subject of this notice remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and throughout a protracted life has displayed great industry, business foresight, culminating in the acquisition of moneys and lands. He has been twice married. First to Christina Cook, and second to Eliza A. Bailey. He attended the school of Samuel Cook. Mr. Goudy is a member of the Presbyterian church of Dalton.

Reminiscences of Jacob Cox.—John Kenney and John Goudy were the first settlers in Sugarcreek township, and John and James Goudy were the next, and after them came my father, Peter Cox, and then Samuel Cook, William Homan, and Rev. James Adams, who was the first preacher in the locality. William Homan was the first Justice of the Peace, elected about 1826. At an early day an election was held where Sugarcreek, East Union, Baughman and Greene, corner, and every man who attended it went home with two offices. The first school-house built was on the farm where I live, and Samuel Cook was the first man to teach school in Sugarcreek township. It was a subscription school, and the rates were fifty cents per capita per month to the pupil, and in the absence of money most anything else received for pay. The first school-house erected in Dalton stood upon the site of the present cemetery, the first teacher being Peter Vorrhes. The first church (Presbyterian) was built near the south-west corner of the quarter now owned by S. Snavely, Samuel Arnold owning the land at that time, Rev. James Adams being the first minister. This was the first church built in the town or township. William Goudy built the first grist-mill, on lands now owned by John Cully, three miles south-west of Dalton. It was constructed of logs, had one run of burrs, made of niggerheads, the neighbors helping to dig the race. It was built in 1823–24. William Goudy and Sarah Bates were probably the first couple married in the township—in 1815. John Kenney's wife was the first woman buried in the Presbyterian graveyard west of Dalton.

Jacob Cox was born in Fayette county, Pa., August 29, 1801. His father, Peter Cox, was a farmer, and a native of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and was born in 1775. His grandfather emigrated at an early date from Hamburg, Ger-

many, and after his arrival, as was the usage, was sold, his period of servitude being seven years, during which time he made three unsuccessful efforts to escape. When he crossed the Allegheny mountains to settle in Fayette county, Pa., he had six children, two of whom, Peter, the father of Jacob, and a sister, were packed in wallets, one in one end and one in the other, and placed on horseback.

Peter and his family, on their removal to Ohio, temporarily located in Stark county in 1814, and in October of the same year they removed to Wayne county, although he had been to the premises before harvest and erected a cabin on the farm—one hundred and sixty acres which his father had previously entered. Peter died in 1841.

Jacob Cox was married to Jane Denman, of Ten-Mile, Washington county, Pa., December 4, 1823, and had nine children, eight of whom are living. Their fiftieth bridal was celebrated December 4, 1873, at which their eight children, with their families, were present. His wife died April 18, 1874. For his years, Mr. Cox is quite a remarkable man, never having had a fever, never having taken but two portions of medicine, and never in bed sick only when he had the measles.

Samuel Cook was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., January 4, 1781, and immigrated to Wayne county in 1816, the following year removing to the farm where his son, Jesse Cook, now lives, and which he purchased from James Goudy, who had entered it. In the summer of 1816 *he taught the first school ever taught in Sugar-creek township*. He was married prior to his coming here to Elizabeth McWilliams, of Westmoreland county, and had the following children: Sylvanus, born February 28, 1802; Robert, born December 3, 1803; Asa, born December 23, 1805; James, born March 9, 1808; Christena, born June 16, 1810; Mary, born October 26, 1812; Samuel, born August 29, 1815; Jemima, born April 3, 1818; John, born April 30, 1820; Jesse, born May 26, 1822; Josiah, born July 20, 1824. The first seven were born in Pennsylvania, and all are living save Sylvanus and Samuel, the latter dying unmarried in East Union township, the former in Noble county, Indiana, in 1833.

Samuel Cook was in many respects a remarkable man, and viewed from any standpoint, in his day was a man of influence and great usefulness. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Dalton, and one of the earliest of the public educators of the county. He raised a large, respectable and intelligent family, and his grandchildren, of whom there are many, are worthy of their pioneer ancestor, and an honor to the community in which they live.

Rev. Archibald Hanna was born in Washington county, Pa., February 12, 1790. In 1802 his father removed to Harrison county, Ohio, and here his son commenced his studies, under Rev. Rea and Rev. McMillan. He entered Jefferson College in 1810, and in 1811 he united with the church at Chartiers, under the pastorate of Rev. John McMillan, D. D. He concluded his college course in 1815 and entered upon the study of Hebrew, under Rev. John Walker, afterwards studying theology under Rev. John Rea, D. D., there being then but three theological seminaries in the United States. April 4, 1816, he was married to Mary Ramage, of Belmont county, Ohio, and in 1818 he was licensed by the Presbytery, and transferred to that of Steubenville, and in 1819 removed to Wayne county and began work at Mt. Eaton, Pigeon Run and Fredericksburg. From 1824 he devoted his entire time to the churches of Mt. Eaton and Fredericksburg, and in 1831 resigned the pastoral care of Mt. Eaton, devoting all his time to Fredericksburg. In 1838 he accepted calls from Dalton and Pigeon Run. From 1845 to 1851 he gave his whole time to the Dalton church, where he resigned his pastoral work, being then in his

68th year, and during which time he received into the communion of the Presbyterian church 557, administering baptism 538 times. His wife dying April 23, 1859, he was again married in March, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Galbraith. He was the father of twelve children. This faithful and eloquent divine departed to his reward several years ago, after a long life of usefulness and religious labor.

Dalton.—Rev. James Adams had the town of *Dover* surveyed October 16, 1817, by A. Porter, and embraced 46 lots, as originally laid out. *Sharon* was surveyed March 29, 1828, by C. W. Christmas, and contained 30 lots. *Middletown* was laid out by Jacob Switzer and John Jameson, and was surveyed December 27, 1828, by William Henderson, and embraced 54 in-, and 11 out-lots. The entity of these three towns ceasing to exist, we have the village of Dalton, which was incorporated August 14, 1856, and September 27th an election was held. We here subjoin a list of officers since then: Mayor, William Yergin; Recorder, J. T. Albright; Trustees, John Wright, John Fletcher, John Goudy, Frederick Lininger and C. S. Fenton. Mayors since then: E. Whitney, 1857; Fred Fluke, 1858; D. Groff, 1859; Adam Tanner, 1860; Thomas Marshall, 1861; Valentine Moffatt, 1862; Peter Foust, 1863; E. D. Otis, 1864; Robert Slusser, 1865; John Homan, 1866 (Homan resigned and L. G. Harley, M. D., was appointed); Peter Foust, 1867 (Foust resigned and R. Slusser was appointed); C. S. Wertz, 1868; F. F. H. Pope, M. D., 1859 (Pope resigned and R. T. Myler was appointed); R. T. Myler, 1870; W. C. Cook, 1871; W. C. Cook,1872; W. C. Cook, 1873; W. C. Cook, 1874; W. C. Cook, 1876. In 1821 Dalton contained but one house, and a man named Freeman kept the first tavern, where the Eagle House now stands. The first physician was Dr. Watson, now of Massillon, and the first store was kept by Mr. Johnson, and the first church organization was by the Presbyterians.

Moscow was laid out by Joseph H. Larwill, Josiah Crawford and John Larwill, April 16, 1815, and was surrounded in the primal days with "great expectations," which were never realized.

Postmasters at Dalton.—The Dalton postoffice was established in 1825, and the Postmasters have been as follows; Benjamin Nowee, one year; Luther Pratt, until 1829; John Goudy; Richard Cahill; John Goudy, re-appointed in 1841; Frederick Fluke, 1849; E. W. Cahill, 1853; Isaac Bailey, 1856; E. D. Otis, 1859, succeeded in 1861 by E. A. Freet, the present incumbent.

Presbyterian Church.—As early as 1814 this body of professing Christians had services under Rev. James Adams, and in 1816 the church was organized with 23 members. Mr. Adams remained with this church from 1814 to 1823, receiving in this time 84 members. His successors were Revs. James Snodgrass, A. Hanna, Philo M. Semple, E. W. Schwefel and V. G. Sheeley, the present pastor, who assumed the ministerial functions March 1, 1871; present membership 180. Names of original members: Mrs. M. Adams, Benjamin Cary and wife, Warren Harris and wife, John Kenney and wife, John Goudy and wife, William Montgomery and wife, William Forbes and wife, Mary Munn, Elizabeth Tremane, James Goudy and wife, William Goudy and wife, Nathaniel McDowell and wife, Phœbe Tilton (Campbell) Deborah Tilton (Kilgore), of whom only Phœbe Tilton (Campbell) survives. The first house was of hewn logs, two miles west of Dalton, on lands now owned by Samuel Snavely; the second on the site where the third was built, 1853-54.

M. E. Church of Dalton was organized about 1827, and in 1832 Rev. W. B. Christy was Presiding Elder, and Rev. W. Swazer and George Elliott ministers in charge. Bishop Thomson preached one of his first sermons at a private house in Dalton, and Bishop Harris received license to exhort at the Dalton quarterly conference. The present membership is about 100, the present church being built in

1852, which, under the pastorate of Rev. Struggles, was greatly enlarged and beautified.

The United Presbyterian Congregation, of Dalton, was organized by the Associate Presbytery, of Chartiers, in the latter part of 1820, at the house of John McDowell. The first Elders were John McDowell, George Gardiner and Mr. McCaughey, and the first members were the McDowells, Gardiners, McCaugheys, Stinsons, Bells, Robisons, McElheneys, Douglasses. Rev. Samuel Irvine was the first stated supply, and Rev. Joseph McKee the first pastor, from about 1836 to 1842. Services were first conducted in private houses and in a tent erected on the farm now owned by James Douglass. In 1828 a log church was built on the farm of William Galloway, where they continued service until 1838-39, when a new frame building was erected in Dalton. In 1871 the present house was built. The following is the succession of pastors: Rev. J. R. Doig until March, 1848; Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., from 1850 to 1852; Rev. J. V. Ashenhurst from 1854 to 1856; Rev. A. McCartney from 1858 to 1860; Rev. W. M. Gibson from 1863 to 1867; Rev. J. G. Madge, present pastor, ordained and installed August 9, 1870. Present membership, 80. Session: Rev. J. G. Madge, Moderator; Samuel M. Anderson, Andrew Cameron, David Stinson; Trustees: H. M. Rudy, Peter Buchanan, John Anderson.

Jesse Otis was born in Vermont, August 11, 1793, of New England ancestry, of the James Otis stock, and a tradesman by occupation. April 17, 1817, he was married to Miss Charlotta Davey, of Frederick, Maryland, and immediately after marriage, in the spring of 1817, removed to Sugarcreek township, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres, about the middle of the township, the same farm now occupied and owned by his son, Henry W. Otis. Himself and wife were members of the Baptist church for forty years; and he held various township offices, being a trustee for twenty years. His death took place May 1, 1856. He had seven sons and three daughters, viz: John D., Merrill, Anna, William, Jane, Edward, Nathaniel, E. D., Mary and Henry W.

E. D. Otis, son of Jesse, was born in Sugarcreek township, on the old farm, three miles south of Dalton, September 20, 1832, and worked on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when, in 1856, he came to Dalton as a clerk in Isaac Bailey's drug store. In 1857 he purchased the store, and since that time has conducted the business. Mr. Otis is a remarkably good citizen, full of energy, and identified in all enterprises of his town and township, and in all respects an honorable man. For nine years he has been a Justice of the Peace, a position he at present holds. He has four children, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

T. M. Taggart, M. D., son of Samuel Taggart, was born in Baughman township, September 22, 1822. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Bowen, of Massillon, afterwards graduating at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1848 he began the practice of his profession in Dalton. He was married in 1849 to Miss Henrietta Slusser, of York county, Pa., and had seven children, one of whom, Hiram D. Taggart, is a physician in Akron. He died May 23, 1867, and had been a zealous member of the Methodist church for seventeen years.

Dalton Gazette.—In April, 1874, W. C. Scott established a job printing office in Dalton; in August, 1875, began issuing the Dalton *Banner*, and in October following changed the name to the *Gazette*, the publication of which he continues at the present time. The paper is issued weekly, independent in politics, devoted to local news, and has a circulation of about 500 in Wayne and Stark counties. Mr. Scott was born in Dalton, November 17, 1849, and has made a success in conducting one of the neatest and spiciest papers in the county.

William Homan came from Fayette county, Pa., and in 1814 settled in Sugar-

creek township, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land. He removed from the farm to Dalton in 1823, where he died, September 26, 1834. He was a member, with his wife, of the Methodist church. He was the first Justice in the township, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was Captain of the first militia company of the township, and being a gunsmith made his own sword. He had twelve children. Emanuel Homan, his son, was born November 24, 1811, and has lived in the county sixty-four years.

L. G. Harley, M. D., was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1811. His father was a farmer, and removed to Ohio in 1830. In 1833 the subject of this notice commenced reading medicine with Dr. Haddock; attended the course in Philadelphia, and graduated there in the spring of 1837. He then located in Dalton, where he soon obtained an extensive practice. In the fall of 1839 he was married to Miss Mary M. Fluke, of Dalton, the union resulting in several highly intelligent sons and daughters. His daughter, Virginia, is a member of the medical profession, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan. She practiced in Wooster a short time with her father, exhibiting professional skill and ability, with fair prospects of liberal encouragement, when she married and removed to New York city. Dr. Harley continued in Dalton for thirty-one years, and in 1868 removed to Wooster, where he has since resided, successfully practicing his profession.

Sonneberg, so called from a settlement of similar name in Switzerland, its population being composed chiefly of Swiss from Canton Berne. They enumerate ninety-eight families, and 258 members. This sect was founded by Menno, surnamed Simonis, in 1536, who commenced life as a Roman Catholic. The modern Mennonite, as a rule, does not pretend to know what his peculiar tenets are. Several of their ministers, upon whom we called, were certainly ignorant of their history, and had no intelligent idea of their faith. They are sure that they are opposed to war, will not aid in protecting the government, but demand its protection. They are mostly farmers, and very industrious; are good horse-traders, and revel in the effluvia of decomposed cheese. The older ones robustly oppose the introduction of books, incline to antagonize education, and indulge habits wholly un-American. They introduced the painting of dog-houses and the manufacture of applejack in Sugarcreek township. The first of this stock, all from Berne, to come into Wayne county, were Isaac Somer, Uhlrick and Peter Lehman and David Killhover, the latter bringing the regular John Rogers family. Their first place of rendezvous was in a school-house four miles east of Wooster, when they removed to "Switzerland No. 2," and in 1820 organized a church. It may be recorded of some of the younger class that they are breaking away from the worm-eaten creeds and bigotries of their fathers, and are enrolling themselves in the ranks of the modern civilization. We regret that space compels us to *John Audley* their history.

Christian Wahle was born in Berne, Switzerland, April 22, 1782, and came with his wife to America in 1824, and settled in Sugarcreek township. He is now ninety-six years of age, weighs 116 pounds, and has been a member of the Mennonite church for eighty years.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Chippewa Township

Was organized September 4, 1815. This is the great coal township of the county, and its principal history appears in the body of the work. Its population in 1870 was 2,510. The following is the list of officers, as appears upon the official records :

1866. Trustees—William R. Wilson, Peter Buehl, Elias Frase; Assessor—L. W. Wilson; Clerk—A. H. Pursell; Treasurer—Isaac Slanker.

1867. Trustees—William R. Wilson, Elias Frase, Lyman Franks; Assessor—L. W. Wilson; Clerk—Riley Franks; Treasurer—Isaac Slanker.

1868. Trustees—William R. Wilson, William Etling, Jacob Shaffer; Assessor—L. W. Wilson; Clerk—J. B. Weaver; Treasurer—Morgan Franks.

1869. Trustees—T. J. McElhenie, Peter Frase, Jacob Hammer; Assessor—L. W. Wilson; Clerk—A. H. Pursell; Treasurer—Morgan Franks; Constables—Reuben Tate, Solomon Baughman, William N. Reis.

1870. Trustees—T. J. McElhenie, Peter Frase, Jacob Hammer; Assessor—Nichols Steinmetz; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John B. Wertz, Solomon Baughman, William N. Reis.

1871. Trustees—T. J. McElhenie, J. J. Hammer, Peter Frase; Assessor—N. Steinmetz; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John B. Wertz, Solomon Baughman, William N. Reis.

1872. Trustees—William R. Wilson, Samuel Frase, Christian Whitman; Assessor—Frank Stottler; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constable—John C. Rasor.

1873. Trustees—William R. Wilson, Samuel Frase, William Etling; Assessor—Frank Stottler; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John B. Wertz, John Cameron, David Baughman.

1874. Trustees—Joseph Collins, Ephraim Hatfield, Samuel Frase; Assessor—Frank Stottler; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John Raser, John Cameron, Thomas Adams.

1875. Trustees—Peter Frase, Samuel Frase, Joseph Collins; Assessor—Riley Franks; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John B. Wertz, John Cameron, Thomas Adams.

1876. Trustees—Peter Frase, George Shank, William Etling; Assessor—Riley Franks; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John Snider, John Cameron, Thomas Adams.

1877. Trustees—Peter Frase, George Shank, William Etling; Assessor—Riley Franks; Clerk—Henry Marshall; Treasurer—Jacob Shafer; Constables—John B. Wertz, John Cameron, Thomas Adams.

Justices of the Peace—Stephen Fisher, April 23, 1831; George Wellhouse, March 1, 1833; John Comstock, April 24, 1834; George Wellhouse, May 1, 1834; John

Brown, May 6, 1834; Thomas McElhenie, June 18, 1836; George Wellhouse, April 16, 1836; John Brown, April 28, 1837; Samuel Blair, April 30, 1838; Thomas McElhenie, April 13, 1839; John Brown, April 16, 1840; Samuel Blair, April 16, 1841; Thomas McElhenie, April 13, 1842; John Brown, April 13, 1843; Abraham Franks, April 25, 1844; Thomas McElhenie, April 16, 1845; A. Heffleman, April 21, 1846; A. Franks, April 14, 1847; John Reighley, April 12, 1848; John Brown, April 12, 1848; Thomas McElhenie, April, 12, 1849; John Brown, April 19, 1851; John Reighley, April 19, 1851; Thomas McElhenie, April 21, 1852; John Brown, April 13, 1854; T. W. Peckinpaugh, April 13, 1854; Jacob Huffman, April 17, 1855; John Brown, April 22, 1857; T. W. Peckinpaugh, April 22, 1857; Reuben Dressler, April 14, 1858; T. W. Peckinpaugh, April 17, 1860; Peter Frase, April 17, 1860; Andrew Shafer, April 13, 1861; Peter Frase, April 17, 1863; Henry Cooper, October 22, 1863; Peter Frase, April 13, 1866; Henry Cooper, October 15, 1866; T. J. McElhenie, October 19, 1868; Peter Frase, April 13, 1869; Joseph B. Weaver, October 20, 1869; T. J. McElhenie, October 18, 1871; Peter Frase, April 9, 1872; Henry Soliday, October 12, 1872; Joseph B. Weaver, April 14, 1874; J. T. Haines, October 20, 1874; Peter Frase, April 12, 1875; James Bratton, April 12, 1875; G. W. Evarts, April 12, 1877.

The First Settlers in Chippewa township were Nicholas and Adam Helmick, old Henry Franks, Uriah, Henry and John Franks, Thomas Frederick, Henry Houts, Michael Brouse, Paul Baughman, Jacob Hatfield, William Hatfield, John Reichildifer, Stephen Fisher, old Mr. McConkey, Joseph Springer, John Adams, William Doyle, Frederick Galehouse, Isaac Montgomery, David Galehouse, Michael Basinger (came to Chippewa township in 1815), father of Jacob Basinger, Daniel Huffman, father of Daniel and James, Adam Shatto, Michael Brouse, Rev. George Weygandt, Mr. Reed, George, Christian, Jacob, Joseph, Michael and Andrew Whitman, Malachi Feister, Samuel Pierrepont, M. D., John Routson, James Boak, Jacob and John Franks, Stephen Fisher, John Miller, John Newhouse, Andrew Bowen, Robert Meek, John Bowman, George Wellhouse, Benjamin Hershey, George Halloway, Henry Shook, David Johns, Jacob Eberhard, John Wise, John Porter, Peter Waltz, "Major" South, James Hutchinson, Peter Bradenbaugh, Israel Baughman, Jacob Heffelman, etc.

Mr. Hatfield says Rogue's Hollow was named by a Dr. Crosby, who owned the ground and had it laid out. Daniel Slanker, he thinks, built the first grist- and saw-mill west of Doylestown. Mike Greenoe had the first, Fred. Galehouse the second, and after them George Wellhouse and Michael Brouse had distilleries. He is of the opinion that the first election was held where Nicholas Helmick lived. The first graveyard was at Easton, and Lucinda Heckerthorn the first person buried, for he helped to dig her grave—a child of John Routson was the second. Jonathan Coleman, of Canton, a married man, was drowned in Doner's Lake in 1830.

Henry Franks was born in Fayette county, Pa., and came to Chippewa township in 1816–17, settling a short distance south of Doylestown, on a farm he entered from the Government, which he subsequently sold to his son John, when he purchased twenty-five acres east of this, and died May 5, 1836. He was married to Christina Mason, of his native county, and had five sons and six daughters, to wit: John, Michael, Henry, Abraham and Uriah; Elizabeth (her husband, Samuel Higgins, a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Huron county, Ohio), Sarah (wife of John Routson), Abigail, Christina, Catharine and Phœbe, the latter the only two surviving daughters, the sons all being dead but Henry and Uriah. Henry is now eighty-two years of age, and has had seven children, and is a member of the Methodist church. His wife, Susanna Routson Franks, died in Spencer,

Ohio. Uriah lives in Noble county, Indiana, was married to Betsey Watt, and had ten children, eight of whom are living. He is a farmer, but has retired from work, and is an excellent man. John Franks was one of the earliest of the settlers, locating two miles south-west of Doylestown, now owned by a Mr. Morganwood, but formerly known as "the Hugle farm."

Henry Franks, known as "Old Henry," with some others, was taken prisoner on the Ohio river by the Indians when he was a young man, and held in captivity by them. He was tall, straight, and a large, powerful man, and his captors immediately fancied him, and by ceremonies introduced him to Indian citizenship. Its first condition being to run the gauntlet, he was compelled to comply with it, and at the end of the race he was, to save his own life, forced to strike an Indian with his hatchet, whom he nearly killed. This successful act of daring on his part ingratiated him with his captors, who exclaimed, "He make good Indian." Mr. Franks, receiving a wound in this test of mighty manhood, the Indians instantly took charge of him, nursing and treating him kindly until he thoroughly recovered. After the capture of Crawford in Ohio, and during the excitement of his horrible death, all of which Mr. Franks witnessed, he made an effort to escape, in which he was successful. He fled to the lake shore, boarded a British vessel, went by water as far as Montreal, crossed to the American side, and thence on foot to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and to his home in Fayette county, Pa., after a captivity of five years. The life of this man supplies a field for the pen of romance and the narrator of border exploits.

George F. Wellhouse was born in Germany, April 17, 1789, and immigrated to America when quite young. He was raised in Washington county, Maryland, and removed to Wayne county at an early period. He was married November 19, 1820, to Elizabeth Neiswanger, and had the following children: Abraham, Susannah, William, Elizabeth, David, Mary, Carolina, Hannah and George F. He served as Justice of the Peace of his township at an early date. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1829, and served six years; he served in the State Senate from December 5, 1836, to December 3, 1838, and in 1838 he was elected by the Legislature as one of the Associate Judges of Wayne county. He died August 9, 1860, his wife surviving him until March 22, 1862.

Benjamin Herschey was born in Lebanon county, Pa., October 15, 1820, and removed with his parents to Baughman township when he was twelve years old. He was married to Susanna Wellhouse, February 25, 1841, by which marriage there resulted ten children, seven of whom are living. He died at his late residence in Chippewa township, January 10, 1875. He was an inoffensive man, characterized by great industry and integrity. His honesty gained him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and he was looked upon as a good, exemplary citizen who, during his life, had endeared himself to his family and neighbors. He was a member of the United Brethren church at Easton.

*Frederick Galehouse** was born in Baden, Germany, in 1781, emigrated to America in 1786, and went to Cumberland county, Pa., from thence came to New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1807, and from there to Chippewa township in 1823, settling on the Chippewa creek. Here he lived thirty years, then removed to Doylestown, and died September 22, 1865. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilt, of Cumberland

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*John W. Galehouse, oldest son of Frederick, was a native of New Lisbon, and came to Wayne county with his father. He was brutally murdered by a Canadian villain, named Amos Clark. He was struck down with a poker, lingered a few hours, and died January 29, 1840.

county, Pa., and had four sons and four daughters, of whom Elias is the only surviving son. The daughters living are: Maria, wife of Abraham Miller; Elizabeth, wife of John Gates; and Sarah, wife of James Porter. He had a contract from the Government to superintend the construction of a public road from New Lisbon to Lake Erie, for the use of artillery, and when the news of Hull's surrender came, he told all to scatter, which they did. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

John Elliott was born in Steubenville, Ohio, February 17, 1823, and the same year removed with his father to Chippewa township, and now lives on the farm where they settled at that time. October 2, 1851, he was married to Catharine A. Wilkins, of Baughman township, but has no children, though they have raised four by adoption. Mr. Elliott and wife are Presbyterians. He is a farmer, and has one of the princely manors of the county. He and wife are distinguished for their hospitality and social qualities, their house being the home of strangers, kindred and friends, and where all are most generously and gracefully entertained.

William R. Wilson was born on the Chesapeake shore, Maryland, October 13, 1809. In 1834 he removed from Maryland to Chippewa township, where, on November 17, 1835, he married Miss Margaret Franks. Farming then became his occupation, and he has followed that pursuit successfully to the accumulation of a liberal competence. He has had seven children, of whom three are dead. His son Wesley is an able Methodist minister, located in Holmes county. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Ohio Legislature from Wayne county from 1868 to 1871, elected by the Democracy, and served with credit to his intelligence and with benefit to the county.

Doylestown.—This prosperous village was laid out by William Doyle, after whom it was named, on December 9, 1827, and was surveyed by Charles Christmas the same day. Plat and certificate recorded December 25, 1827; record to be found on page 267, Vol. 6, County Recorder's office. It was incorporated August 6, 1867. The first house erected in the village was on a vacant lot standing between Mrs. Diebl's and Mr. Shondal's grocery, and now owned by the latter. It was a log structure, built by William Doyle, the carpenter's work having been done by John Montgomery. Doyle occupied it for a tavern, sold whisky, and permitted "fantastic toe" excitements. The first doctor was a Mr. Pierrepont, who, when on a visit East, stole a horse, and being caught, was sent to the penitentiary. The first election was held December 8, 1866. We annex a list of officers of the town from the official record:

1866. Mayor—A. H. Pursell; Recorder—William Reed; Treasurer—Samuel H. Miller; Councilmen—Elias Galehouse, James H. Seiberling, Henry A. Soliday, Jacob Shaffer, R. B. Wasson.

1867. Mayor—A. H. Pursell; Recorder—William Reed; Treasurer—Samuel H. Miller; Councilmen—Jacob Shaffer, Elias Galehouse, James H. Seiberling, H. A. Soliday, Charles McCormich.

1868. Mayor—A. H. Pursell; Recorder—S. J. Hochstetler; Treasurer—S. H. Miller; Councilmen—Jacob Schaffer, H. A. Soliday, Elias Galehouse, Jacob Heffelman, J. D. Ross.

1869. Mayor—Moses Bugher; Recorder—J. B. Weaver; Treasurer—M. Franks; Councilmen—George W. Wellhouse, Riley Franks, Abram Franks, H. B. Kellinger, John Snyder, Charles McCormish.

1870. Mayor—J. B. Weaver; Recorder—Moses Bugher; Treasurer—James H. Seiberling; Councilmen—William Johnston, Peter Kline, James Jackson, John Sneider, Charles McCormish, James Hile.

1871. Mayor—J. B. Weaver; Recorder—Moses Bugher; Treasurer—James H. Seiberling; Councilmen—W. G. Biglow, James Hile, S. J. Hochstetler, William Johnston, Peter Kline, James Jackson.

1872. Mayor—A. H. Pursell; Recorder—Moses Bugher; Treasurer—S. H. Miller; Councilmen—William G. Biglow, James Hile, S. J. Hochstetler, John Snyder, Samuel Collier, David Bunn.

1873. Mayor—A. H. Pursell; Recorder—Moses Bugher; Treasurer—S. H. Miller; Councilmen—E. R. Spencer, W. G. Biglow, S. J. Hochstetler, John Snyder, Samuel Collier, David Bunn.

1874. Mayor—W. G. Biglow; Recorder—M. Bugher; Treasurer—S. H. Miller; Councilmen—Jacob Shaffer, James Jackson, John Gates, E. R. Spencer, S. J. Hochstetler, N. Steinmetz.

1875. Mayor—W. G. Biglow; Recorder—M. Bugher; Treasurer—S. H. Miller; Councilmen—R. B. Wasson, Martin Ries, B. Billman, Jacob Shaffer, James Jackson, John Gates.

1876, Mayor—W. G. Biglow; Recorder—M. Bugher; Treasurer—W. A. Huffman; Councilmen—B. Billman, Jacob Shaffer, John Gates, R. B. Wasson, Martin Reis, N. Steinmetz.

1877. Mayor—W. G. Biglow; Recorder—M. Bugher; Treasurer—W. A. Huffman; Councilmen—Nicholas Steinmetz, Henry Galehouse, Eli Fritz, B. Billman, Jacob Shaffer; Street Commissioner—George Point.

Doylestown Press.—George W. Everts embarked in journalism in Doylestown in 1874, issuing the first number of the Doylestown *Journal* on the 11th of July, and continues to conduct the paper with considerable success. It is a weekly, 24x34 in size, independent in politics, devoted to local news, and has a circulation of about five hundred. Mr. Everts was born in Richland county, Ohio, and was married December 24, 1861, to Miss Emma Bell, of Bellville.

Doylestown Beacon Lodge No. 258, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted August 17, 1854. Charter Members—William H. Redinger, Samuel Routson, Washington M. Heffelman, Uriah Franks, Jr., and William Spangler. First Officers—William H. Redinger, N. G.; Samuel Routson, V. G.; W. M. Heffelman, Secretary; Uriah Franks, Jr., Treasurer. Present Officers—Henry C. Hotchkiss, N. G.; William Williams, V. G.; Ely Fretz, Treasurer; Joshua Hughes, Rec. Sec'y; S. H. Miller, Permanent Sec'y. Present membership, 107.

Postmasters at Doylestown.—William G. Foster, from 1828 to 1847; Angus McIntire, from 1848 to 1852; Samuel Routson, from 1853 to 1856; Orrin G. Franks, from 1857 to 1859; Samuel Blocker, from 1860 to 1867; H. A. Soliday, from 1868 to 1872; Harry S. Deisem, from 1873 to present time. The postoffice, called Chippewa, was first established at the cross-roads, one mile south of Doylestown, Joseph Springer being the postmaster, and was changed in 1874 to Doylestown. Richard DePuy, a lawyer, succeeded Angus McIntire as postmaster, but in a short time was dismissed for forgery and embezzlement.

Thomas Frederick was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 1, 1778, and was married May 2, 1804, to Elizabeth Shank, who was born March 8, 1785. He removed to Chippewa township in 1813, settling on the farm where his son Henry lives, where he died, aged ninety-three years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He planted the first cherry-tree in the township, which grew to the hight of one hundred feet, and is now living. He had the following children: Jacob, Harriet, Margaret, Sophia, Reasin, Dolly, Rachael, Matthew E., William F.,

Henry, Catharine A., Sarah A., Elizabeth, Mary A. Of the surviving ten, all save two, live in Chippewa township. He was a famous pedestrian, and equally famous hunter, killing bears, wolves, deer, in immense numbers. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a worthy citizen and Christian man.

William Hatfield was born in Fayette county, Pa., October 9, 1800, and came to Wayne county with his father, Jacob Hatfield, August 5, 1817. His father was a native of New Jersey, where he was born July 27, 1767, and settled in Chippewa township one-half mile north of where his son William now lives. He had the following children: Charlotte, Sallie, George, William, Michael, Jacob, Isaiah. William and Isaiah are the only two living, the latter in Gratiot county, Michigan. William Hatfield was married October 6, 1825, in Chippewa township, to Susannah Miller, who died October 18, 1855. He has had the following children: Ephraim, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Jacob, Naomi, Salina, Lydia and Hannah, an adopted daughter, all of whom are living save Elizabeth and Salina. Mr. Hatfield lives near the old place, and his youngest son farms it. He is the last of the original pioneers of Chippewa township, and is in the enjoyment of good health and excellent memory.

Abraham Franks, nephew of Henry Franks, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1809, and removed to Doylestown in April, 1837. He was married September 7, 1848, to Amanda Franks, daughter of Abraham Franks, and and grandaughter of Henry Franks, a first settler, by whom he had two children, a daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lowe, of Shreve, and a son, L. K. He merchandized in Doylestown for twelve years after his arrival, then farmed ten years, and again resumed commercial business in Doylestown, in which he continued until the spring of 1877. He was Justice of the Peace three terms, and served two terms in the State Legislature, representing Wayne and Ashland counties from December 4, 1848, to December 3, 1849, and by re-election from December 3, 1849, to December 2, 1850. James and Phineas Franks, brothers of Abraham, came to Chippewa five years after he did; James died there five years ago, aged 66, and two of his family are living in the township. Phineas lived there but eight years.

Abraham Franks, fourth son of Henry Franks, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1798, and came to Chippewa township with his father. May 18, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Blocker, which marriage resulted in four sons and four daughters, seven of whom are living, a daughter being dead. Mr. Franks may safely be classed with the ruling spirits of the early settlers. He was a man of great muscular power and endurance, full of industry and energy, and was prominent as a farmer, leading stock dealer, merchant and business man generally. He brought the first sheep into Chippewa township. In 1861 he retired from business, dividing a handsome estate among his children, retaining a competency for himself until his death, which took place February 24, 1865, his wife surviving him. During all his life he could never be induced to accept office, though always taking an active interest in public affairs, always voting the Democratic ticket.

Elias Galehouse, son of Frederick, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1815, and came with his father to Chippewa township, with whom he remained, working on the farm until twenty-seven years of age. He then established a hotel in Doylestown, in which he continued eight years, then entered into the dry goods and grocery business; built a foundry, in company with John Gates, and made stoves, plows, etc., for five years, running a carriage manufactory at the same time; then went

into the coal business, opening mines; then built a grist- and saw-mill in Doylestown; farmed awhile, and then again resumed the mercantile business. He was married June 19, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Bender, of Chippewa township, and has three sons and five daughters.

Christian Shondal was born in Shirrhoffen, Canton Bischwiller, Elsass, December 22, 1793, and came to Canton, Ohio, in 1830, and from thence to Chippewa township, where he died August 22, 1875, in his eighty-second year. He was a soldier under Napoleon I.; participated in the battle of Borodino; was in the Moscow campaign, and had his feet frozen in the disastrous retreat from that burned Russian city, and was at Waterloo, where the eagles of the great Emperor went down before the combined powers of Europe. The Shondals of Chippewa are of good stock, thrifty and intelligent men and women. N. Steinmetz, also a native of Bischwiller, Alsace, was married August 24, 1858, to Fannie Shondal, third daughter of Christian, and is one of the prominent men of the township.

Slanker Family.—Jacob Slanker was born in Berks county, Pa., November 25, 1771, and was married to Esther Klose. With his family he came to Chippewa township April 5, 1836, and bought a quarter of section 17 of Sebastian Zimmerman, on which he laid out, in 1843, the town of Slankerville. Afterwards he removed to Medina county, and died there August 25, 1849. He had seventeen children, three of whom are living. His son, B. F. Slanker, first married Mary Dressler, and now has his fourth wife. Jacob Slanker, son of Jacob, married Lydia Fisher, May 26, 1822, and had a family of twelve children, eight surviving, of which number Isaac and Daniel Slanker still reside in Chippewa township, and are most worthy citizens.

Chippewa.—This village was surveyed for Stephen Ford by Daniel L. McClure, in May, 1816; plat recorded May 15, 1816, to be found on page 283, vol. 1, County Records. The first house in the place was built by Captain John Routson, of the Chippewa Rangers, father of Samuel Routson, of Wooster. He was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1790, and in 1816 married Sarah Franks, daughter of Henry Franks.

Slankerville was laid out by Jacob Slanker, Reuben Dressler and John Gartner, and surveyed by John A. Lawrence, February 24, 1843. Plat and certificate recorded April 26, 1843, and record found on page 587, volume 24. Since the completion of the railroad it has been known by the name of Easton.

Thomas W. Peckinpaugh was born in the State of Pennsylvania, November 17, 1817. On his father's side he is of German extraction, on the mother's English. In 1821 his parents emigrated to Greene township when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age. His father was a farmer, and with him his son remained until he was twenty-one. Like many other of the young men of his time, who at an early age were cast upon their own resources, and who have made a mark upon community, Mr. Peckinpaugh's first exploits consisted in energetic efforts to secure an education, and in preparation to teach the common school. His exertions in this direction proving successful he entered upon the career of teacher in winter and academy pupil in the summer. In 1840 he entered the Wadsworth institution, where he concluded his studies, and from which he emerged to deliver battle to the world. Having an inclination from boyhood to enter the legal profession, he now had the opportunity offered to reward his ambition. With resolution pitched to the key of future success, he commenced the study of Blackstone, selecting for his

preceptor Hon. Edward Avery, of Wooster. He was now living in Milton township, and in 1848 he was admitted to the practice of law.

He was married October 18, 1848, to Miss Jane E. Cotton, of Milton township, when he proceeded to Chippewa township, where he entered upon practice, teaching for two winters in conjunction with his legal duties, when he devoted his entire time and attention to the law. In 1854 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Chippewa township, which office he filled for six consecutive years. In 1860 he was elected Auditor of Wayne county, and was re-elected to the same office, the duties of which he performed with conspicuous fidelity and satisfaction to the public. He next purchased a farm in Milton township, where, for a period of three years, he lived, when he removed to West Salem and resumed his profession.

He was elected to the Legislature from Wayne county in 1869, and re-elected in the hot conflict of 1871, having served with distinction and credit to his constituents and the State. His eldest son, Thomas E., is an accomplished business scholar, a young man of unchallenged honor, until recently Teller in the National Bank of Wooster, and at present one of the proprietors of the *Wayne County Democrat*. Mr. Peckinpaugh is yet in the blaze and vigor of manhood, and as attentive to business as when thirty years ago he began the upward struggle toward wealth and honor. He is of commanding personal appearance, fully six feet in hight, and weighs over two hundred pounds. His political affiliations are wholly with the Democracy, where he has ever maintained uniformity and consistency in the advocacy of its principles.

As a lawyer his integrity and prompt attention to business, combined with the faithfulness with which he labors for his client, have secured for him a liberal share of practice.

In public or private life there is neither harshness nor rashness about him. There is a degree of self-control and self-balance about him characteristic of the man; heard upon the stump, or before the Court, or in the halls of legislation, he is never thrown off his guard. His life affords an instructive lesson to those laboring against adversity, and furnishes an example of what industry, punctuality and determination can do to conquer difficulties, and to secure the confidence and respect of the communities in which their lot may be cast. United with his public virtues, he is a man of unsullied private character.

James Adams was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in the year 1800. At the age of 18 he learned blacksmithing, and in 1820 he removed to Chippewa township. He owns a valuable coal farm near Doylestown, and is comfortably and independently situated. He is familiar with the annals of his township. He informs us that "Rogues' Hollow" was a resort in the early days for some fellows who made pewter money there and "shoved the queer." Old George Zealy frequented the "hollow;" he was a preacher, and was sent to the penitentiary from Wooster, but was soon released. Mr. Adams is a hale, hearty and lively man, a wide-awake, get-up-and-get citizen, stout, athletic, with a "right" and a "left" ever at his service. He is a genial gentleman and a social, clever man.

Cline, Seiberling & Co., Doylestown, Ohio.—In 1861 Peter Cline, John F. Seiberling and John H. Hower formed a partnership, under the firm name of Cline, Seiberling & Hower, to manufacture the Excelsior Dropping Reaper and Mower, of which John F. Seiberling was the inventor. In 1865, the works having been annually enlarged, J. H. Seiberling, Jacob J. Hower and Samuel Miller were received into the partnership, when the firm name was changed to Cline, Seiberling & Co. J. F. Seiberling and John H. Hower then removed to Akron, Ohio, to more exten-

sively engage in the manufacture of their machines. From 1865 to 1875 the firm continued the same, each year building from six hundred to one thousand machines. October 22, 1875, John H. Hower sold his interest to the remaining members, and October 3, 1876, Jacob J. Hower sold his, the firm name, however, remaining the same. Since 1875 they have also built the Empire Reaper and Mower, another conception of the fertile brain of John F. Seiberling, which he has thoroughly perfected, and which is an exquisite gem of mechanical beauty. The two machines, the Excelsior and the Empire Reaping and Mowing Machines, are built by Mr. Seiberling in Akron and by Cline, Seiberling & Co. at Doylestown.

This firm at Doylestown is the most solid and reliable manufacturing institution in Wayne county, or in Northern Ohio. It has thus far weathered financial cyclones, monetary upheavals and panic simooms, its reputation unquestioned and its credit above challenge or suspicion. It employs on an average from sixty-five to seventy-five men.

John F. Seiberling is a native of Summit county, Ohio, his father originally emigrating from Lehigh county, Pa., to this county, when he settled in Norton township. He was a farmer, with whom John worked occasionally, doing some work upon a saw-mill, which his father had erected, and it was here where he first manifested his inventive genius. In trying to repair one of the John P. Manny machines, which his father had purchased, he conceived the idea of the dropper, whereupon he went to work and constructed an entirely new machine called "The Excelsior," to which the dropper was subsequently attached. To this he has annually made improvements. By persevering, patient labor and plodding on he has established success and triumphantly vindicated his claims as a man of genius, and one of the world's benefactors. He lived in Doylestown from 1861 to 1865, when he removed to Akron, where he at present resides.

James Seiberling, brother of John, is likewise a member of the firm, and like him, is endowed with considerable inventive ingenuity. He was married to Elizabeth Baughman, of Summit county, and has had six children, two of whom are dead. He is a member of the Lutheran church, a man of earnest life, honor and integrity.

Peter Cline was born in Prussia, October 4, 1823. His father was a farmer, and immigrated to America when Peter was fourteen years old, bringing nine children with him over the sea. The family arrived at New York in 1836, and soon found their way to Massillon, soon leaving there, and going to Huron county, Ohio. Peter, however, remained and found employment in a furnace, where he staid two years, when Hart & Brown opened up in the foundry business, when he hired with them and continued for six years. From there he went to Fulton, and thence to Doylestown, working with Galehouse & Gates, who started the Doylestown foundry, and where he has since remained in business.

He was married to Margaret Sites, of Canal Fulton, in 1847, whose death occurred April 15, 1877. He has had six children, three of whom are dead. He is a kind-hearted, honest, industrious man, and has accumulated through years of toil and economy both property and means. He has been a member of the old Lutheran church since early manhood.

Samuel H. Miller was born in Northampton county, Pa., May 28, 1839. His father, John Miller, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio in 1843, settling in Norton township, Summit county, where he purchased a farm, Samuel remaining with him until 1851, when he began clerking in a dry goods store in

Akron, where he remained to December 8, 1857. December 15, 1863, he came to Doylestown, and engaged in bookkeeping for the firm until September 1, 1865, when he became a partner, and from that time to the present has been Secretary and Treasurer of the institution.

He was married August 29, 1867, to Miss Ella L. Schneider, of Summit county, Ohio, and has six children. Mr. Miller, though a comparatively young man, has established a business and financial reputation that is seldom achieved by older men. He is a courteous, affable and cultivated gentleman, wedded to his business, forever invigorating and stimulating it with the energy of his vigorous and aggressive nature. He has achieved a deserved popularity, while his star has not wandered to its zenith.

Additional Sketches.

"*Old Probabilities.*"—In 1816 the pioneers gathered their wheat crop in July, the weather being exceedingly cold.

1817. A frost visited Ohio on the 1st of June of this year, completely destroying the fruit and killing the verdure of the orchards and forest trees.

1825. May 18th the terriffic "Burlington storm" swept over Delaware, Licking, Knox and Coshocton counties, the most violent tornado that ever visited Ohio.

1833. November 13th of this year, we are told, "the stars fell." It was a copious shower, and meteoric tramps tumbled through the heavens and popped earthward in prodigal confusion.

1834. A frost occurred on the 11th day of May, materially injuring the wheat crop.

1835. Heavy rains fell during the summer, submerging the bottoms and rendering tillage impracticable. Hay crop seriously damaged, and cattle died from eating it. Comet this year.

1841. An unusually violent snow storm May 2.

1843. July 21st, severe frost.

1845. Frosts appeared May 7th and 25th, destroying the wheat crop of that year.

1854–55. The winters of these years will long be remembered. Snow covered the ground thirteen weeks in succession. The month of May, 1855, was remarkably dry, but from the 10th to the 17th, the June of this year will not be forgotten for its remarkable floods.

1855. On the 24th of December it began to snow, and from this date until the last of the month of March, the sleighing remained excellent, the snow covering the earth till about the 20th of April. Forest and fruit trees were killed, and since the first settlement of the country no winter presented so grim and wrinkled a front.

1859. What is known as the "June Frost" of this year was a sad visitation upon Northern Ohio. June 5, 1859, on Sunday morning, the face of the earth looked as though a sheet of living flame had smitten the vegetation that covered its hills and valleys.

1873–74. The winter of these years is worthy of special mention. On the 6th and 7th of January, 1874, occurred the great "Ice Storm," which must be distinguished for its destructive effects upon the forests of the country.

1877. Up to Christmas of this year the season was most remarkable. On the Friday previous to Christmas the thermometer marked 90° in the sun; on the Satur-

day previous 80°, and on the Sunday before Christmas the mercury rose to 100° in the sun. The days were delightful and balmy, while the nights were beautiful, dewy and frostless.

"*Old John Baker*" came to Wayne county in 1815 from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, but was born in York county, that State. He was a farmer, a resident of Wayne township, and a member of the Methodist church. He died in 186–, aged eighty-three years, leaving a family of nine children. His son John now lives on the old homestead in Wayne township.

His Bear Fights.—There are many hunting incidents of the old days, when the largest animals haunted the forest and stream of this region, especially of "Old John Baker," who was a famous hunter and trapper in those times. One day, over fifty years ago, he was out hunting deer, several of which he saw feeding on the hills beyond the valley. He started for the deer to get a shot at them, and when half way up the slope where they were browsing he came to a large tree that was blown out of root. Here he stopped to reconnoiter his game, and while doing so was startled by a noise close behind him. Turning, he saw a bear emerging from a hole under the roots of the tree, and coming at him, reared up for attack. He instantly put gun to shoulder and fired, but unfortunately missed the bear, which cunningly had dropped on all fours the moment the rifle flashed. The bear at once threw himself on Baker with all the ferocity of his savage nature, crushing the hunter to the ground, there biting him, then picking him up and "hugging" him in deadly embrace. It was a desperate fight, and Baker soon got the worst of the encounter. He was bitten in the face, the flesh of his leg torn to the bone, and body lacerated by claws, while he had somewhat wounded the bear with stabs of his butcher knife, but which finally broke off by striking against a bone in the throat of the bear. Being now defenseless from loss of his knife, and helpless from bleeding wounds, he "played 'possum" on bruin, by lying quite still, as if dead. The bear ceased his attack, but at the least movement of the hunter he would bite and paw him. At last the animal left him, and Baker got up, but was so badly hurt that he dropped down; then crawled around and found his gun off a couple of rods away, and using it for a staff, he managed to reach a road, and call to a woman at a cabin half a mile distant, who came to his assistance. After binding up his twenty-two wounds made by the bear, the woman and her husband hauled him to his home on a hand-sled.

Another Encounter with Bruin.—On another occasion Baker had a similar fight with a bear. He tracked a large one into Sugarcreek Swamp, where he brought the bear to bay. He fired at him, but only inflicted a wound severe enough to infuriate the animal. It turned upon him, and a fierce struggle ensued, in which Baker nearly lost his life. The bear seized him, got him to the ground, and with teeth and claws bit and tore his body and limbs in a fearful manner; but at last, after desperate efforts, Baker got his butcher-knife out of its sheath, plunged it repeatedly into the bear, and finally pierced the heart of the shaggy monster, the bear dying upon him, lying there almost dead himself from bleeding wounds.

Further Hunting Incidents.—Forty-five years ago he shot a bear in Wooster township, 2½ miles north-east of the city, on lands of Joseph Stibbs, shooting it on a tree.

When at Chippewa lake one time he heard a hog squealing, the noise coming from the direction of the swamp. He at once proceeded there, discovered tracks of a bear and followed them into the swamp, where he found the animal tugging away at a hog that was squealing most lustily. On his near approach the bear did

not let go his hold of the captive porker, and Baker put the muzzle of his gun close to bruin's body, pulled the trigger, but the rifle missed fire. Then the bear dropped the hog, which scampered away almost unhurt, and made for Baker, who met him with his knife, with which he soon dispatched the beast.

He made a practice of hunting four weeks every fall, which he kept up until old age. He was regarded as one of the most intrepid hunters of bear and deer, an expert trapper of otter, mink, coon and foxes in this region, several of the surrounding counties being full of incidents of his exploits.

*Christian Silvers** was born near Martinsburg, old Virginia, August 8, 1801. He was early possessed of a desire to remove West, and in pursuance of this inclination he started, reaching Wooster May 5, 1831, soon thereafter settling in Plain township, where, until his death, August 17, 1876, he continued to live, an honored and respected citizen.

To the relatives, friends and neighbors of Mr. Silvers, who so well knew him, it would be superfluous to indulge in phrases of eulogy. As a citizen he was industrious and frugal, placing a proper value upon time, and realizing the certainty of its rapid flight. As a man he was straightforward, and if in some cases he hesitated for counsel, or was indecisive in action, when he did act he did so with great strength of resolution. He was not easily excited, but he had the courage for the worst contingencies. He was a kind and considerate father, free from rashness and outbursts of wrathful violence, thus presenting an example of forbearance and patience worthy of imitation. He was neither a bigot nor an enthusiast, yet he maintained his opinions upon secular and religious subjects with singular clearness, and without semblance of prejudice. He was married to Elizabeth Cook and had ten children, three of whom are dead. The following are the names of the surviving members of the family: Mary, Eliza, John, Harriet, Barbara, George and Lucy. His wife died in September, 1864.

John H. Silvers, of Wooster, a son of Christian, is a native of Plain township, and was raised on the farm with his father. After the breaking out of the war, August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Captain James Robison, 102d O. V. I. With this regiment he served during his three years of enlistment, participating in its defeats and triumphs as well as its pleasures and privations. He was married September 14, 1871, to Miss Mary Black, of Wooster. For a number of years he has been chief clerk in the office of Bates Bros., agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the States of Ohio and West Virginia, and is distinguished for the steadiness and accuracy of his business habits, no less than his private virtues, liberal disposition and general manly qualities. With him the post of duty is the post of honor, his more conspicuous traits being a firm integrity and a rigid sense of social and moral responsibility. He makes few friends, but warm and lasting friendships.

General David Moore was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 3, 1817, and with his father removed to Chester township in 1830, with whom he remained till he was about 18 years of age, learning the joiner and carpentering business. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he raised a company for the service known as the "Wooster Guards," and was chosen its Captain, and in the order of organization was classed as Company E, 3d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He followed the fortunes and perils of his company and regiment, and after its close, in 1851, he re-

*This sketch belongs to Plain township, but, inadvertently, was omitted in its proper place.

moved to Missouri and engaged in farming and merchandising in Clark county, in which he continued until the war broke out, when, in the spring of 1861, he organized the 21st Missouri Regiment and on the 5th of August, 1861, with this regiment he defeated General Martin Green, brother of the late Senator Green, who commanded the rebel forces of North-eastern Missouri. Green had 1,500 men, armed with shot-guns and long knives.

The battle commenced at sunrise and lasted about two hours. It was fought in and around the town of Athens, Missouri, about twenty miles above Keokuk, Iowa, on the Des Moines river. General Moore formed his line of battle on the main street of the town, the enemy surrounding the town with his right resting on the river below the village and his left resting on the river above the town. The rebels fought with great courage, but their shot-guns proved unequal to the improved muskets with which the Union soldiers were armed. After two hours of severe fighting, Moore ordered his men to fix bayonets, when they charged upon the enemy's center, capturing his artillery and five hundred cavalry horses, with saddles, blankets, camp and garrison equipage, completely routing the rebels, who precipitately fled from the field, leaving many killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners in possession of the victors.

The battle of Athens, so gallantly and skillfully conducted by General Moore, was the first Federal victory won in the State of Missouri. His regiment opened the fight at Shiloh, and in this battle he was twice wounded and lost a leg, which incapacitated him for a period, but on his recovery commanded a brigade, under Rosecrans, at Corinth, where he had two horses killed under him. His services were highly active until the close of the war, and of eminent value to the country.

General Moore is a brother of W. C. Moore, M. D., of Wooster. His career in the military service of his country was one of great activity and efficiency. A gallant soldier in one of the nation's foreign wars and a valiant leader in the unhappy collisions of the North and South, he has enrolled himself as one of the nation's defenders, and achieved a military eminence such only as the soldier, steel-fronted and of iron blood, achieves. After the close of the war he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri for four years, on the Liberal ticket, in 1869.

He is a firm advocate of the cause of education; has faith in the common schools, the colleges and universities of the country. Popular education with him is not a vagary or new theory, but a vigorous and life-strengthened conviction.

Major-General David Sloane Stanley is a native of Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, where he was born June 1, 1828, three miles south of the village of Congress, Congress township. Being a bright and promising lad, at the age of eleven years Dr. Leander Firestone, of Wooster, then practicing medicine at Congress village, received him into his family, taking complete charge of him and affording him all the advantages of education within his power at that time. He enjoyed the facilities of the village school during his earlier boyhood, and attended the Canaan Academy, then under the management of Christopher C. Bombarger, and was the classmate of Hon. Joseph H. Downing, of Wooster, Isaac Notestine, of Canaan, William Brinkerhoff, and others.

He remained under the attention of Dr. Firestone until 1848, when he obtained, through him and the influence of Hon. Samuel Lahm, member of Congress, admission into West Point Academy. In 1852 he graduated, with a standing sufficiently high to warrant his assignment as Second-Lieutenant to the Second Dragoons, now the Second Cavalry. The next year he was employed as assistant on the survey of the Pacific Railroad, under General Whipple, and in 1855 was transferred to the First Cavalry. Sumner was Colonel, Joe Johnston Lieutenant-Colo-

nel and Sedgewick Major. In 1857 he was with Colonel Sumner in a campaign against the Cheyenne Indians. In 1858 he was in the Utah expedition, and the same year crossed the plains to Texas, where, for services, he was complimented by General Scott.

At the opening of the Rebellion he was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and in 1861 was appointed Captain in the 4th United States Cavalry. He joined General Lyon at Grand River, and was engaged in the capture of Forsythe. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1861. March, 1862, he moved with Pope's army down the Mississippi, and commanded the Second Division at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He took part in the Fort Pillow expedition, and April 22 he joined Halleck's army before Corinth. In the battle of Iuka he commanded one of Rosecrans' two divisions, and was specially commended in the official report, and at the battle of Corinth, October 4, his Division suffering sadly in officers and men. In October he joined the Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, but in November he was ordered to report to Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, who assigned him to the charge of the cavalry of that army.

On November 21 he was made a Major-General of Volunteers. He commanded the cavalry in the fight of Stone River, and for nine days the saddles were not removed from his horses, unless to have them groomed. He made an expedition into Georgia, crossing the Tennessee river with all the cavalry, where he had brisk skirmishing. After the battle of Chickamauga he was assigned to the command of the First Division 4th Army Corps. He accompanied General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and commanded the 4th Corps, by appointment of the President, from July, 1864, to the close of the war; and during Hood's raid upon General Sherman's communications, in October, he commanded two corps of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 27th of October he separated from Sherman's Army and camped in Coosa Valley, Alabama. He marched the 4th Corps to Chattanooga, and thence to Pulaski, confronting Hood's Army, which was then threatening Nashville and Middle Tennessee. He fell back through Columbia, and at Spring Hill was engaged with two Corps of Hood's Army.

At the battle of Franklin, General Stanley came upon the field just as a portion of the National line was captured by the Rebels. His timely arrival averted disaster, and placing himself at the head of a brigade, he led a charge which re-established the line. The soldiers followed him with enthusiasm, calling out, "Come on, men; we can go wherever the General can." Just after retaking the line, and while passing toward the left, the General's horse was killed; and no sooner did he regain his feet, than he was struck by a musket ball in the back of the neck, which hurled him to the ground, but, rallying again, he rushed to the advance of his men, and exclaimed, "The lines are breaking! let us die here! follow me!" and it is said of him, and the declaration is given to history, that he rallied his faltering troops and repelled seven successive charges. No voice from the rear shouted, "On, Stanley, on!" but fired with an immortal courage, he *led* the charge and asked his boys to follow him. Of such metal is *our* Stanley made; of such Roman virtue is he coined, that

"Plucks success
E'en from the spear-proof crest of rugged danger."

After this engagement, which resulted in the discomfiture of Hood, and his wound seriously incapacitating him, he was forced to abstain from active duty for a period, when he came to Wooster and made his home with Dr. Firestone and wife,

where, under the careful treatment of the former, and the kind attentions of Mrs. Firestone, he rapidly and permanently recovered. He was then placed on duty in East Tennessee, January 24, 1865. In July he moved with the Fourth Corps to Texas, which he commanded, and the middle district of Texas, until mustered out, February 1, 1866.

General Stanley enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his superior officers, and General Thomas—"the noblest Roman of them all"—in recommending him for promotion, says: "A more cool and brave commander would be a difficult task to find, and though he has been a participant in many of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, his conduct has, on all occasions, been so gallant and marked, that it would almost be an injustice to him to refer to any isolated battle-field. I refer, therefore, only to the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, because it is the more recent, and one in which his gallantry was so marked as to merit the admiration of all who saw him. It was here that his personal bravery was more decidedly brought out, perhaps, than on any other field, and the terrific destruction and defeat which disheartened and checked the fierce assaults of the enemy, is due more to his heroism and gallantry than to that of any other officer on the field." Generals Grant and Sherman indorsed Thomas's recommendation, and General Sheridan also adds his testimony in favor of General Stanley. The authorities at Washington acted upon these testimonials, and rewarded General Stanley's gallantry with the Colonelcy of the 22d United States Infantry, and a Brevet Major-Generalship in the United States Army.

Few men, indeed, in the military employment of the United States acquired so sudden and deserving a fame as General Stanley, and he justly merits the bold prominence of being associated and included in that galaxy of young, dashing and brilliant officers of the late war whose valor and genius were developed on its many and sanguinary fields. And it is but due to him to say that he achieved the distinctive honor of giving efficiency, force and *elan* to the cavalry arm of the national service in the West.

Of the genius, skill, gallantry and ability of General Stanley, who henceforward is the property of fame, none have a better right to speak, and none more than the people of Wayne county the right to be proud, for he is her product, and of her soil. He rose from obscurity to eminence, from darkness to brightness. Reputation fell not on him as the dews or as the snows fall; he toiled for it, bled for it, the pathway to the goal exacting its price and the payment. He has been the architect of his own life, the builder of the edifice of his name. For without interference of political friends, or the aid of those whose positions commanded certain influence, he has gained a splendid renown, and ascended the acclivitous path of military glory to honorable hights of enviable fame.

He was married April 2, 1857, at Carlisle Barracks, to Anna M. Wright, daughter of Surgeon J. B. Wright, of the United States Army.

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